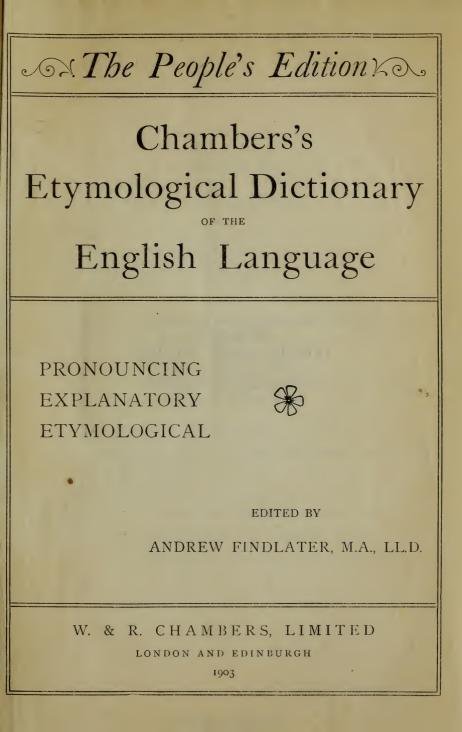




W.C. Duite





 $^{\prime\prime}\mathbf{A}$  miracle of scholarship and cheapness combined."

## CHAMBERS'S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Edited by the Rev. THOMAS DAVIDSON, Editor of Chambers's English Dictionary. 1216 Pages, Demy Svo. Price 3s. 6d.

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# PREFACE.

In view of the extraordinary progress which has been made in the historical study of the English Language, it has been found necessary to prepare an entirely New Edition of this Etymological Dictionary. It is confidently hoped that the improvements, which are the result of a careful and exhaustive revision, will greatly increase its efficiency and popularity. The Vocabulary has been enriched by the insertion of a multitude of additional words. The definitions of scientific terms have been carefully verified; and the pronunciation corrected in accordance with the best authorities. The changes in Etymology alone are so great as almost to constitute it a new work. For greater convenience of reference, the arrangement of the words has been made strictly alphabetical throughout.

The Dictionary is intended as a guide in the study and practical use of the English Language; and embraces the MEANINGS of Words, their PRONUNCIATION, and ETYMOLOGY.

The Vocabulary contains every English word sanctioned by good authority, with the exception of obsolete and very rare words, and terms exclusively technical. It includes, however, all the obsolete words that occur in the *Bible*, the *Apocrypha*, and the *Book of Common Prayer*. Owing to the wide diffusion of scientific knowledge and the application of scientific discovery to the business of every-day life, many terms that were once purely technical are now entering into the current speech. From this class of words large additions have been made to the Vocabulary.

In the **Definitions** the current meaning of a word is usually put first. It is left to the Etymology to connect the present meaning with the root. But where the word still retains more or less of its original force, the Editor has endeavoured to increase the vividness of the definition by indicating the radical idea in italics. It has been the aim throughout to avoid a distracting multiplicity of definitions not to pile up unnecessary distinctions, but to emphasise only the real differences in the usage of words.

The Pronunciation is exhibited in the simplest possible manner. The correct sound of every word is given by being written anew phonetically, thus obviating the use of a confusing array of marks. The accentuation has also been carefully attended to, and different pronunciations have been given in cases where authorities are divided.

### PREFACE.

In the **Etymological** part of the work the results of the latest philological research are presented, though necessarily in the briefest possible way. Each word is traced to its origin, whether as belonging to the oldest known form of English, the Anglo-Saxon, or introduced from some sister Teutonic speech, as the Dutch, or borrowed from the classical tongues, either directly, or through the French. Cognate words in other languages, though not in the direct line of descent, are inserted, especially when light is thereby thrown on the primary sense of the word. In thus tracing words to their origin, the aim has been to show that the study of language is one of the greatest interest, that every word has a life of its own, and is not an arbitrary and meaningless thing, but the result of laws of historic growth. It will be seen also that words throw no little light on the history of the men that formed and used them ; and that our vast and complex vocabulary can be traced to a few roots expressing the simplest ideas.

In this department full advantage has been taken of the best French and German works, as also of the labours of the new English school of philologists, who have done so much during the last twenty years to promote the historic and scientific study of our own language. Special acknowledgment of indebtedness is due to Diez, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Romanischen Sprachen* (4th ed. 1878); to Littré's great work; to the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* (3d ed. 1878) of Weigand, one of the continuators of Grimm; and above all to Prof. Skeat, whose Etymological Dictionary is indispensable to every scientific student of the English language. Great assistance has also been obtained from the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache* (2d ed. 1878) of E. Müller; from the French Etymological Dictionaries of Brachet and Scheler; from Diefenbach's Gothic Dictionary; from the works of Morris and Trench; and from the well-known lectures of Max Müller. As final authorities in their respective languages, the following dictionaries have been used, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon (6th ed.); Lewis and Short in Latin; and the Icelandic Dictionary of Cleasby and Vigfusson.

The **Appendix** contains a Glossary of the obsolete and rare words and meanings in Milton's poetical works; a copious list of Prefixes and Suffixes, with their signification, derivation, and affinities, as far as ascertained; a statement of Grimm's Law; and many useful lists.

The Publishers have only to add that this Dictionary owes its present form to an able staff, including the Rev. A. P. DAVIDSON, M.A., under the superintendence of the late Dr ANDREW FINDLATER.

W. & R. C.

vi

# EXPLANATIONS TO THE STUDENT.

The Arrangement of the Words.—Every word is given in its *alphabetical* order. Each uncompounded verb has its participles, when irregular, placed after it. Exceptional plurals are also given. When a word stands after another, with no meaning given, its meanings can be at once formed from those of the latter, by adding the signification of the affix : thus the meanings of **Darkness** are obtained by prefixing the meaning of **ness**, *state of being*, to those of **Dark**.

**The Pronunciation.**—The Pronunciation is given immediately after each word, by the word being spelled anew. In this new spelling, every consonant used has its ordinary unvarying sound, no consonant being employed that has more than one sound. The same sounds are always represented by the same letters, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language. No consonant used has any mark attached to it, with the one exception of th, which is printed in common letters when sounded as in thick, but in italics when sounded as in then. Unmarked vowels have always their short sounds, as in lad, led, lid, lot, but, book. The marked vowels are shown in the following line, which is printed at the bottom of each page—

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon.

Where more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is more accepted.

**The Spelling.**—When more than one form of a word is given, that which is placed first is the more usual spelling.

The Meanings.—The current and most important meaning of a word is usually given first. But in some cases, as in Clerk, Livery, Marshal, where the force of the word can be made much clearer by tracing its history, the original meaning is first given, and the successive variations of its usage defined.

The Etymology.—The Etymology of each word is given after the meanings, within brackets. Where further information regarding a word is given elsewhere, it is so indicated by a reference. It must be noted under the etymology that whenever a word is printed thus: Ban, Base, the student is referred to it; also that the sign —• is always to be read as meaning 'derived from.' Examples are generally given of words that are cognate or correspond to the English words; but it must be remembered that they are inserted merely for illustration. For instance, when an English word is traced to its Anglo-Saxon form, and then a German word is given, no one should suppose that our English word is derived from the German. German and Anglo-Saxon are alike branches from a common Teutonic stem; and have seldom borrowed from each other. Under each word the force of the prefix is usually given, though not the affix. For fuller explanation in such cases, the student is referred to the list of Prefixes and Affixes in the Appendix.

\*\*\* The student is recommended at once to master the following List of Abbreviations occurring in the work, which will be found to suggest their own meaning.

| accaccording.   | freqfrequentative.  | passpassive.   |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| accusaccusative.  | gengenitive.  | pa.tpast tense.  |  |
| adjadjective.   | geolgeology.  | perfperfect.   |  |
| advadverb.  | geom  | perh perhaps.  |  |
| agriagriculture.  | gramgrammar.  | persperson.  |  |
| algalgebra.   | gungunnery.   | <i>pfx</i> prefix.   |  |
| anatanatomy.  | herheraldry.  | philphilosophy.  |  |
| archarchitecture.   | horthorticulture.   | plplural.  |  |
| aritharithmetic.  | infinfinitive.  | poetpoetical.  |  |
|   |   |  |  |
| <i>astr</i> astronomy.  | intinterjection.  | <i>poss</i> possessive.<br><i>Pr. Bk</i> Book of Common  |  |
| BBible.   | intenintensive.   |  |  |
| book-k book-keeping.  | jewjewellery.   | Prayer.  |  |
| botbotany.  | litliterally.   | pr.ppresent participle.  |  |
| ccentury.   | masmasculine.   | preppreposition.   |  |
| cfcompare.  | mathmathematics.  | prespresent.   |  |
| chemchemistry.  | mechmechanics.  | printprinting.   |  |
| cogcognate.   | medmedicine.  | privprivative.   |  |
| compcomparative.  | milmilitary.  | probprobably.  |  |
| conjconjunction.  | minmineralogy.  | pronpronoun.   |  |
| connconnected.  | musmusic.   | provprovincial.  |  |
| contrcontraction.   | mythmythology.  | rhetrhetoric.  |  |
| corrcorruption.   | <i>n</i> ., <i>ns</i> noun, nouns.  | sigsignifying.   |  |
| demonsdemonstrative.  | nat. histnatural history.   | singsingular.  |  |
| DictDictionary.   | nautnautical.   | superlsuperlative.   |  |
| dimdiminutive.  |   | termtermination.   |  |
|   | negnegative.  |  |  |
| dubdoubtful.  | obsobsolete.  | TestTestament.   |  |
| espespecially.  | ofpopposed.   | theoltheology.   |  |
| etyetymology.   | optoptics.  | unk unknown.   |  |
| fem feminine.   | origoriginally.   | v.iverb intransitive.  |  |
| figfiguratively   | pparticiple.  | v.tverb transitive.  |  |
| folfollowed.  | paintpainting.  | zoolzoology.   |  |
| fortfortification.  | pa.ppast participle.  |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |
| Amer American.  | GaelGaelic.   | O. FrOld French.   |  |
| ArArabic.   | GerGerman.  | O. GerOld German.  |  |
| A.SAnglo-Saxon.   | GothGothic.   | Pers Persian.  |  |
| BayBayarian.  | GrGreek.  | Port Portuguese.   |  |
| BohemBohemian.  |   |  |  |
|   | Heb. Hebrew   |  |  |
| Bret. Breton.   | Heb Hebrew.   | ProvProvençal.   |  |
| BretBreton.   | HindHindustani.   | RomRomance.  |  |
| CeltCeltic.   | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.  | RomRomance.<br>RussRussian.  |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.  | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.   | RomRomance.<br>RussRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.   |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.  | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.   | RomRomance.<br>RussRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.<br>ScotScottish.  |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.  | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.<br>ItItalian.   | RomRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.<br>ScotScottish.<br>SlavSlavonic.   |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.   | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.<br>ItItalian.<br>LLatin.  | RomRomanče.<br>RussRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.<br>ScotScottish.<br>SlavSlavonic.<br>SpSpanish.   |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.<br>EEnglish.  | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.<br>ItItalian.<br>LLatin.<br>LithLithuanian.   | RomRomance.<br>RussRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.<br>ScotScottish.<br>SlavSlavonic.<br>SpSpanish.<br>SwSwedish.   |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.<br>EEnglish.<br>FinnFinnish.                              | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.<br>ItItalian.<br>LLatin.<br>LithIithuanian.<br>M. EMiddle English.  | RomRomance.<br>RussRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.<br>ScotScottish.<br>SlavSlavonic.<br>SpSpanish.<br>SwSwedish.   |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.<br>EEnglish.<br>FinnFinnish.<br>FlemFlemish.              | HindHindustani.         HunnHungarian.         IceIcelandic.         IrIrish.         ItItalian.         LLatin.         LithLithuanian.         M. EMiddle English.         Mex.caMexican. | Rom       Romance.         Russ.       Russian.         Sans.       Sanskrit.         Scot.       Scottish.         Slav.       Slavonic.         Sp.       Spanish.         Sw.       Swedish.         Teutonic.       Turkish. |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.<br>EFinnish.<br>FinnFinnish.<br>FlemFlemish.<br>FrFrench. | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.<br>ItItalian.<br>LLatin.<br>LithLithuanian.<br>M. EMiddle English.<br>MexNorman.  | RomRomanče.<br>RussRussian.<br>SansSanskrit.<br>ScotScottish.<br>SlavSlavonic.<br>SpSpanish.   |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.<br>EEnglish.<br>FinnFinnish.<br>FlemFlemish.              | HindHindustani.<br>HunHungarian.<br>IceIcelandic.<br>IrIrish.<br>ItItalian.<br>LLatin.<br>LithLithuanian.<br>M. EMiddle English.<br>MexNorman.  | Rom       Romance.         Russ.       Russian.         Sans.       Sanskrit.         Scot.       Scottish.         Slav.       Slavonic.         Sp.       Spanish.         Sw.       Swedish.         Teutonic.       Turkish. |  |
| CeltCeltic.<br>ChalChaldean.<br>CornCornish.<br>DanDanish.<br>DutDutch.<br>EFinnish.<br>FinnFinnish.<br>FlemFlemish.<br>FrFrench. | HindHindustani.         HunnHungarian.         IceIcelandic.         IrIrish.         ItItalian.         LLatin.         LithLithuanian.         M. EMiddle English.         Mex.caMexican. | Rom       Romance.         Russ.       Russian.         Sans.       Sanskrit.         Scot.       Scottish.         Slav.       Slavonic.         Sp.       Spanish.         Sw.       Swedish.         Teutonic.       Turkish. |  |

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

.......

# CHAMBERS'S

# ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

#### OF THE

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## Α

- A, the indefinite article, a broken-down form of An, and used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant. [See An.]
- A, used at one time before participles, as in 'She lay a dying.' It is now admitted only colloquially. [Short for A.S. *an*, a dialectic form of *on*, on, in, at. The same word is often used as a prefix. See PREFIXES.]
- Aback, a-bak', adv. (naut.) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence, Taken aback, taken by surprise. [A.S. onbæc. See On and Back. ]
- **Abacus**, ab'a-kus, *n*. a counting-frame or table: (*arch*.) a level tablet on the capital of a column. [L.-Gr. abax, abakos, a board for reckoning on.]
- Abaft, a-baft', adv. or prep., on the aft or hind part of a ship: behind. [Prefix a, for A.S. on, on, and bæftan, after, behind-pfx. be, and æft. See Aft.]
- Abandon, a-ban'dun, v.t. to give up: to desert: to yield (one's self) without restraint. [O. Fr. bandon, from the Teut. root ban, proclamation, came to mean decree, authorisation, permission; hence à bandon = at will or discretion, abandonner, to give up to the will or disposal of some one. See Ban, Banns.]
- Abandoned, a-ban'dund, *adj.* given up, as to a vice: very wicked.—*n.* Abandonment, a-ban'dun-ment, act of abandoning: state of being given up
- Abase, a-bas', v.t. to cast down : to humble : to degrade.—n. Abasement, a-bās ment, state of humiliation. [Fr. abaisser, to bring low—L. ad, to, and root of Base, adj.]
- Abash, a-bash', v.t. to confuse with shame or guilt.—n. Abashment, a-bash'ment, confusion from shame. [O. Fr. esbahir (Fr. ébahir), esba-hissant, to be amazed-L. ex, out, and int. bah, expressive of astonishment.]
- Abate, a-bāt', v.t. to lessen : to mitigate.—v.i. to grow less. [Fr. abattre, to beat down—L. ab, from, and *batere*, popular form of *batuere*, to beat : conn. with **Beat**.]
- Abatement, a-bāt'ment, n. the act of abating: the sum or quantity abated : (her.) a mark of dishonour on a coat of arms.
- Abatis, Abattis, a'bat-is, n. (fort.) a rampart of trees felled and laid side by side, with the branches towards the enemy. [Fr. See Abate.]
- Abattoir, a-bat-wär', n. a slaughter-house. [Fr. See ety. of Abate.]

### Abhor

- Abba, ab'a, n. in Chaldee and Syriac, a father. Abbacy, ab'a-si, n. the office of an abbot. Abbatial, ab-bā'shal, Abbatical, ab-bat'ik-al, adj.
- pertaining to an abbey. Abbess, ab'es, n. the superior of a religious com-munity of women. [Fem. of Abbot.]
- Abbey, ab'e, n. a monastery of persons of either sex presided over by an abbot or abbess; the church attached to it :-*pl*. Abb'eys. [Fr. abbaye-L. abbatia-Abba.]
- aboaye=L. aboatu=Aboa,
  Abbot, ab'ut, n. the father or head of an abbey. -fem. Abb'ess. [L. abbas, abbatis—Abba.]
  Abbreviate, ab-brê'vi-āt, v.t. to make brief or short: to abridge. [L. abbrevio, -atum-ab, intensive, and brevis, short. See Brief.]
- Abbreviation, ab-bre-vi-a'shun, n. a shortening : a part of a word put for the whole.
- Abbreviator, ab-bre'vi-āt-ur, n. one who abbreviates.
- Abdicate, ab'di-kat, v.t. to renounce or give up (a high office) .- n. Abdica'tion. [L. ab, from or off, dico, -atum, to proclaim.] Abdomen, ab-do'men, n. the lower part of the
- belly. [L.]
- Abdominal, ab-dom'in-al, adj. pertaining to the abdomen.
- Abduction, ab-duk'shun, *n*. the carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force. [L. *ab*, from, *duco, ductum*, to draw.]
- Abductor, ab-dukt'ur, n. one guilty of abduction : a muscle that draws away. Abeam, a-bêm', adv. (naut.) on the beam, or in a
- line at right angles to a vessel's length. [Pfx. a (-A.S. on, on), on, and Beam.]
- Abed, a-bed', adv. in bed. [Prefix a, on, and Bed.]
- Aberrant, ab-er'ant, adj., wandering from the right or straight path. [L. ab, from, erro, to wander.]
- Aberration, ab-er-ā'shun, n. a wandering from the right path : deviation from truth or rectitude.
- Abot, a-bet', v.t. to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense): -pr.p. abett'-ing; pa.p. abett'ed. -n. Abetment, a-bet'ment. -n. Abettor, a-bet'ur. [O. Fr. abeter-à (-L. ad, to), and beter, to bait, from root of Bait.]
- Abeyance, a-ba'ans, n. a state of suspension or expectation. [Fr.— $\dot{a}$  (—L. ad, to), and bayer, to gape in expectation, from imitative root ba, to gape.]
- Abhor, ab-hor', v.t. to shrink from with horror :

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

to detest: to loathe :- pr.p. abhorr'ing; pa.p. abhorrence, ab-hor'ens, n. extreme hatred. Abhorrent, ab-hor'ent, adj. detesting : repugnant.

- Abhorring, ab-horing, n. (B.) object of great hatred.
- Abide, a-bīd', v.t. to bide or wait for: to endure: to tolerate .- v.i. to remain in a place, dwell or stay :- pa.t. and pa.p. abode'.- adj. Abid'ing, continual. [A.S. abidan-pfx. a = Goth. us =
- Ger. er, and bidan, to wait.] [1 Sam. xxv.] Abigail, ab'i-gäl, n. a lady's maid. [From Abigail, Ability, a-bil'-ti, n. quality of being able: power: strength: skill: -2. Abl/ities, the powers of the mind. [M. E. hability, Fr. habilet-L. habilitas-habilis, easily handled, fit, apt, able, from habeo, to have, hold. See Able.]
- Abject, ab'jekt, adj., cast away: mean: worth-less.—adv. Ab'jectly. [L. abjectus—cast away
- -ab, away, jacio, to throw.] Abjection, ab-jek'shun, Abjectness, ab'jekt-nes,
- n., a mean or low state; baseness. Abjure,  $ab-j\overline{oor}'$ , v.t. to renounce on oath or
- solemnly .- n. Abjuration, ab-joor-ā'shun. [L.
- ab, from, juro, -atum, to swear.] Ablactation, ab-lak-tā'shun, n. a weaning. ab, from, lacto, to suckle—lac, lactis, milk.]
- Ablative, ab'lat-iv, *adj.* used as a *n*. The name of the 6th case of a Latin noun. [L. *ablativus* -ab, from, *fero*, *latum*, to take; as if it indicated taking away, or privation.]
- Ablaze, a-blaz, adv., in a blaze: on fire. Able, a'bl, adj. (comp. A'bler; superl. A'blest), having sufficient strength, power, or means to do a thing: skilful.—adv. A'bly. [See Ability.]
- Ablution, ab-loo'shun, n. act of washing, esp. the body, preparatory to religious rites. [L. ablutio ab, away, luo = lavo, to wash.]
- Abnegate, ab'ne-gāt, v.t., to deny. [L. ab, away, and nego, to deny. See Negation.] [tion.
- Abnegation, ab-ne-gā'shun, n., denial : renuncia-Abnormal, ab-nor'mal, adj., not normal or ac-
- cording to rule : irregular .- n. Abnor'mity. [L. ab, away from, Normal.] Aboard, a-bord', adv. or prep., on board: in a
- ship. [Pfx. a, on, and Board.]

Abode, a-böd', n. a dwelling-place: stay. [Abide.] Abode, a-böd', pa.t. and pa.p. of Abide. Abolish, ab-ol'ish, v.t. to put an end to: to annul.

- [Fr. abolir-L. aboleo, -itum-ab, from, olo, olesco, to grow—ab here reverses the meaning of the simple verb.]
- Abolition, ab-ol-ish'un, n. the act of abolishing.
- Abolitionist, ab-ol-ish'un-ist, n. one who seeks to abolish anything, esp. slavery.
- Abominable, ab-om'in-a-bl, adj. hateful, detestable.—adv. Abom'inably.—n. Abom'inable-ness. [See Abominate.]
- Abominate, ab-om'in-āt, v.t. to abhor : to detest extremely. [L. abominor, -atus-to turn from as of bad omen. See Omen.]
- Abomination, ab-om-in-ā'shun, n. extreme aversion : anything abominable.
- Aboriginal, ab-o-rij'in-al, adj. first, primitive.
- Aboriginas, abo-rijin-a, *naj.* inst, pinnive Aboriginas, abo-rijin-az, *n.b.*, the *original* inha-bitants of a country. [L. See Origin.] Abort, ab-ort', *v.i.* to miscarry in birth. [L. *aborior, abortus-ab, orior,* to rise-*ab* here reverses the meaning.]
- Abortion, ab-or'shun, n. premature delivery: anything that does not reach maturity.
- Abortive, ab-ort'iv, adj. born untimely: unsuccessful : producing nothing. - adv. Abort'ively.-n. Abort'iveness.

- Abound, ab-ownd', v.i. to overflow, be in great plenty; (with *in*) to possess in plenty. [L. *abundo*, to overflow as a river, from *unda*, a wave.]
- About, a-bowt', prep. round on the out side: around : here and there in : near to : concerning : engaged in. -adv. around : nearly : here and there.-Bring about, to cause to take place.-Come about, to take place .-- Go about, to prepare to do. [A.S. abutan-a, on, be, by, utan, outside.
- Above, a-buv', prep., on the up side : higher than : more than. - adv. overhead : in a higher position, order, or power. [A.S. abufan-a, on, be, by, ufan, high, upwards, which is an adv. formed from uf = up.] [or table : open.
- Above-board, a-buv'-bord, adj. above the board
- Abrade, ab-rad', v.t., to scrape or rub off. [L. ab, off, rado, rasum, to scrape.]

- Abrasion, ab-rā'zhun, *n*. the act of rubbing off. Abreast, a-brest', *adv.* with the *breasts* in a line : side by side : (*naut.*) opposite to. [*a*, on, and Breast.]
- Abridge, a-brij', v.t. to make brief or short: to shorten: to epitomise. [Fr. abréger-L. abbreviare. See Abbreviate.] [mary.
- Abridgment, a-brij'ment, n. contraction : sum-Abroad, a-brawd', adv. on the broad or open space : out of doors : in another country.
- Abrogate, ab'ro-gat, v.t. to repeal (a law). [L. ab, away, rogo, -atum, to ask ; because when a law was proposed the people were 'asked' (to sanction or reject it).]

- Abrogation, ab'ro-gā'shun, n. act of repealing. Abrupt, ab-rupt', adj. the opposite of gradual, as if broken off: sudden : unexpected. -n. an abrupt place.-adv. Abrupt'ly.-n. Abrupt'ness. [L. abruptus-ab, off, rumpo, ruptum, to break.]
- Abscess, ab'ses, n. a collection of purulent matter within some tissue of the body. [L. abscessus—
- abs, away, cedo, cessum, to go, to retreat.] Abscond, abs-kond', v.i. (lit.) to hide one's self: to quit the country in order to escape a legal process. [L. abs, from or away, condo, to hide.]
- Absence, abs'ens, *n*. the being away or not present: want: inattention.
- Absent, abs'ent, adj., being away : not present : inattentive. [L. abs, away from, ens, entis, being-sum, esse, to be. See Entity.]
- Absent, abs-ent', v.t. to keep one's self away.
- Absentee, abs-ent-e', n. one who lives away from his estate or his office.
- Absenteeism, abs-ent- $\bar{e}'$ izm, *n*. the practice of a land-owner living at a distance from his estate.
- Absinth, ab'sinth, n. spirit flavoured with worm-wood. [Fr.-L. absinthium, wormwood-Gr.]
- Absolute, ab'sol-ūt, adj. free from limits or conditions : complete : unlimited : free from mixture: considered without reference to other things: unconditioned, unalterable : unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government): (gram.) not immediately dependent.—adv. Ab'solutely.—n. Ab'soluteness. [L. absolutus, pa.p. of absolvo. See Absolve.]
- Absolution, ab-sol-ū'shun, n. release from punishment : acquittal : remission of sins by a priest.
- Absolutism, ab'sol-ūt-izm, n. government where the ruler is without restriction.
- Absolve, ab-zolv', v.t., to loose or set free: to pardon: to acquit. [L. ab, from, solvo, solu-
- tum, to loose. See Solve.] Absorb, ab-sorb', v.t., to suck in: to swallow up: to engage wholly. [L. ab, from, sorbeo, sorp*tum*, to suck in.]

- Absorbable, ab-sorb'a-bl, adj. that may be absorbed.—n. Absorbabil'ity.
   Absorbent, ab-sorb'ent, adj. imbibing: swallow-
- ing. -n. that which absorbs.

Absorption, ab-sorp'shun, n. the act of absorbing : entire occupation of mind. [absorb.

Absorptive, ab-sorpt'iv, adj. having power to Abstain, abs-tan', v.i. to hold or refrain from.

- [Fr. abstenir-L. abs, from, teneo, to hold. See Tenable.]
- Abstemious, abs-tem'i-us, adj. temperate : sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments.—adv. Abs-tem'iously.—n. Abstem'iousness. [L. abstemius-dis, from, temetum, strong wine.] Abstention, abs-ten'sirun, n. a refraining. Abstergont, abs-ter'sirun, n', serving to cleanse. Abstersion, abs-ter'shun, n. act of cleansing by

- lotions. [L. abstergeo, -tersum, to wipe away.]
- Abstinence, abs'tin-ens, n. an abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence. Abstinent, abstinent, adj. abstaining from :
- temperate. [See Abstain.]
- Abstract, abs-trakt', v.t., to draw away : to separate : to purloin. [L. abs, away from, traho, tractum, to draw. See Trace.]
- Abstract, abs'trakt, *adj*. general, as opposed to particular or individual: the opposite of *abstract* is concrete : a red colour is an abstract notion, a red rose is a concrete notion : an abstract noun is the name of a quality apart from the thing, as redness.-n. summary : abridgment : essence. -adv. Abs'tractly .- n. Abs'tractness. [L. abstractus, as if a quality common to a number of things were drawn away from the things and considered by itself.]
- Abstracted, abs-trakt'ed, adj. absent in mind .adv. Abstract'edly .- n. Abstract'edness.
- Abstraction, abs-trak'shun, n. act of abstracting : state of being abstracted : absence of mind : the operation of the mind by which certain qualities or attributes of an object are considered apart
- Abstruse, abs-troos', adj. hidden : remote from apprehension : difficult to be understood. adv. Abstruse'ly .- n. Abstruse'ness. [L. abstrusus, thrust away (from observation)-trudo, trusum, to thrust.]
- Absurd, ab-surd', adj. obviously unreasonable or false.-adv. Absurd'ly. [L. absurdus-ab, from, surdus, harsh-sounding, deaf.]
- Absurdity, ab-surd'i-ti, Absurdness, ab-surd'nes, n., the quality of being absurd: anything absurd.
- Abundance, ab-und'ans, n. ample sufficiency : great plenty. [See Abound.] [Abund'antly.
- Abundant, ab-und'ant, *adj*. plentiful.—*adv*. Abuse, ab-ūz', *v.t*. to use wrongly: to pervert: to
- revile : to violate. [L. ab, away (from what is right), utor, usus, to use.]
- Abuse, ab-ūs', n. ill use : misapplication : reproach.
- Abusive, ab-ūs'iv, adj. containing or practising
- abuse.—adv. Abus'ively.—n. Abus'iveness. Abut, a-but', v.i. to end: to border (on):—pr.p. abutt'ing; *pa.p.* abutt'ed. [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, the end of anything. See **Butt**, the end.]
- Abutment, a-but'ment, n. that which abuts: (arch.) what a limb of an arch ends or rests on.
- Abysm, a-bizm', n. a form of Abyss. [O. Fr. abysme, from Lat. abyssimus, super. of abyssus, bottomless.]
- Abysmal, a-bizm'al, *adj.* bottomless : unending. Abyss, a-bis', *n.* a *bottomless* gulf : a deep mass of water. [Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless—*a*, without, byssos, bottom.]

- Acacia, a-ka'shi-a, n. a genus of thorny leguminous plants with pinnate leaves. [L.-Gr. akakia -akē, a sharp point.]
- Academic, ak-ad-em'ik, n. a Platonic philosopher:
- a student in a college. [See Academy.] Academic, -al, ak-ad-em'ik, -al, adj. of an aca-demy.—adv. Academ'ically. [academy.
- Academician, ak-ad-em-ish'yan, n. member of an Academy, ak-ad'em-i, n. (orig.) the school of
- Plato : a higher school : a society for the promotion of science or art. |Gr. Akadēmia, the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]
- Acanthus, a-kan'thus, n. a prickly plant, called bear's breech or brankursine : (arch.) an ornament resembling its leaves used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. [L.-Gr. akanthos-ake, a point, anthos, a flowerthe prickly plant. J
- Accede, ak-sed', v.i. to agree or assent. [L. accedo, accessum, to go near to—ad, to, cedo, to go. See Cede.]
- Accelerate, ak-sel'er-at, v.t. to increase the speed of: to hasten the progress of. [L. accelera, -atum-ad, to, celer, swift. See Celerity.] Acceleration, ak-sel-èr-ä'shun, n. the act of hastening: increase of speed.
- Accelerative, ak-sel'er-at-iv, adj. quickening.
- Accent, ak'sent, n. modulation of the voice : stress on a syllable or word : a mark used to direct this stress: in poetry, language, words, or expres-sions in general. [L. accentus, a tone or notead, to, cano, to sing.]
- Accent, ak-sent', v.t. to express or note the accent. Accentual, ak-sent'ū-al, adj. relating to accent.
- Accentuate, ak-sent'ū-āt, v.t. to mark or pronounce with accent: to make prominent .- Ac-
- centuation, ak-sent-ū-ā'shun, n. the act of placing or of pronouncing accents. Accept, ak-sept', v.t. to receive : to agree to : to
- promise to pay: (B.) to receive with favour. [L. accipio, acceptum—ad, to, capio, to take.]
- Acceptable, ak-sept'a-bl, adj., to be accepted: pleasing: agreeable.—adv. Accept'ably.
- Acceptableness, ak-sept'a-bl-nes, Acceptability,
- ak-sept-a-bil'i-ti, n., quality of being acceptable. Acceptance, ak-sept'ans, n. a favourable recep-tion: an agreeing to terms: an accepted bill.
- Acceptation, ak-sept-ā'shun, n. a kind reception : the meaning of a word.
- Accepter, ak-sept'er, Acceptor, ak-sept'ur, n. one who accepts.
- Access, ak-ses' or ak'ses, *n*. liberty to come to, approach : increase. [See Accede.]
- Accessary, ak'ses-ar-i, same as Accessory. Accessible, ak-ses'i-bl, adj., that may be ap-proached.—adv. Access'ibly.—n. Accessibl' ity.
- Accession, ak-sesh'un, n., a coming to: increase.
- Accessory, ak'ses-or-i, adj. additional: contributing to: aiding. -n. anything additional: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.-adj.
- Accessorial, relating to an accessory. Accessorial, relating to an accessory. Accidence, ak'sid-ens, *n*. the part of grammar treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are 'accidentals' of words and not 'essentials').
- Accident, ak'sid-ent, n. that which happens: an unforeseen or unexpected event: chance: an unessential quality or property. [L. accido, to fall to, to happen—ad, to, cado, to fall.] Accidental, ak-sid-ent'al, adj. happening by chance: not essential.—v. anything not essen
- tial.-adv. Accident/ally.

## Acclaim

- Acclaim, ak-klām', Acclamation, ak-klam-ā'shun, n. a shout of applause. [L. acclamo-ad, to, clamo, -atum, to shout. See Claim.]
- Acclamatory, ak-klam'a-tor-i, adj. expressing acclamation.
- Acclimate, ak-klīm'āt, Acclimatise, ak-klīm'at-īz, v.t. to inure to a foreign climate. [Fr. acclimater, from à and climat. See Climate.]
- Acclimation, ak-klīm-ā'shun, Acclimatation, ak-klīm-at-ā'shun, Acclimatisation, ak-klīm-at-i $z\bar{a}'$ shun, *n*. the act of acclimatising : the state of being acclimatised. [The first form of the word is anomalous, the second is that used in French, and the third is that most in use in English.]
- Acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, n. a slope upwards, opp. to Declivity, a slope downwards. [L. ad, to, clivus, a slope, from root of clino, to slope.]
- Accolade, ak-ol-ād', n. blow over the neck or shoulder with a sword, given in conferring knighthood. [Fr.-L. ad, to, collum, neck.] Accommodate, ak-kom'mod-āt, v.t. to adapt: to
- make suitable: to supply: to adjust. [L. ad, to, commodus, fitting. See Commodious.] Accommodating, ak-kom/mod.āt-ing, p. adj.
- affording accommodation : obliging.
- Accommodation, ak-kom-mod-ā'shun, n. convenience : fitness : adjustment : a loan of money.
- Accommodative, ak-kom'mod-āt-iv, adj. furnishing accommodation : obliging. Accompaniment, ak-kum'pan-i-ment, n. that
- which accompanies: instrumental music along with a song.
- Accompanist, ak-kum'pan-ist, n. one who accompanies a singer on an instrument.
- Accompany, ak-kum'pan-i, v.t. to keep company with: to attend. [Fr. accompagner. See Company.
- Accomplice, ak-kom'plis, n. an associate, esp. in crime. [L. ad, to, complex, -icis, joined.] Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, v.t. to complete: to
- effect : to fulfil : to equip. [Fr. accomplite.] to ad, to, compleo, -plere, to fill up. See Complete.] Accomplishable, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, adj. that may
- be accomplished.
- Accomplished, ak-kom'plisht, adj. complete in acquirements, especially graceful acquirements: polished.
- Accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment, n. completion : ornamental acquirement.
- Accord, ak-kord', v.i. to agree: to be in correspondence.-v.t. to grant. [Fr. accorder-L. ad, to, cor, cordis, the heart.]
- Accord. ak-kord', n. agreement : harmony : (with own) spontaneous motion. [formity.
- Accordance, ak-kord'ans, n. agreement: con-Accordant, ak-kord'ant, adj. agreeing: corresponding.
- According, ak-kord'ing, *p.adj.* in accordance: agreeing.—According as, an adverbial phrase = in proportion.—According to, a prepositional phrase = in accordance with or agreeably to.
- Accordingly, ak-kord'ing-li, adv. in agreement (with what precedes).
- Accordion, ak-kord'ion, n. a small keyed musical instrument with bellows. [From Accord.]
- Accost, ak-kost, v.t. to speak first to: to address. [Fr. accoster—L. ad, to, costa, a side.] [affable. Accostable, ak-kost<sup>a</sup>, bl, adj. easy of access: Accouchement, ak-koösh<sup>m</sup>mong, n. delivery in child-bed. [Fr. à, and couche, a bed. See **Couch**.] Accouchement, ak-köösh<sup>m</sup>mong, and couche, a bed. See **Couch**.]
- Accoucheur, ak-koo-sher', n. a man who assists women in childbirth.—fem. Accoucheuse, akkoo-shez'. [Fr.]
- Account, ak-kownt', v.t. to reckon: to judge,

#### Achievable

value.-v.i. (with for) to give a reason. [O. Fr. accomter—L. ad, to, computare, to reckon. See Compute, Count.] [value : sake.

- Account, ak-kownt', n. a counting : statement : Accountable, ak-kownt'a-bl, adj. liable to ac-count : responsible.—adv. Account'ably.
- Accountableness, ak-kownt'a-bl-nes, Accountability, ak-kownt-a-bil'i-ti, n. liability to give account. fis skilled in accounts.
- Accountant, ak-kownt'ant, n. one who keeps or
- Accountantship, ak-kownt'ant-ship, n. the employment of an accountant.
- Accoutre, ak-koo'ter, v.t. to dress or equip (esp. a warrior) :- pr.p. accou'tring ; pa.p. accou'tred [Fr. accoutrer-of doubtful origin.]
- Accoutrements, ak-koo'ter-ments, n.pl. dress: military equipments.
- Accredit, ak-kred'it, v.t. to give credit, authority, or honour to. [Fr. accréditer-L. ad, to, credo, -itum, to trust. See Credit.] [increase.
- Accrescence, ak-kres'ens, n. gradual growth or Accrescent, ak-kres'ent, adj., growing : increas-
- ing. [L. ad, in addition, cresco, to grow.] Accretion, ak-krë'shun, n. a growing to: increase.
- Accrue, ak-kroo', v.i. to spring, come. [Fr. accro-ître, pa.p. accru-L. ad, to, cresco, to grow.]
- Accumbent, ak-kumb'ent, adj., lying down or reclining on a couch. [L. ad, to, cumbo, to lie.] Accumulate, ak-kūm'ūl-āt, v.t., to heap or pile
- up: to amass.-v.i. to increase greatly. TL. —ad, to, cumulus, a heap.] Accumulation, ak-kūm-ūl-ā'shun, n. a heaping
- up : a heap, mass, or pile. Accumulative, ak-kūm'ūl-āt-iv, *adj*. heaping up.
- Accumulator, ak-kūm'ūl-āt-ur, n. one who accumulates.
- Accuracy, ak/kūr-a-si, n. correctness: exactness.
- Accurate, ak'kur-at, adj. done with care : exact .adv. Ac'curately.—n. -ness. [L. ad, cura, care.] Accursed, ak-kurs'ed, adj. subjected to a curse:
- doomed : extremely wicked. [L. ad, and Curse.]
- Accusable, ak-kūz'a-bl, adj. that may be accused.
- Accusation, ak-kūz-ā'shun, n. the act of accusing: the charge brought against any one.
- Accusative, ak-kūz'a-tiv, adj. accusing.-n. (gram.) the case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective). Accusatory, ak-kūz'a-tor-i, adj. containing ac-
- cusation
- Accuse, ak-kūz', v.t. to bring a charge against : to blame. [L. accuso-ad, to, causa, cause.]
- Accuser, ak-kūz'er, n. one who accuses or brings a charge against another.
- Accustom, ak-kus'tum, v.t. to make familiar by custom : to habituate. [Fr. accoutumer. See Custom.] [habituated.
- Accustomed, ak-kus'tumd, p.adj. usual: frequent:
- Ace, ās, n. the one of cards and dice. [Fr.—L. as, unity—as, Tarentine Doric form of Gr. heis, one.]
- Acerbity, as-er'bi-ti, n. bitterness: sourness: harshness: severity. [L. acerbus, harsh to the
- taste—acer, sharp—root ak, sharp.] Acetate, as'et-āt, n. a salt of acetic acid which is the sour principle i: vinegar.
- Acetic, as-et'ik, adj., of vinegar: sour. IL.
- acetum, vinegar—aceo, to be sour.] Acetify, as-et'i-fi, v.t. or v.i., to turn into vinegar. —n. Acetification, as-et-i-fi-kā'shun. [L. acetum, vinegar, and facio, to make.]
- Acetous, as-ē'tus, adj. sour.
- Ache, āk, n. a continued pain. -v.i. to be in continued pain :- pr.p. āch'ing ; pa.p. āched'. [A.S. ece, æce ; M. E. ake.]
- Achievable, a-chēv'a-bl, adj. that may be achieved.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

4

- Achieve, a-chev', v.t., to bring to a head or end : to perform: to accomplish: to gain, win. [Fr. achever--chef, the head. See Chief.] Achievement, a-chēv'ment, *u*. a performance: an
- exploit : an escutcheon.
- Achromatic, a-krōm-at'ik, adj. transmitting light without colour, as a lens. [Gr. a, priv., and chroma, colour.] [achromatic.
- Achromatism, a-krom'at-izm, n. the state of being Acicular, as-ik'ū-lar, adj., needle-shaped : slender and sharp-pointed. [L. acicula, dim. of acus, a

- needle-root ak, sharp.] Acid, as'id, adj., sharp: sour.-n. a sour sub-stance: (chem.) one of a class of substances, usually sour, which turn vegetable dyes to red, and combine with alkalies, metallic oxides, &c. to form salts. [L. aceo, to be sour-root ak, sharp.]
- Acidifiable, as-id'i-fi-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being converted into an acid.—*n.* Acidifica'tion.
- Acidify, as-id'i-fi, v.t., to make acid: to convert into an acid :- *pr.p.* acid'ifying ; *pa.p.* acid'ified. [L. acidus, sour, and *facio*, to make.]
- Acidity, as-id'i-ti, Acidness, as'id-nes, n. the

- quality of being acid or sour. Acidulate, as-id'ū-lāt, v.t. to make slightly acid. Acidulous, as-id'ū-lus, adj. slightly sour : subacid : containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters. [L. acidulus, dim. of acidus, sour. See Acid.]
- Acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, v.t. to own a knowledge of: to admit: to own: to confess. [Pfx. a(-A.S. on, on), and Knowledge.]
- Acknowledgment, ak-nol'ej-ment, n. recognition : admission : confession : thanks : a receipt.
- Acme, ak'mē, n. the top or highest *point*: the crisis, as of a disease. [Gr. akmē-akē, a point.] Acne, ak'nē, n. a small pimple on the face. [Gr.]

- Acolyte, ak'o-līt, Acolyth, ak'o-lith, n. an inferior church officer. [Gr. akolouthos, an attendant.] Aconite, ak'o-nīt, n. the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood: poison. [L. aconitum-Gr. akoniton.]
- Acorn, a'korn, n. the seed or fruit of the oak. -adj. A'corned. [A.S. acern came to be spelled ac-cern, acorn, from supposing it compounded of oak and kern or corn, seed: æcern may be the dim. of ac, oak, as Ger. eichel, is of eiche; but it is more probably derived from acer or aker, a field (see Acre), and meant primarily 'the fruit of the field.' (Skeat).] Acotyledon, a-kot-i-le'dun, n. a plant without
- distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes .- adj. Acotyle'donous. [Gr. a, neg., and kotyledon. See Cotyledon.]
- Acoustic, a-kowst'ik, adj. pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds. [Gr. akoustikos—akouō, to hear.] Acoustics, a-kowst'iks, n. the science of sound.
- Acquaint, ak-kwänt', v.t. to make or let one to know: to inform.—p.adj. Acquaint'ed. [O. Fr. accounter, Low L. accognitare—L. ad, to, cognitus, known.]
- Acquaintance, ak-kwānt'ans, n. familiar know-ledge: a person whom we know.—Acquaint'anceship, n. familiar knowledge.
- Acquiesce, ak-kwi-es', v.i., to rest satisfied or without making opposition: to assent. [L. acquiesco-ad, and quies, rest.] [submission. [submission.
- Acquiescence, ak-kwi-es'ens, n. quiet assent or Acquiescent, ak-kwi-es'ent, adj. resting satisfied :
- Acquirable, ak-kwīr'a-bl, adj. that may be Acquire, ak-kwīr' mt too
- Acquire, ak-kwir', v.t. to gain : to attain to. [L. acquiro, -quisitum-ad, to, and quæro, to seek -as if, to get to something sought.]

- Acquirement, ak-kwir'ment, n. something learned
- or got by effort, and not a gift of nature. Acquisition, ak-kwiz-ish'un, *n*. the act of acquir-ing : that which is acquired.
- Acquisitive, ak-kwiz'it-iv, adj. desirous to acquire. -n. Acquis'itiveness.
- Acquit, ak-kwit', v.t. to free: to release: to declare innocent: pr.p. acquitt'ing; pa.p. acquitt'ed. [Fr. acquitter-L. ad, quiet-, re-to give rest from an accusation. See Quit.] rest
- Acquittal, ak-kwit'al, n. a judicial discharge from an accusation.
- Acquittance, ak-kwit'ans, n. a discharge from an obligation or debt : a receipt.
- Acre, ā'ker, n. a measure of land containing 4840 sq. yards. [A.S. æcer, Ger. acker, L. ager, Gr. agros, Sans. ajra, a field.]
- Acreage, ā'ker-āj, n. the number of acres in a piece of land.
- Acred, ā'kerd, *adj.* possessing acres or land. Acrid, ak'rid, *adj.* biting to the taste: pungent: bitter. [L. acer, acris, sharp-root ak, sharp.]
- Acridity, a-krid'i-ti, Acridness, ak'rid-nes, n. quality of being acrid : a sharp, bitter taste. Acrimonious, ak-ri-mon'i-us, *adj*. sharp, bitter. Acrimony, ak/ri-mun-i, *n*. bitterness of feeling or
- language. [L. acrimonia-acer, sharp.]
- Acrobat, ak'ro-bat, n. a rope-dancer : a tumbler : a vaulter.—adj. Acrobat'ic. [Gr. akrobateö, to walk on tiptoe—akron, the top, and bainö, to go.]
- Acrogen, ak'ro-jen, n. a plant that grows at the top chiefly, as a tree-fern.-adj. Acrog'enous.
- [Gr. akron, extremity, top, gen-, to generate.] Acropolis, a-kro'pol-is, n. a citadel, esp. that of [Gr. akropolis-akros, the highest, Athens. polis, a city.]
- Across, a-kros', prep. or adv., cross-wise: from side to side. [Pfx. a (-A.S. on, on) and Cross.]
- Acrostic, a-kro'stik, n. a poem of which, if the first or the last letter of each line be taken in succession, they will spell a name or a sentence. [Gr. akros, extreme, and stichos, a line.]
- Act, akt, v.i. to exert force or influence : to produce an effect : to behave one's-self.-v.t. to perform : to imitate or play the part of .- n. something done or doing : an exploit : a law : a part of a play. [L. *ago*, *actum*, Gr. *agō*, to put in motion ; Sans. *aj*, to drive.]
- Acting, akt'ing, n. action: act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part.
- Actinism, ak'tin-izm, n. the chemical force of the sun's rays, as distinct from light and heat. [Gr. aktis, aktinos, a ray.]
- Action, ak'shun, n. a state of acting : a deed : operation : gesture : a battle : a lawsuit.
- Actionable, ak'shun-a-bl, adj. liable to a lawsuit.
- Active, akt'iv, adj. that acts: busy: nimble: (gram.) transitive.-adv. Act'ively.-ns. Activ' ity, Act'iveness.
- Actor, akt'ur, n. one who acts : a stage-player.
- Actress, akt'res, n. a female stage-player.
- Actual, akt'ū-al, adj. real : existing in fact and now, as opp. to an imaginary or past state of things. - adv. Act'ually. -n. Actual'ity.
- Actualise, akt'ū-al-īz, v.t. to make actual
- Actuary, akt'ū-ar-i, n. a registrar or clerk : one who makes the calculations connected with an insurance office. [L. actuarius (scriba), an amanuensis, a clerk.] Actuate, aktū-ā, w.t. to put into or incite to action: to influence. [L. actus, action. See Act.]
- Acumen, ak-ū'men, n., sharpness: quickness of perception : penetration. [L. See Acute.]

- Acupressure, ak-ū-presh'ūr, n. a mode of arrest-ing hemorrhage from cut arteries, by inserting a needle into the flesh so as to press upon the mouth of the artery. [L. acus, a needle, and Pressure.]
- Acupuncture, ak-ū-pungkt'ūr, n. an operation for relieving pain by *puncturing* the flesh with needles. [L. acus, a needle, and **Puncture**.]
- Acute, ak-ūt', adj., sharp-pointed: keen: opp. of dull : shrewd : shrill.-adv. Acutely, ak-ūt'li. n. Acute'ness.-Acute angle, an angle less than a right angle.-Acute disease, one violent and rapid, as opp. to Chronic. [L. acutus, pa.p. of acuo, to sharpen, from root ak, sharp.
- Adage, ad'āj, n. an old saying: a proverb. [I adagium, from ad, to, and root of aio, to say.] IL.
- Adamant, ad'a-mant, n. a very hard stone: the diamond. [L. and Gr. adamas, -antos-a, neg., and damao, to break, to tame. See Tame.] Adamantine, ad-a-man'tin, adj. made of or like
- adamant: that cannot be broken or penetrated.
- Adapt, ad-apt', v.t., to make apt or fit : to accommodate. [Fr., L. adaptare-ad, to, and apto, to fit.
- Adaptable, ad-apt'a-bl, adj. that may be adapted. n. Adaptabil'ity.
- Adaptation, ad-apt-ā'shun, n. the act of making suitable : fitness.
- Adays, a-daz', adv. nowadays : at the present time. [Pfx. a, on, and Days.]
- Add, ad, v.t. to put (one thing) to (another): to sum up: with to, to increase. [L.-addo-ad, to, do, to put.]
- Addendum, ad-den'dum, n., a thing to be added : an appendix.—*pl.* Adden'da. [L. See Add.] Adder, ad'er, *n.* a kind of serpent. [A.S. *nædre*;
- Ger. atter is for natter. An adder came by mistake into use for a nadder; the reverse mistake is a newt for an ewt or eft.]
- Addict, ad-dikt', v.t., to give (one's-self) up to (generally in a bad sense). [L. addico, addic-
- tum-ad, to, dico, to declare.] Addicted, ad-dikt'ed, adj. given up to.-ns. Ad-dict'edness, Addic'tion.
- Addition, ad-dish'un, n. the act of adding: the thing added : the rule in arithmetic for adding
- numbers together: title, honour. Additional, ad-dish'un-al, adj. that is added. Addle, ad'dl, Addled, ad'dld, adj. diseased : putrid : barren, empty.—Addle-headed, Addle-[A.S. *adl*, disease, orig. inflammation, from *ad*, a burning; akin to Lat. *æstus*, a glowing heat; Gr. aithos, a burning.]
- Address, ad-dres', v.t. to direct: to speak or write to: to court: to direct in writing .- n. a formal communication in writing: a speech: manners: dexterity: direction of a letter: -pl. Address'es, attentions of a lover .-- To address one's-self to a task, to set about it. [Fr. adresser. See Dress, Direct.]
- Adduce, ad-dūs', v.t. to bring forward : to cite or quote. [L. adduco-ad, to, and duco, to bring.] Adducible, ad-dus'i-bl, adj. that may be adduced.
- Adductor, ad-dukt'ur, *n*. a muscle which draws one part towards another. [See Abductor.] Adept, ad-ept' or ad'ept, *adj*. completely skilled.
- n. a proficient. [L. adeptus (artem), having attained (an art), *pa.p.* of *adifiseor*, to attain-*ad*, to, and *apiscor*, Sans. *ap*, to attain.] **Adequate**, ad'e-kwat, *adj., equal to:* propor-tionate: sufficient.—*adv.* Ad'equately. [L.
- adæquatus, made equal-ad, to, and æquus, equal.]

#### Administrator

- Adequateness, ad'e-kwāt-nes, Adequacy, ad'ekwa-si, n. state of being adequate : sufficiency.
- Adhere, ad-her', v.i., to stick to: to remain fixed or attached. [L. ad, to, hæreo, hæsum, to stick.].
- Adherence, ad-her'ens, n. state of adhering: steady attachment.
- Adherent, ad-hēr'ent, adj. sticking to .- n. one who adheres : a follower : a partisan.
- Adhesion, ad-hēžhun, n. the act of adhering or sticking to: steady attachment. [See Adhere.] Adhesive, ad-hēšiv, adj. sticky: apt to adhere. -adv. Adhes'ively.-n. Adhes'iveness.
- Adieu, a-dū', adv. (I commend you) to God: fare-well.—n. a farewell. [Fr. à Dieu, to God.] Adipose, ad'i-pōz, adj. fatty. [L. adeps, adipis,
- soft fat.]
- Adit, ad'it, n. an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [L. aditus-ad, to, eo, itum, to go.]
- Adjacent, ad-jas'ent, adj., lying near to: con-tiguous. n. Adjacency, ad-jac'en-si. adv. Adjac'ently. [L. ad, to, jaceo, to lie.] Adjective, ad'jekt-iv, n. a word added to a noun,
- to qualify it, or, rather perhaps, that *adds* some property to a noun.—*adv.* Ad'jectively.—*adj.* Adjectiv'al. [L. *adjectivum (nomen)*, an added (noun)—adjicio, -jectum, to throw to, to add— ad, to, jacio, to throw.]
- Adjoin, ad-join', v.i. to lie next to. [See Join.] Adjoining, ad-join'ing, adj. joining to: near: adjacent.
- Adjourn, ad-jurn', v.t. to put off to another day: to postpone. [Fr. ajourner-ad, to, and jour, day. See Journal.]
- Adjournment, ad-jurn'ment, n. the act of adjourning : the interval it causes.
- Adjudge, ad-juj', w.t. to decide. [See Judge.] Adjudicate, ad-joō'di-kāt, w.i. to pronounce judgment.—ns. Adju'dica'tion, Adju'dicator. [See Judge.]
- Adjunct, ad'junkt, adj., joined or added to .- n.
- the thing joined or added. [L. See Join.] Adjunctive, ad-junkt'iv, adj. joining.—Adjunct-ively, ad-junkt'iv-li, Adjunctly, ad-junkt'li, adv. in connection with. Adjunction ad ize John
- Adjuration, ad-joor-a'shun, n. the act of adjuring: the charge or oath used in adjuring.
- Adjure, ad-joor', w.t. to charge on oath or solemily. [L.-ad, to, juro, -atum, to swear.] Adjust, ad-just', w.t. to arrange properly: to regulate: to settle. [O. Fr. ajouster, Low L. adjuztare, to put side by side-L. justa, near; from root jug, seen in L. jungo, to join, E. Yoke.] Adjustment, ad-just'ment, w. arrangement. Adjustment, ad-just'ment, w. arrangement.
- Adjutancy, ad'joot-ans-i, *n*. the office of an adjutant; assistance.
- Adjutant, ad'joot-ant, n. an officer who assists the commanding officer of a garrison or regiment : a large species of stork or crane found in India.-Adjutant-general, an officer who performs similar duties for the general of an army. [L. adjuto = adjuvo-ad, to, juvo, to assist.] Admeasurement, ad-mezh'ūr-ment, *u*. the same
- as measurement.
- Administer, ad-min'is-ter, v.t. to act as server or minister in a performance: to supply: to con-duct. [L. ad, to, and Minister.]
- Administration, ad-min-is-trā'shun, n. The act of administering : the power or party that administers. [ministers.

Administrative, ad-min'is-trā-tiv, adj., that ad-

Administrator, ad-min-is-trā'tur, n. one who manages or directs : he who manages the affairs of one dying without making a will.—fem. Administra'trix.—n. Administra'torship.

- Admirable, ad'mir-a-bl, adj. worthy of being ad-mired.-adv. Ad'mirably.-n. Ad'mirableness.
- Admiral, ad'mir-al, n. a naval officer of the highest rank. [Fr. amiral, from Ar. amir, a lord, a chief.]
- Admiralty, ad'mir-al-ti, n. the board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs.
- Admiration, ad-mir-ā'shun, n. the act of admiring : (obs.) wonder.
- Admire, ad-mīr', v.t. to have a high opinion of: to love.—adv. Admīr'ingly. [Fr. admirer— L. ad, at, miror, to wonder.]
- Admirer, ad-mīr'er, n. one who admires : a lover.
- Admissible, ad-mis'i-bl, adj. that may be admitted or allowed.-n. Admissibil'ity.
- Admission, ad-mish'un, Admittance, ad-mit'ans, n. the act of admitting : leave to enter.
- Admit, ad-mit', v.t. to allow to enter: to let in: to concede : to be capable of :-pr.p. admitt'ing ; pa.p. admitt'ed. [L. admitto, -missum-ad, to, mitto, to allow to go.]
- Admixture, ad-miks'tūr, n. what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture.
- admonish, ad-monish, v.t. to warn: to reprove mildly. [L. ad, to, and moneo, to put into the mind, akin to Ger. mahnen, to remind; Gr. menoo, spirit, mind; Sans. meno, to think.]
   Admonition, ad-mon-ish'un, n. kind reproof:
- counsel: advice.
- Admonitory, ad-mon'i-tor-i, adj. containing admonition.
- Ado, a-doo', n. a to do: bustle: trouble. [Contr. of at do, a form of the inf. borrowed from the Scandinavian.
- Adolescence, ad-o-les'ens, n. the period of youth.
- Adolescent, ad-o-les'ent, adj., growing to man-hood. [L. ad, to, and olesco, to grow, allied to alo, to nourish.]
- Adopt, ad-opt', v.t. to choose: to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, &c. [L. adopto—ad, to, and opto, to wish, choose.] Adoption, ad-op'shun, n. the act of adopting: the
- state of being adopted.
- Adoptive, ad-opt'iv, adj. that adopts or is adopted. Adorable, ad-or'a-bl, adj. worthy of being adored. —adv. Ador'ably.—n. Ador'ableness.

Adoration, ad-or-a'shun, n. divine worship: homage.

- Adore, ad-or', v.t. to worship: to love intensely. -adv. Ador'ingly. [L. ad, to, oro, to speak, to pray. See Oracle.]
- Adorer, ad-or'er, n. one who adores : a lover.
- Adorn, ad-orn', v.t. to deck or dress. [L. ad, to, orno, to deck; Sans. varna, colour.] [tion.

Adornment, ad-orn'ment, n. ornament: decora-Adown, a-down', adv. and prep. down. [A.S. of-dune-of, from, dun, a hill. See Down, a bank.]

- Adrift, adrift, adrift, a min. See Down, a Unik. J Adrift, adrift, adrift, adrift, a representing A.S. on, on. See Drift. J Adroit, a droit', adr. dexterous: skilful.-adv. Adroity, a-droit'li.-n. Adroit'ness. [Fr. à,
- droit, right-L. directus, straight. See Direct.
- Adscititious, ad-sit-ish'us, adj., added or assumed: additional. [L. adscisco, -scitum, to take or
- assume-ad, to, scisco, to inquire-scio, to know.] Adulation, ad-ū-lā'shun, n. fawning: flattery.

[L. adulor, adulatus, to fawn upon.] Adulatory, ad'ū-la-tor-i, adj. flattering.

- Adult, ad-ult', adj., grown: mature.-n. a grown-up person. [L. adultus-adolesco, to grow. See Adolescent.]
- Adulterate, ad-ult'er-āt, v.t. to corrupt: to make impure (by mixing). [L. adultero-ad, to, to alter, other; as if, to make other than genuine.]

- Adulteration, ad-ult-er-ā'shun, n. the act of adulterating : the state of being adulterated.
- Adulterer, ad-ult'er-er, n. a man guilty of adultery.-fem. Adult'eress.
- Adulterine. ad-ult'er-in, adj. resulting from adultery: spurious.—n. the offspring of adultery. Adulterous, ad-ult'er-us, adj. guilty of adultery.
- Adultery, ad-ult'er-i, n. violation of the marriage-bed. [See Adulterate.]
- Adumbrate, ad-umbr'at or ad'-, v.t. to give a faint shadow of: to exhibit imperfectly.—n. Ad-umbra'tion. [L. ad, to, umbra, a shadow.]
- Advance, ad-vans', v.t. to put forward, or to the van: to promote to a higher office : to encourage the progress of: to propose: to supply before-hand.—v.i. to move or go forward: to make progress: to rise in rank.—n. progress: improve-ment: a giving beforehand.—In advance, beforehand. [Fr. avancer—Prov. avant, abans, before—L. ab ante, from before.]
- Advancement, ad-vans'ment, n. promotion: improvement : payment of money in advance.
- Advantage, ad-vant'āj, n. superiority over another : gain or benefit. -v.t. to benefit or profit. [Fr. avantage, It. vantaggio-Fr. avant, be-fore. See Advance.]
- Advantageous, ad-vant-ā'jus, adj. of advantage: useful.--adv. Advanta'geously.-n. Advanta'geousness.
- Advent, ad'vent, n., a coming or arrival: the first or the second coming of Christ: the four weeks before Christmas. [L. adventus-ad, to, venio, to come.]
- Adventitious, ad-vent-ish'us, adj. accidental: foreign.-adv. Adventi'tiously. [See Advent.]
- Adventual, ad-vent'ū-al, adj. relating to Advent.
- Adventure, ad-vent'ūr, n. a risk or chance : a remarkable incident: an enterprise .- v.i. to attempt or dare.-v.t. to risk or hazard. [O. Fr. -L. adventurus, about to come or happen, fut.p. of advenio. See Advent.]
- Adventurer, ad-vent'ür-er, n. one who engages in hazardous enterprises.—fem. Advent'uress.
- Adventurous, ad-vent'ur-us, Adventuresome, ad-vent'ür-sum, *adj*. enterprising.—*adv*. Ad-vent'urously.—*n*. Advent'urousness.
- Adverb, ad'verb, n. a word added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb to express some modification of the meaning or an accompanying circumstance. [L. adverbium-ad, to, verbum, a word. It is so called, not because it is added to a verb, but because it is a word (verbum) joined to, or supplemental of, other words.]
- Adverbial, ad-verb'i-al, *adj*. pertaining to an adverb.—*adv*. Adverb'ially.
- Adversary, ad'vers-ar-i, n. an opponent: an enemy.-The Adversary, Satan. [L. adversarius. See Adverse.]
- Adversative, ad vers'a tiv, adj. denoting opposi-tion, contrariety, or variety. [See Adverse.] Adverse, ad'vers, adj. acting in a contrary direc-
- tion : opposed to : unfortunate.-adv. Ad'versely.-n. Ad'verseness. [L. adversus-
- ad, to, and verto, versum, to turn.] Adversity, ad-vers'i-ti, n. adverse circumstances: affliction: misfortune.
- Advert, ad-vert', v.i. (used with to) to turn the mind (to): to regard or observe. [L. ad, to, and verto, to turn.]
- Advertence, ad-vert'ens, Advertency, ad-vert'en-si, n. attention to: heedfulness: regard.
- Advertise, ad-vert-īz' or ad'-, v.t., to turn atten-tion to: to inform: to give public notice of. [Fr., from L. See Advert.]

- Advertisement, ad-vert'iz-ment, n. the act of ! advertising or making known : a public notice in a newspaper or periodical.
- Advertiser, ad-vert-īz'er, n. one who advertises : a paper in which advertisements are published.
- Advice, ad-vīs', n. counsel: in pl. intelligence. [O. Fr. advis, Fr. avis-L. ad visum, accord-ing to what is seen or seems best.]
- Advisable, ad-vīz'a-bl, adj. that may be advised or recommended : prudent : expedient.-adv. Advis'ably.-ns. Advisabil'ity, Advis'ableness.
- Advise, ad-vīz', v.t. to give advice or counsel to: to inform.-v.i. (- with) to consult :-pr.p. advising; ja.p. advised. [O. Fr. adviser, from advis or avis. See Advice.] Advised, advizd', adj. deliberate: cautious.— adv. Advis'duy.-n. Advisedness, ad-viz'ed-
- nes, deliberate consideration : prudent procedure.
- Adviser, ad-viz'er, n. one who advises or gives [See Advocate.] advice.
- Advocacy, advo-ka-si, n. a pleading for : defence.
- Advocate, ad'vo-kat, n. one who pleads the cause of another esp. in a court of law.-v.t. to plead in favour of. -n. Advoca'tion. [L. advocatusadvoco, -atum-ad, to, voco, to call : to call in (another to help, as in a lawsuit or in sickness).]
- Advowson, ad-vow'zun, n. the right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice. [O. Fr. -Low L. advocatio, right of the patron-L. advocatus, a patron.]
- Adz, Adze, adz, n. a carpenter's tool consisting of a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [A.S. adesa.] Ædile, ē'dīl, n. See Edile.
- Ægis, ē'jis, n. (orig.) a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva: anything that protects. [L.-Gr. aigis.]
- Æneid, ē'nē-id, n. an epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is Æneas. [L. Æneis, -idos.]

Eolian, ē-o'li-an. adj. pertaining to or acted on by the wind. [*Æolus*, the god of the winds.]

- Æon, e'on, n. a period of time, an age or one of a series of ages, eternity [Gr. aion.]
- Aerate, ā'er-āt. v.t. to put air into: to supply with carbonic acid. [L. aër, air.]

Aeration, ā-er-ā'shun, n. exposure to the air.

Aerial, ā-ēr'i-al, adj belonging to the air: inhabiting or existing in the air : elevated, lofty. Aerie,  $\bar{a}'ri$  or  $\bar{e}'ri$ , n' See Eyry.

- Aeriform, a'er-i-form, adj. having the form or nature of air or gas. [L. aër and forma.]
- Aerolite, a'er-o-līt, n. a meteoric stone. [Gr. aer, air, lithos, a stone.]
- Aerometer, ā-er-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the density of air and gases. [Gr. aer, and Meter.]
- Aeronaut, a ér-o-nawt, n. one who ascends in a balloon. [Gr. aër, air, nautës, sailor.] Aeronautics, a-er-o-nawtiks, n. the science or
- art of navigating the air in balloons.
- Aerostatics, ā-er-o-stat'iks, n. the science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids: the science of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. aer, air, statikos, relating to equilibrium. See Statics.] Aerostation, ā-er-ō-stā/shun, n. the art of raising
- and guiding balloons. Æsthetic, ēs-thet'ik, Æsthetical, ēs-thet'ik-al,
- adj. pertaining to æsthetics.-adv. Æsthet'ically
- Æsthetics, ēs-thet'iks, n. the feeling of beauty in objects, the science of taste : the philosophy of the fine arts. [Gr. aisthētikos, perceptiveaisthanomai, to feel or perceive.] [Far.] Afar, a-fär', adv., at a far distance. [Pfx. a, and

#### Affluence

- Affable, af'fa-bl, adj. condescending : easy to speak to.—adv. Af'fably.—ns. Affability, Af'fableness. [Fr.-L. affabilis—affari, to speak to—ad, to, and fari, to speak.]
- Affair, af-far', n., that which is to be done: business: an engagement or battle of minor importance :- pl. transactions in general : public concerns. [Fr. affaire, O. Fr. afaire-à and faire-L. ad, and facere. to do. Cf. E. Ado.]
- Affect, af-fekt', v.t., to act upon: to produce a change upon; to move the feelings. [L. afficio, affectum-ad, to, facio, to do.]
- Affect, af-fekt', v.t. to strive after : to make a show
- or pretence of: to love: (B.) to pay court to. [L. affecto, freq. of afficia. See Affect above.] Affectation, af-fekt-3/shun, w. a striving after or an attempt to assume what is not natural or real: pretence.
- Affected, af-fekt'ed, adj. touched with a feeling (either for or against): full of affectation : feigned. —adv. Affect'edly.—n. Affect'edness.
- Affecting, af-fekt'ing, *adj.* having power to move the passions : pathetic.—*adv.* Affect'ingly.
- Affection, af-fek'shun, n. kindness or love : attachment : an attribute or property. [L. See Affect.] Affectionate, af-fek'shun-āt, adj. full of affection :
- loving.-adv. Affec'tionately.-n. Affec'tionateness.
- Affectioned, af-fek'shund, adj. (B.) disposed. Afferent. affer-ent, adj. (anat.) bringing to, ap-plied to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centres. [L. afferens-ad, to, and fero, to carry.]
- Affiance, af-fi'ans, n., faith pledged to: marriage contract: trust.—v.t. to pledge faith: to betroth. [O. Fr. affiance, It. affidanza, confidence—L.
- ad, to, fides, faith.] Affidavit, af-fi-dā'vit, n. a written declaration on oath. [Low L. affidavit, 3d pers. sing. perf. of affido, to pledge one's faith.]
- Affiliate, af-fil'i-āt, v.t. to receive into a family as a son, or into a society as a member. [L. ad,
- to, *filius*, a son.] Affiliation, af-fil-i- $\ddot{a}$ 'shun, *n*. act of receiving into a family or society as a member: (*law*) the assignment of an illegitimate child to its father.
- Affinity, af-fin'i-ti, n. nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance : relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity or relationship by blood : (chem.) the peculiar attraction between the atoms of two simple substances that makes them combine to form a compound. [L. affinitas-
- affinis, neighbouring—ad, at, finis, boundary.] Affirm, af-ferm', v.t. to assert confidently or posi-
- tively. [L. affirmo-ad, firmus, firm. See Firm.] Affirmable, af-ferm'a-bl, adj. that may be affirmed. n. Affirm'ant.
- Affirmation, af-fer-mā'shun, n. act of asserting: that which is affirmed : a solemn declaration.
- Affirmative, af-ferm'at-iv, adj. or n. that affirms or asserts .- adv. Affirm'atively.
- Affix, af-fiks', v.t., to fix to: to add: to attach. [L. affigo, -fixum-ad, to, figo, to fix. See Fix.]
- Affix, af'fiks, n. a syllable or letter put to the end of a word, called also Postfix, Suffix.
- Afflatus, af-fla'us, n. inspiration. [See Inflation.] Afflict, af-flikt', v.t. to give continued pain, dis-tress, or grief. [L. ad, to, fligo, to dash-to the ground.]
- Affliction, af-flik'shun, *n*. distress or its cause. Afflictive, af-flikt'iv, *adj*. causing distress.
- Affluence, af'floo-ens, n. abundance : wealth.

- Affluent, af'floo-ent, adj. abounding : wealthy .n. a stream flowing into a river or lake. [L. affluo-ad, to, fluo, to flow.]
- Afford, af-ford', v.t. to yield or produce: to be able to sell' or to expend. [M. E. aforthen, from A.S. geforthian or forthian, to further or cause to come forth.
- Affray, af-frā', n. a fight causing alarm : a brawl. [Fr. effrayer, to frighten; O. Fr. esfreër, to freeze with terror-Low L. exfrigidare, to chill. See Frigid.
- Affright, af-frīt', v.t., to frighten.—n. sudden fear. [A.S. afyrhtan. See Fright.]
- Affront, af-frunt', v.t. to meet front to front: to insult openly.—n. contemptuous treatment. [Fr. affronter—L. ad, to, front-, the forehead.] Affusion, af-fu'zhun, n. the act of pouring upon
- [L. ad, to, fundo, fusum, to or sprinkling. pour.]
- Afield, a-fēld', adv., to, in, or on the field. Afield, a-flot', adv. or adj. floating: at sea: unfixed.
- Afoot, a-foot', adv., on foot.
- Afore, a-for', prep. (obs.) before. Aforehand, a-for'hand, adv. before the regular time of accomplishment : in advance.
- Aforesaid, a-for'sed, adj., said or named before.
- Aforetime, a-for'tim, adv., in former or past times. [root of Affray.]

Afraid, a-frad', adj. struck with fear : timid. [From

- Afresh, a-fresh', adv. anew. [a, on, and Fresh.] Aft, aft, adj. or adv. behind : near or towards the stern of a vessel. [A.S. aft, which is short for
- æfter.] After, aft'er, adj. behind in place : later in time : more toward the stern of a vessel. - prep. behind, in place: later, in time: following, in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to: concerning. -adv. subsequently: afterward. [A.S. after, comp. of af, or of, the primary meaning being more off, further away, -ter as a comparative affix is seen in L. al-ter, E. o-ther. See Of.]
- Afteract, aft'er-akt, n. an act after or subsequent to another.
- Afterbirth, aft'er-berth, n. the placenta and membranes which are expelled from the womb after the birth.
- Aftercrop, aft'er-krop, *n., a crop* coming after the first in the same year.
- Aftermath, aft'er-math, n. a second crop of
- Arterman, a. a second crop of grass. [See Mow, Meadow.]
  Aftermost, aft'ér-möst, adj. hindmost. [A.S. aftemest; Goth. af-tuma, being equiv. to L. -tumus in of-tumus, best. Goth. has also af-tum-ists = A.S. af-tem-est, which is thus a double superlative. In aftermost, r is intrusive and even for a double superlative. In aftermost, r is intrusive. and -most is not the adv. most.] [and evening.
- Afternoon, aft'er-noon, n. the time between noon Afterpiece, aft'er-pes, n. a farce or other minor
- piece performed after a play. Afterward, aft'er-ward, Afterwards, aft'erwardz, adv. in after-time : later : subsequently. [A.S. after, and weard, towards, in direction of.]
- Aga. ā'ga, n. a Turkish commander or chief officer. [Turk. agha, Pers. ak, aka, a lord.]
- Again, a-gen', adv. once more : in return : back. [A.S. on-gean, again, opposite; Ger. ent-gegen.]
- Against, a-genst, prep. opposite to : in opposition to : in provision for. [Formed from again, as whilst from while.]
- Agape, a-gāp', adj. or adv. gaping from wonder, expectation, or attention. [Lit. 'on gape,' from prefix a (for A.S. on, on), and Gape.]

- Agate, ag'at, n. a precious stone composed of layers of quartz, of different tints. [Gr. achatēs, said to be so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily.]
- Age, āj, n. the ordinary length of human life : the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed: mature years: legal maturity (at 21 years): a period of time: a generation of men: a century.—v.i. to grow old :—pr.p. āg'ing ; pa.p. āged. [Fr. âge, O. Fr. edage—L. ætas=old L.
- *avitas*—L. *avium*, age; cog. with E. Ever ] Aged, āj'ed, *adj*. advanced in age: having a certain age.-n.pl. old people.
- Agency, āj'ens-i, n. the office or business: operation or action of an agent. Agenda, aj-end'a, n., things to be done : a memo-
- randum-book : a ritual. [L. agendus, fut. p. pass. of ago, to do.]
- Agent, aj'ent, n. a person or thing that acts or exerts power: one intrusted with the business of another. [L. ago, to do. See Act.] Agglomerate, ag-glom'er-ät, v.t. to make into a
- ball: to collect into a mass. -v.i. to grow into a mass. [L. glomus, glomeris, a ball. See Clew, Globe.]
- Agglomeration, ag-glom-er-ā'shun, n. a growing or heaping together : a mass.
- Agglutinate, ag-gloot'in-at, v.t. to cause to adhere by glue or cement. [L. agglutino-ad. to, gluten, glue. See Glue.]
- Agglutination, ag-gloot-in-a'shun, n. the act of uniting, as by glue : adhesion of parts. Agglutinative, ag-gloot'in-āt-iv, *adj*, tending to
- or having power to cause adhesion.
- Aggrandise, ag'grand-īz, v.t., to make great or larger: to make greater in power, rank, or honour. [Fr., from L. ad, to, and grandis, large.]
- Aggrandisement, ag-grand-īz'ment, n. act of aggrandising : state of being aggrandised.
- Aggravate, ag'grav-āt, v.t. to make worse: to provoke. [L. ad, to, gravis, heavy. See provoke. Grave.]
- Aggravation, ag-grav-ā'shun, n. a making worse: any quality or circumstance which makes a thing worse.
- Aggregate, ag'greg-āt, v.t. to collect into a mass: to accumulate. [I. aggrego, -atum, to bring together, as a flock -ad, to, grex, gregis, a flock.
- Aggregate, ag'greg-āt, adi formed of parts taken
- together n. the sum total. adv. Ag'gregately. Aggregation, ag-greg-ā'shun, n. act of aggregating: state of being collected together: an aggregate.
- Aggression, ag-gresh'un, n. first act of hostility or injury. [L. aggredior, -gressus—ad, to, gradior, to step.]
- Aggressive, ag-gres'iv, adj. making the first attack.-n. Aggress'iveness.
- Aggressor, ag-gres'ur, n. one who attacks first. Aggrieve, ag-grev', v.t. to press heavily upon: to pain or injure. [O. Fr. agrever, Sp. agraviar -L. ad, to, and gravis, heavy. See Grief, Grieve.]
- ghast, a-gast', adj. stupefied with horror. [Properly agast; M. E. agasten, to terrify; Aghast, A.S. intens. pfx. a, and gæstan, to terrify. The primary notion of the root gæs- (Goth. gais-) is to fix, stick; to root to the spot with terror. See Gaze.]
- Agile, aj'il, adj., active : nimble. [L. agilisago, to do or act.] [ness. Agility, aj-il'i-ti, n. quickness of motion : nimble-

- Agio, ā'ji-o, n. the difference in value between metallic and paper money : discount. [It. aggio, agio, rate of exchange, same as agio, ease, convenience.]
- Agitate, a<sup>j</sup>i-tāt, v.t. to keep moving: to stir violently: to discuss. [L. agita, freq. of ago, to put in motion. See Act.] Agitation, aj-i-tā'shun, n. commotion: perturba-
- tion of mind : discussion. [commotion.
- Agitator, aj'i-tāt'ur, *n*. one who excites public Aglow, a-glō', *adj*. very warm : red-hot. [See Glow.]
- Agnate, ag'nat, adj. related on the father's side: allied.—n. a relation by the father's side. [L.
- -ad, to, nascor, to be born. See Cognate.] Agnostic, ag-nos'tik, n. one who holds that we know nothing of the supernatural .- n. Agnos'ticism. [a, privative, and Gr. gnostikos, good See Gnostic.]
- at knowing. See **Gnostic**.] Ago, a-gō', Agone, a-gon', adv., gone: past: since. [Pa.p. of A.S. agan, to pass away inten. pfx. a, and gan, to go.]
- Agog, a-gog', adj. or adv. eager. [Ety. doubtful.]
- Agoing, a-gö'ing, adv., going on: current. Agonise, ag'o-nīz, v.t. to struggle, suffer agony. Agonising, ag'o-nīz-ing, adj. causing agony.adv. Ag'onisingly.
- Agony, ag'o-ni, n. a violent struggle: extreme
- Agrarian, ag-rā/ri-an, adj. relating to land: applied especially to Roman laws for the equal distribution of the public lands. [L. agrariusager, a field. See Acre.] [of lands.
- Agrarianism, ag-rā'ri-an-izm, n. an equal division Agrae, agrē', v.i. to be of one mind: to concur: (fol. by to) to assent to: (fol. by with) to resemble, to suit:—pa.p. agreed. [Fr. agrārus, to accept kindly—L. ad, to, and gratus, pleas-ing ] [adv. Agree'ably. ing.]
- Agreeable, a-gre'a-bl, adj. suitable : pleasant.
- Agreeableness, a-gre'a-bl-nes, n. suitableness: conformity: quality of pleasing.
- Agreement, a-gre'ment, n. concord : conformity :
- a bargain or contract. [agriculture. Agricultural, ag-ri-kult'ūr-al, adj. relating to Agriculture, agri-kult-ūr, n. the art or practice of culture, agri-kult-ūr, n. of cultivating the land. [L. agricultura-ager, a field, cultura, cultivation. See Culture.]
- Agriculturist, ag-ri-kult'ūr-ist, n. one skilled in agriculture. [on, and Ground.]
- Aground a-grownd', adv. stranded. [Prefix a,
- Ague, ā'gū, n. a fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering: chilliness. [Fr. aigu, sharp-L. acutus. See Acute.]
- Aguish, ā'gū-ish, adj. having the qualities of an ague: chilly: shivering.
- Ah, ä, *int.* an exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, complaint, &c. [Fr.—L.; Ger. ach.]
   Aha, ä-hä', *int.* an exclamation of exultation,
- pleasure, surprise, or contempt.
- Ahead, a-hed', *adv.* further on: in advance: headlong. [Prefix *a*, on, and **Head**.] Ahoy, a-hoi', *int*. a nautical term used in hailing.
- [Form of int. Hoy.]
- Ahull, a-hul', adv. (naut.) with sails furled, and helm lashed, driving before the wind, stern fore-most. [a, on (-A.S. on), and Hull.]
- Aid, ād, v.t. to help, assist.—n. help: assistance: an auxiliary: subsidy.—adj. Aid'less. [Fr. aider -L. adjutare-ad, and juvo, jutum, to help.]
- Aide-de-camp, ad'-de-kong, n. a military officer who assists the general:—pl. Aides-de-camp. [Fr., assistant of the camp.]
- Aider, ād'er, n. one who brings aid : a helper.

- Ail, āl, v.t. to give pain : to trouble. -v.i. to feel pain: to be in trouble.—n. trouble: indisposi-tion. [A.S. eglan, to pain. See Awe.]
- Ailment, al'ment, n. pain : indisposition : disease.
- Aim, ām, v.i. (with at) to point at with a weapon: to direct the intention or endeavour.-v.t. to point, as a weapon or firearm .- n. the pointing of a weapon : the thing pointed at : design : intention. [O. Fr. esmer, to reckon-L. æstimare, to estimate. See Estimate.] Aimless, ām'les, adj. without aim.
- Air,  $\bar{a}r$ , *n*. the fluid we breathe : the atmosphere : a light breeze : a tune : the bearing of a person : -pl. affectation. -v.t. to expose to the air: to
- dry: to expose to warm air. [Fr.—L.  $a\ddot{e}r$ —Gr.] Air-bed,  $\bar{a}r'$ -bed, n. a bed for the sick, inflated in-bed, ar-bed, w. a bed for the sick, inhated with air.—Air-cells, ār'sel, w. a cavity contain-ing air.—Air-cushion, ār'-koosh'un, w. an air-tight cushion, which can be inflated.—Air-engine, ār'-enjin, w. an engine put in motion by air expanded by heat.—Air-gun, ār'-gun, w. a gun which discharges bullets by means of compressed air.—Airiness, ār'i-nes, n. state of being airy: openness: liveliness.—Airing, ār'ing, n. exposure to the air or fire : a short excursion in the open air. - Air-jacket, ār'-jak'et, n. a jacket with air-tight cavities, which being inflated renders a person buoyant in water .- Airless, ār'les, adj void of air: not having free communication with the open air. Air-pump, ār'-pump, n. an instrument for pumping the air out of a vessel. -Air-tight,  $\bar{a}r'$ -tīt, adj. so tight as not to admit air.-Air-vessel,  $\bar{a}r'$ -ves'el, n. a vessel or tube containing air.
- Airy, ār'i, adj. consisting of or relating to air : open to the air : like air : unsubstantial : light of heart: sprightly .- adv. Air'ily.
- Aisle, il, n. the wing or side of a church: the side passages in a church. [Fr. aile, O. Fr. aisle-L. axilla, ala, a wing.]
- Aisled, ild, adj. having aisles.
- Alar, a-jar, adv. partly open. [Lit. 'on the turn, A.S. on, on, cyrr, a turn. See Char, work.] Akimbo, a-kim'bo, adv. with hand on hip and elbow bent outward. [Pfs. a, Celt. cam, crooked, with superfluous E. Bow.]
- Akin, a-kin', adj., of kin: related by blood : having the same properties. [Of and Kin.]
- Alabaster, al'a-bas-ter, n. a semi-transparent kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime : the fine limestone deposited as stalagmites and stalactites .made of alabaster. [Gr. alabastros, said to be derived from Alabastron, a town in Egypt.]
- Alack, a-lak', int. an exclamation denoting sorrow. [Prob. from M. E. lak, loss. See Lack.] Alack-a-day, a-lak'-a-dā, int. an exclamation or
- sadness. [For, 'ah ! a loss to-day.']
- Alacrity, a-lak'ri-ti, n. briskness : cheerful readi-ness : promptitude. [L. alacris, brisk.] Alamode, a-la-mod', adv., according to the mode
- or fashion. [Fr. à la mode.] Alarm, a-lärm', n. notice of danger : sudden sur-
- prise with fear: a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep. -v.t. to call to arms : to give notice of danger : to fill with dread. [Fr. alarme -It. all' arme, to arms-L. ad, to, arma, arms.]
- Alarmist, a-lärm'ist, *n*. one who excites alarm : one given to prophesy danger.—*adj*. Alarm'ist, alarming.—*adv*. Alarm'ingly.
- Alarum, a-lär'um, n. and v.t. Same as Alarm.
- Alas, a-las', int. expressive of grief. [Fr. hélas-
- L. lassus, wearied.] Alb, alb, n. a white linen vestment reaching to the feet, worn by priests. [L. albus, white.]

- Albatross, al'ba-tros, n. a large, long-winged, web-footed sea-bird, in the Southern Ocean. [Corr. from. Span. alcatraz, a white pelican.]
- Albeit, awl-be'it, adv. although : notwithstanding. [Be it all.]
- Albino, al-bī'no, n. a person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally white, and pupil of the eye red :-pl. Albi'nos. [It. albino, whitish-L. albus, white.]
- Album, al'bum, n. among the Romans, a white tablet or register: a book for the insertion of portraits, autographs, &c. [L. albus, white.]
- Albumen, al-bumen, n., the white of eggs: a like substance found in animal and vegetable
- bodies. [L.-*albus*, white.] Albuminoid, al-bū'min-oid, *adj*. like albumen. [Albumen and Gr. *eidos*, form.] [albumen.
- Albuminous, al-bū'min-us, *adj*. like or containing Albumum, al-burn'um, *n*. in trees, the *white* and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and
- the heart-wood. [L. -albus, white.] Alcalde, al-kal'dā, n., a judge. [Sp.-Ar. al-kadi
- -kadaj, to judge.] Alchemist, al'kem-ist, n. one skilled in alchemy.

- Alchemy, Alchymy, al'ki-mi, n. the infant stage of chemistry, as astrology was of astronomy. A chief pursuit of the alchemists was to transmute the other metals into gold, and to discover the elixir of life. [Ar. al = the; Gr. *cheo*, to pour, to melt, to mix; hence chymeia or chemeia, a mixing, and *chymic* or *chemic*, applied to the processes of the laboratory. See Chemistry.]
- Alcohol, al'kō-hol, n. pure spirit, a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar and other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of formented liquors. [Ar. al-kohl-al, the, qochl, fine powder.] Alcoholic, al-ko-hol'ik, adj. of or like alcohol.
- Alcoholise, al'ko-hol-īz, v.t. to convert into alcohol: to rectify. Alcoholometer, al-kō-hol-om'e-ter, n. an instru-
- ment for ascertaining the strength of spirits.
- [Alcohol and Meter.] [article prefixed. Alcoran, al'kō-ran, n. Koran with the Arabic Alcove, al'kōv or al-kōv', n. a recess in a room : any recess: a shady retreat. [It. alcova; Sp. alcoba, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed-Ar. al-gobah, a tent.]
- Alder, awl'der, n. a tree usually growing in moist ground. [A.S. alor; Ger. eller, L. alnus.]
- Alderman, awl'der-man, n. now a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor.—adj. Alderman'ic. [A.S. ealdor (from eald, old), senior, chief: ealdor-man, ruler, king, chief magistrate.]
- Aldern, awl'dern, ad1. made of alder.
- Aldine, al'din, adj. applied to books printed by Aldus Manutius of Venice, in 16th c. Ale, äl, n. a strong drink made from malt: a
- festival, so called from the liquor drunk.-Aleberry, a beverage made from ale.—Ale-house, a house in which ale is sold. [A.S. *ealu*; Ice. öl; Gael. ol, drink.]
- Alee, a-le', adv., on the lee-side. [See Lee.]
- Alembic, al-embik, n. a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation. [Ar. al, the, anbig-Gr. ambiks, a cup.]
- Gr. amous, a cup. J Alert, al-ert, adj. watchful: brisk.—Upon the alert, upon the watch.—n. Alert/ness. [It. all'erta, on the erect—erto, L. erectus, erect.] Alexandrian, al-egz-andri-an, adj., relating to Alexandria in Egypt: relating to Alexander.
- Alexandrine, al-egz-an'drin, n. a rhyming verse of twelve syllables, so called from its use in an old French poem on Alexander the Great.

- Algæ, al'jē, n. (bot.) a division of plants, embracing sea-weeds. [L., pl. of *alga*, sea-weed.] Algebra, al'je-bra, *n*. the science of calculating
- Algebra, algebra, m. the science of calculating by symbols, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic. [Sp. from Ar. al-jabr, the resetting of anything broken, hence combination.] Algebraic, -al, al-je-bra'ik, al, adj. pertaining to algebra.—Algebra'ist, n. one skilled in algebra.
- Algum, al'gum. Same as Almug.
- Alias, ā'li-as, adv. otherwise.-n. an assumed name. [L. alias, at another time, otherwisealius. Gr. allos, other.]
- Alibi, al'i-bī, n. the plea, that a person charged with a crime was *in another place* when it was committed. [L.—alius, other, *ibi*, there.] Alien, āl'yen, *adj*. foreign: different in nature:
- adverse to .- n. one belonging to another country : one not entitled to the rights of citizenship.
- [L. alienus—alius, other.] Alienable, āl'yen-a-bl, adj. capable of transferred to another.—n. Alienabil'ity. capable of being
- Alienage, äl yen-äi, *n*. state of being an alien. Alienage, äl yen-äi, *n*. state of being an alien. Alienate, äl yen-ät, *v.t.* to transfer a right or title to *another*: to withdraw the affections: to mis-apply.—*adj*. withdrawn: estranged.—*n*. Aliena'-tion. [L. See Alien.] Alight, a-lit', *v.i.* to come down (as from a horse): to decord to foll upper LAS = *difterent*.
- to descend: to fall upon. [A.S. alihtan, to come down. See Light, v.i.]
- Alight, a-līt', adj. on fire: lighted up. [a, on, and Light. See Light, n.]
- Align, a-līn', v.t. to regulate by a line: to arrange in line, as troops. [Fr. aligner-L. ad, and linea, a line.]
- Alignment, a-līn'ment, n. a laying out by a line : the ground-plan of a railway or road.
- like, a-līk', *adj.* like one another: having re-semblance.—*adv.* in the same manner or form: similarly. [A.S. *onlic.* See Like.] Alike,
- Aliment, al'i-ment, n., nourishment : food. [L. alimentum-alo, to nourish.]
- Alimental, al-i-ment'al, *adj*, supplying food. Alimentary, al-i-ment'ar-i, *adj*. pertaining to aliment: nutritive.—*n*. Alimentation, al-i-mentā'shun, the act or state of nourishing or of being nourished.—n. (phren.) Alimentiveness, al-i-ment'iv-nes, desire for food or drink.
- Alimony, al'i-mun-i, n. an allowance for support made to a wife when legally separated from her husband.
- Aliquot, al'i-kwot, *adj*. such a part of a number as will divide it without a remainder. [L. aliquot, some, several-alius, other, quot, how many.] [life.]
- Alive, a-līv', adj. in life: susceptible. [A.S. on Alkali, al'ka-li or -lī, n. (chem.) a substance which combines with an acid and neutralises it, forming a salt. Potash, soda, and lime are alkalies; they have an acrid taste (that of soap), and turn vegetable blues to green. See Acid :---pl. Alkalies. [Ar. al-kali, ashes.] Alkalimeter, al-ka-lim'e-ter, n. an instrument for
- measuring the strength of alkalies.
- Alkaline, al'ka-līn or -lin, *adj*. having the properties of an alkali.—*n*. Alkalin'ity.
- Alkaloid, al'ka-loid, *n*. a vegetable principle pos-sessing in some degree alkaline properties. —*adj*. pertaining to or resembling alkali. [Alkali and Gr. eidos, form or resemblance.]
- Alkoran, n. same as Alcoran.
- All, awl, adj. the whole of : every one of .- adv. wholly: completely: entirely.—*n*. the whole: everything.—All in all, everything desired.— All 's one, it is just the same.—At all, in the least

degree or to the least extent. [A.S. eal, Ger. all, Gacl. uile, W. oll.]

- Allah. al'la, n. the Arabic name of the one God. [Ar. al-ilah, 'the worthy to be adored.']
- Allay, al-la', v.t. to lighten, relieve: to make quiet. [O. Fr. aleger-L. alleviare-ad, and levis, light. confused with A.S. a-lecgan, to lay down ]
- Allegation, al-le-gā'shun, n. an assertion.
- Allege, al-lej', v.t. to produce as an argument or plea: to assert. [L. allego, to send one person to another to confer with him: to mention or bring forward-ad, to, and lego, -atum, to send.]
- Allegiance, al-léj'i-ans, n. the duty of a subject to his liege or sovereign. [L. ad, to, and Liege.] Allegoric. al, al-le-gorik. al, ad, in the form of an allegory: figurative.—adv. Allegorically.
- Allegorise, al'le-gor-īz, v.t. to put in form of an allegory.—v.t. to use allegory.
- Allegory, al'le-gor-i, n. a description of one thing under the image of another. [Gr. allos, other,
- and agoreuō, to speak.] Allegro, al-le'grō, adv. and n. (mus.) a word denoting a brisk movement. [It.-L. alacer, [leluiah. brisk.]
- Alleluia, Alleluiah, al-le-loo'ya. Same as Hal-Alleviate, al-levi-āt, v.t. to make light: to miti-gate.—n. Allevia/tion. [L. ad, levis, light.]
- Alley, al'li, n. a walk in a garden: a passage in a city narrower than a street: -pl. All'eys. [Fr. allée, a passage, from aller, to go, O. Fr. aner,
- from L. adnare, to go to by water. Cf. Arrive.] All-fools'-day, awl-foolz'-dā, n. April first. [From the sportive deceptions practised on that day.]
- All-fours, awl-forz', n.pl. (preceded by on) on four legs, or on two hands and two feet. All-hail, awl-hai', int., all health, a phrase of salutation. [See Hail, int.]
- All-hallow, awi-hal'lo, All-hallows, awi-hal'loz, n. the day of all the Holy Ones. See All-saints. [All and Hallow.] Alliance, al-lī'ans, n. state of being allied: union
- by marriage or treaty. [See Ally.] Alligation, al-li-gā'shun, n. (arit'.) a rule for
- finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values. [L. *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.]
- Alligator, al'li-gā-tur, n. an animal of the crocodile family found in America. [Sp. el lagarto –L. *lacerta*, a lizard.]
- Alliteration, al-lit-er-a'shun, n. the recurrence of the same *letter* at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other, as in 'apt alliteration's artful aid.' [Fr.-L. ad, to, and [alliteration. litera, a letter.]
- Allicerative, al-lit'er-ā-tiv, adj. pertaining to Allocate, al'lo-kāt, v.t., to place: to assign to each his share. [L. ad, to, and locus, a place.]
- Allocation, al-lo-kā'shun, n. act of allocating:
- allotment: an allowance made upon an account. Ailocution, al-lo-kū'shun, n. a formal address, esp. of the Pope to his clergy. [L. ad, to, and
- loquor, locutus, to speak. Allodial, al-lo'di-al, adj. held independent of a
- superior : freehold :- opposed to Foudal. Allodium,
- **llodium**, al- $l\bar{o}$ 'di-um, n. freehold estate : land held in the possession of the owner without being subject to a feudal superior. [Low L. allodium, most prob. from Ice. aldr, old age, and othal,
- a homestead; *alda-othal*, a property of ages.] Allopathy, al-lop'a-thi, *n*. a name given by homeopathists to the current or orthodox medical practice.-adj. Allopath'ic.-n. Allop'athist. [See Homeopathy.
- Allot, al-lot', v.t. to divide as by lot: to distribute

- Allotment, al-lot'ment, n. the act of allotting : part or share allotted.
- Allotropy, al-lot'ro-pi, *n*. the property in some elements, as carbon, of existing in more than one form. [Gr. allos, another, and tropos, form.]
- Allow, al-low', v.t. to grant: to permit: to acknowledge: to abate. [Fr. allower, to grant-L. ad, to, and loco, to place.-Allow, in the sense of approve or sanction, as used in B. and by old writers, has its root in L. laudo, to praise.]
- Allowable, al-low'a-bl, adj. that may be allowed : not forbidden: lawful.-adv. Allow'ably.-n. Allow'ableness.
- Allowance, al-low'ans, n. that which is allowed : a stated quantity: abatement.
- Alloy, al-loi', v.t. to mix one metal with another: to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser one with it. -n. a mixture of two or more metals (when mercury is one of the ingredients, it is an Amalgam): a baser metal mixed with a finer: anything that deteriorates. [Fr. aloi, standard of metals, aloyer, It. allegare, to alloy
- -L. ad legem, according to law.] All-saints'-day, awl-sānts'-dā, n. November 1, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church in honour of all the saints. [See All-hallows.] All-souls' day, awl-sölz'-dä, n. the second day of
- November, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church held to pray for all souls in purgatory.
- Allude, al-lūd', v.i. to mention slightly in passing: to refer to. [L. ad, at, ludo, lusum, to play.] Allure, al-lūr', v.t. to draw on as by a *lure* or
- bait: to entice. [L. ad, to, and Lure] Alluring, al-lūring, adj. enticing,—adv. luringly.—n. Allure'ment. A1-
- Allusion, al-lū'zhun, n. an indirect reference.
- Allusive, al-lūs'iv, adj. alluding to: hinting at: referring to indirectly. - adv. Allus'ively.
- Alluvium, al-lū'vi-um, n. the mass of water-borne matter deposited by rivers on lower lands :-pl. Allu'via.—adj. Allu'vial. [L.—alluo, to
- wash to or on-ad, and luo = lavo, to wash.] Ally, al-lī', v.t. to form a relation by marriage, friendship, treaty, or resemblance: — pa.p. allīed'. [Fr.—L. alligo, -are—ad, ligo, to bind.]
- Ally, al-lī', *n*. a confederate : a prince or state united by treaty or league :--*pl*. Allies'.
- Almanac, al'ma-nak, n. a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c. [Fr.-Gr. almenichiaka (in Eusebius), an Egyptian word, prob. sig. 'daily observation of things.
- Almighty, awl-mīt'i, adj. possessing all might or power: omnipotent. The Almighty, God.
- Almond, a'mund, n. the fruit of the almond-tree. [Fr. amande—L. amygdalum—Gr. amygdalē.] Almonds, a'mundz, n. pl. the tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the almond-tree.
- Almoner, al'mun-er, n. a distributer of alms.
- Almonry, al'mun-ri, n. the place where alms are [and Most.] distributed.
- Almost, awl'most, *adv.* nearly. [Prefix *al*, quite, Alms, ämz, *n.* relief given out of pity to the poor.
- [A.S. ælmæsse, through late L., from Gr. eleë
  - mosynē-eleos, compassion.]
- Alms-deed, ämz'-dēd, n. a charitable deed.
- Alms-house, ämz'-hows, n. a house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor.
- Almug, al'mug, *n*. a tree or wood mentioned in the Bible, kind uncertain. [Heb.]
- Aloe, al'o, n. a genus of plants with juicy leaves yielding the gum called aloes. [Gr. aloe.]

- Aloes, al'oz, n. a purgative drug, the juice of several species of aloe.
- Aloft, a-loft', adv. on high : overhead : (naut.) above the deck, at the mast-head. [Prefix a
- above the deck, at the mast-head. [Prenx a (-A.S. or), on, and Loft.]
   Alone, al-5n', adj. single : solitary, -adv. singly, by one's self. [Al (for All), quite, and One.]
   Along, a-long', adv. by or through the length of: lengthwise : throughout : onward: (fol. by with) in company of Area by the cide of onear in company of .- prep. by the side of: near. [A.S. andlang-prefix and-, against, and Long.]
- Aloof, a-loof', adv. at a distance : apart. [Prefix a (-A.S. on), on, and Loof. See Loof, Luff.] Aloud, a-lowd', adv. with a loud voice : loudly.
- [From A.S. on, on, and hlyd, noise, Ger. laut. See Loud.]
- Alow, a-lo', adv. in a low place :--opp. to Aloft. Alp, alp, n. a high mountain :--pl. Alps, specially applied to the lofty mountain-ranges of Switzerland. [L.-Gael. *alp*, a mountain : allied to L. *albus*, white-white with snow.]
- Alpaca, al-pak'a, n. the Peruvian sheep, akin to the llama, having long silken wool : cloth made of its wool. [Peruvian.] Alpen-stock, alp'u-stok, n. a long stick or staff
- used by travellers in climbing the Alps. [Ger.]
- Alpha, al'fa, n. the first letter of the Greek alphabet : the first or beginning. [Gr. alpha-Heb. aleph, an ox, the name of the first letter, which in its original figure resembled an ox's head.]
- Alphabet, al'fa-bet, n. the letters of a language arranged in the usual order. [Gr. alpha, beta, the first two Greek letters.]
- Alphabetic, -al, al-fa-bet'ik, -al, adj. relating to or in the order of an alphabet.—adv. Alphabet'ically.
- Alpine, alp'in or alp'in, adj. pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains : very high.
- Already, awl-red'i, adv. previously, or before the time specified.
- Also, awl'so, adv. in like manner: further. [All, quite, just ; so, in that or the same manner.]
- Altar, awit'ar, n., a high place on which sacri-fices were anciently offered : in Christian churches, the communion table : (fig.) a place of worship. [L. altare-altus, high.]
- Altarpiece, awlt'ar-pes, n. a painting or decorations placed over an altar,
- Alter, awl'ter, v.t. to make other or different : to change. - v. i. to become different : to vary. [L. alter, other, another-al (root of alius, other), and the old comparative suffix -ter = E. -ther.]
- Alterable, awl'ter-a-bl, adj. that may be altered. -adv. Al'terably.
- Alteration, awl-ter-ā'shun, n. change.
- Alterative, awl'ter-at-iv, *adj.* having power to alter.—*n.* a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions.
- Altercate, al'ter-kat, v.i. to dispute or wrangle. [L. altercor, -catus, to bandy words from one to the other (alter).] [troversy. Altercation, al-ter-kä'shun, n. contention : con-
- Alternate, al'ter-nat or al-ter'nat, v.t. to cause to follow by turns or one after the other.-v.i. to happen by turns: to follow every other or second time. [L. alter, other.]
- Alternate, al-ter'nāt, adj., one after the other: by turns.-adv. Alter'nately.
- Alternation, al-ter-nā'shun, n. the act of alternating : interchange.

Alternative, al-ter'nat-iv, adj. offering a choice of two things.-n. a choice between two things. -adv. Alter'natively.

- Although, awl-thō', conj. admitting all that: notwithstanding that. [See Though.] Altitude, alti-tūd, n., height. [L. altitudo-
- altus, high.]
- Alto, alt'o, n. (orig.) the highest part sung by males: the lowest voice in women. [It.-L. altus, high.]
- Altogether, awl-too-geth'er, adv., all together:
- wholly: completely: without exception. Alto-relievo, Alto-rilievo, alt'o-re-le'vo, n., high relief: figures projected by at least half their thickness from the ground on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto*, high. See **Relief**.]
- Altruism, al'troo-ism, n. the principle of living and acting for the interest of others. [L. alter, another.]
- Alum, alum, *n*. a mineral salt, the double sul-phate of alumina and potash. [L. *alumen.*] Alumina, al-ū'min-a, Alumine, alū-min, *n*. one of the earths: the characteristic ingredient of common clay. Alumina is a compound of aluminium and oxygen. [L. alumen, alum.]
- Aluminous, al-ū'min-us, adj. containing alum, or alumina.
- Aluminum, al-ū'min-um, Aluminium, al-min'i-um, n. the metallic base of alumina, al-ūmetal resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness.
- Alumnus, al-um'nus, n. one educated at a college is called an alumnus of that college :-*pl.* Alum'ni. [L. from *alo*, to nourish.] Always, awl/wāz, Alway, awl/wā, *adv.* through *all ways* : continually : for ever.
- Am, am, the first person of the verb To be. [A.S. eom; Gr. eimi; Lat. sum for esum; Sans. asmi-as, to be.]
- Amain, a-mān', adv., with main or strength: with sudden force. [Pfx. a and Main.]
- Amalgam, a-mal'gam, n. a compound of mercury with another metal : any soft mixture. [L. and Gr. malagma, an emollient-Gr. malasso, to soften.]
- Amalgamate, a-mal'gam-āt, v.t. to mix mercury with another metal: to compound.-v.i. to unite in an amalgam : to blend.
- Amalgamation, a-mal-gam-ā'shun, n. the blending of different things.
- Amanuensis, a-man-ū-en'sis, n. one who writes to dictation: a copyist: a secretary. [L.-ab, from, and manus, the hand.]
- Amaranth, -us, a'mar-anth, -us, n. a genus of plants with richly coloured flowers, that last long without withering, as Love-lies-bleeding. [Gr. amarantos, unfading-a, neg., and root mar, to waste away; allied to Lat. mori, to die.]
- Amaranthine, a-mar-anth'in, adj. pertaining to amaranth: unfading
- Amass, a-mas', v.t. to gather in large quantity: to accumulate. [Fr. amasser-L. ad, to, and massa, a mass.]
- Amateur, am-at-ār', n. one who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally. [Fr.-L. amator, a lover-amo, to love.]
- Amative, am'at-iv, adj., relating to love: amor-ous. [From L. amo, -atum, to love.]
- Amativeness, am'at-iv-nes, n. propensity to love. Amatory, am'at-or-i, adj., relating to, or causing
- love: affectionate. Amaze, a-māz', v.t. to put the mind in a maze: to confound with surprise or wonder.—n. aston-
- ishment: perplexity. [Prefix a, and Maze.] Amazedness, a-māz'ed-nes, Amazement, a-māz'-

ment, n. a feeling of surprise mixed with wonder.

- Amazing, a-māz'ing, p.adj. causing amazement: astonishing.—adv. Amaz'ingly.
- Amazon, am'az-on, n. one of a fabled nation of female warriors : a masculine woman : a virago. [Ety. dub., perhaps from Gr. a, priv., mazos, a breast; they were said to cut off the right breast that they might use their weapons more freely.
- Amazonian, am-az-on'ian, adj. of or like an Amazon : of masculine manners : warlike.
- Ambassador, am-bas'a-dur, n. a diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one sovereign power to another.—fem. Ambass'adress. —adj. Ambassador'ial. [It. ambassiadore, L. ambactus, derived by Grimm from Goth. and-
- bahts, a servant, whence Ger. amt, office.] Amber, am'ber, n. a yellowish fossil resin, used in making ornaments. [Fr.-Ar. anbar.]
- Ambergris, am'ber-gres, n. a fragrant substance, of a gray colour, found on the sea-coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [Amber and Fr. gris, gray.] Ambidexter, amb'i-deks'ter, n. one who uses
- both hands with equal facility : a double-dealer. -adj. Ambidex'trous. [L. ambo, both, dexter. right hand.]
- Ambient, amb'i-ent. adj., going round : surrounding : investing. [L. ambi, about, iens, ientis, pr.p. of eo, to go.]
- Ambiguity, amb-ig-ū'i-ti, Ambiguousness, ambig'ū-us-nes, n. uncertainty or doubleness of meaning.
- Ambiguous, amb-ig'ū-us, adj. of doubtful signification: equivocal.—adv. Ambig'uously. [L. ambiguus-ambigo, to go about-ambi, about, ago, to drive.]
- Ambition, amb-ish'un, n. the desire of power, honour, fame, excellence. [L. ambitio, the going about, i.e., the canvassing for votes practised by candidates for office in Rome-ambi,
- about, and eo, itum, to go.] Ambitious, amb-ish'us, adj. full of ambition: desirous of power: aspiring: indicating ambition.-adv. Ambi'tiously.-n. Ambi'tiousness.
- Amble, am'bl, v.i. to move as a horse by lifting both legs on each side alternately: to move affectedly.-n. a pace of a horse between a trot and a walk. [Fr. ambler-L. ambulo, to walk about.]
- Ambler, , am'bler, n. a horse that ambles.
- Ambrosia, am-bro'zhi-a, n. the fabled food of the gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it. [L.-Gr. ambrosios = ambrotos, immortal-a, neg., and brotos, mortal, for mrotos, Sans. mrita, dead-mri (L. mori), to die.] [-adv. Ambro'sially. Ambrosial, am-bro'zhi-al, adj. fragrant : delicious.
- Ambrosian, am-bro'zhi-an, adj. relating to am-brosia: relating to St Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the 4th century.
- Ambry, am'bri, n. a niche in churches in which the sacred utensils were kept: a cupboard for victuals. [O. Fr. armarie, a repository for arms; Fr. armoire, a cupboard-L. armarium, a chest for arms—arma, arms.]
- Ambulance, am'būl-ans, n. a carriage which serves as a *movable* hospital for the wounded in battle. [Fr.-L. ambulans, -antis, pr.p. of ambulo, to walk about.]
- Ambulatory, am'būl-at-or-i, adj. having the power or faculty of walking : moving from place to place, not stationary .- n. any part of a

- Ambuscade, am'busk-ād, n. a hiding to attack by surprise: a body of troops in concealment. [Fr. embuscade-It. imboscare, to lie in ambush-im, in, and bosco, a wood, from root of Bush.]
- Ambush, am'boosh, n. and v. same meanings as Ambuscade. [O. Fr embusche. See Ambuscade.]
- Ameer, a-mēr', n. a title of honour, also of an independent ruler in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. amir. See Admiral.]
- Ameliorate, a-mēl'yor-āt, v.t., to make better: to improve.-v.i. to grow better.-adj. Amel'lorative.-n. Ameliora'tion. [L. ad, to, and
- melior, better.] Amen, a'men', a'men', int. so let it be ! [Gr.-Heb. amen, firm, true.]
- Amenable, a-mēn'a-bl, adj. casy to be led or governed : liable or subject to .- adv. Amen'solution. Amenability, Amen'ableness. [Fr. amener, to lead—a = L. ad, and mener, to lead—Low L. minare, to lead, to drive (as cattle)-L. minari, to threaten.]
- Amend, a-mend, v.t. to correct: to improve.-v.i. to grow or become better.-adj. Amend-able. [Fr. amender for emender-L. emendo, -are, to remove a fault-e, ex, out of, and menda. a fault.] [provement.
- Amendment, a-mend'ment, n. correction : im-
- Amends, a-mendz', n.pl. supply of a loss: compensation.
- Amenity, am-en'i-ti, n., pleasantness, as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. [Fr. aménité-L. amænitas-amænus, pleasant, from root of amo, to love.]
- Amerce, a-mers', v.t. to punish by a fine. [O. Fr. amercier, to impose a fine-L. merces, wages, fine.]
- Amercement, a-mers'ment, n. a penalty inflicted.
- American, a-merik-an, adj., fertaining to Amer-ica, especially to the United States.—n. a native of America. [From America, so called accidentally from Americo Vespucci, a navigator who explored part of the continent after its divergent by Columbus 1. discovery by Columbus.] [American.
- Americanise, a-mer'ik-an-īz, v.t. to render Americanism, a-mer'ik-an-izm, n. a word, phrase,
- or idiom peculiar to Americans.
- Amethyst, a'meth-ist, n. a bluish-violet variety of quartz of which drinking-cups used to be made, which the ancients supposed prevented drunkenness.—adj. Amethyst/ine. [Gr. amethystos—a, neg., methyō, to be drunken—methū, wine, Eng. mead, Sans. madhu, sweet.] Amiability, ām-i-a-bil'i-ti, Amiableness, ām'i-a-
- bl-nes, n. quality of being amiable, or of exciting love.
- Amiable, am'i-a-bl, adj., lovable: worthy of love. -adv. A'miably. [Fr. amiable, friendly-L. amicabilis, from amicus, a friend; there is a confusion in meaning with Fr. aimable, lovable
- -L. amabilis—amo, to love.] Amianthus, a-mi-anth'us, *n*. the finest fibrous variety of asbestus; it can be made into cloth which when stained is readily cleansed by fire. [Gr. amiantos, unpollutable-a, neg., and miainō, to soil.
- friendly .- adv. am'ik-a-bl, Amicable, adj., Am'icably.—ns. Amicabil'ity, Am'icableness, [L. amicabilis-amo, to love.]
- Amice, am'is, n. a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims : a linen garment worn by priests about the shoulders while celebrating

[O. Fr. amis, amict-L. amictusmass. amicio, to wrap about -amb, about, and jacio, to throw.]

Amid, a-mid', Amidst, a-midst', prep., in the middle or midst: among.-adv. Amid'ships, half-way between the stem and stern of a ship. [Prefix a, on, in, and A.S. mid, middle.]

- Amir, a-mēr. Same as Ameer. Amiss, a-mis', *adj.* in error: wrong.—*adv.* in a faulty manner. [*a*, on, and Ice. *missa*, a loss. See Miss.
- Amity, am'i-ti, n., friendship: good-will. [Fr. amitié-ami-L. amicus, a friend. See Amicable.]
- Ammonia, am-mon'i-a, n. a pungent gas yielded by smelling-salts, and by burning feathers, &c. [From sal-ammoniac, or smelling-salts, first
- obtained near the temple of Jupiter Annmon.] Ammoniac, -al, am-mon'i-ak, -i'ak-al, adj. per-taining to, or having the properties of ammonia.
- Ammonite, am'mon-it, n. the fossil shell of an extinct genus of mollusks, so called because they resembled the horns on the statue of Jupiter Ammon, worshipped as a ram.
- Ammunition, am-mūn-ish'un, *n*. anything used for munition or defence: military stores, esp. powder, balls, bombs, &c. [L. ad, for, munitio, defence-munio, to defend.]
- Amnesty, am'nest-i, n. a general pardon of political offenders. [Gr. a-mnestos, not remembered.]
- Amœba, a-mēb'a, n. a microscopic animal cap-able of undergoing many *changes* of form at will :- pl. Amœb'æ. [Gr. ameibõ, to change.]
- Among, a-mung', Amongst, a-mungst', prep. of the number of : amidst. [A.S. on-gemangmængan, to mingle.]
- Amorous, am'or-us, adj. easily inspired with love : fondly in love: relating to love.-adv. Am'orously. -n. Am'orousness. [L. amor, love.]
- Amorphous, a-morf'us, adj. without regular shape,
- shapeless. [Gr. a, neg., and morphe, form.] Amount, a-mownt', v.i. to mount or rise to: to result in .- n. the whole sum: the effect or result. [O. Fr. amonter, to ascend-L. ad, to,
- mons, a mountain.] Amour. am-oor, n. a love intrigue. [Fr.-L. amor, love.]
- Amphibia, am-fi'bi-a, Amphibials or Amphi-bians, n.pl. animals capable of *living both* under water and on land.—adj. Amphi'bious. [Gr. amphi, both, bios, life.]
- Amphictyonic, am-fik-ti-on'ik, adj. The Amphictyonic Council was an old Greek assembly composed of deputies from twelve of the leading states. [Gr. amphiktyones, orig. dub.]
- Amphitheatre, am-fi-the'a-ter, n. an oval or cir-cular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, in which public spectacles were exhibited: anything like an amphitheatre in form. [Gr. amphi, round about, theatron, a place for
- seeing—theaomai, to see.] Ample, am'pl, adj. spacious : large enough : liberal.—adv. Am'ply.—n. Am'pleness. [L. amplus, large.]
- Amplification, am'pli-fi-kā'shun, n. enlargement.
- Amplify, am'pli-fī, v.t. to make more copious in expression : to add to. [L. amplus, large, and facio, to make.]
- Amplitude, am'pli-tūd, n. largeness : the distance from the east point of a horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.

- Amputate, am'pūt-āt, v.t. to cut off, as a limb of an animal.-n. Amputa'tion. [L. amb, round about, puto, to cut.]
- Amuck, a-muk', adv. wildly: madly. [Malay, amok, intoxicated or excited to madness.]
- Amulet, am'ū-let, n. a gem, scroll, or other object carried about the person, as a charm against evil. [L. amulētum, a word of unknown origin ; curiously like the mod. Ar. himālah,-at, lit. 'a carrier,' often applied to a shoulder-belt, by which a small Koran is hung on the breast.]
- Amuse, a-mūz', v t. to occupy pleasantly: to beguile with expectation. [Fr. amuser.]
- Amusement, a-mūz'ment, n. that which amuses: pastime. [entertaining.—adv. Amus'ingly. Amusing, a-mūz'ing, adj. affording amusement :
- Amyloid, am'il-oid, n. a half-gelatinous substance like starch, found in some seeds. [Gr. amylon, the finest flour, starch; lit. 'unground'—a, neg.,
- myle, a mill, and eidos, form. An, an, adj., one: the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A.S. an. See One.] An, an, conj. if. [A form of And.] Ana, a'na, a suffix to names of persons or places,
- denoting a collection of memorable sayings, as Johnsoniana, sayings of Dr Johnson. [The neuter plural termination of L. adjectives in -anus = pertaining to.]
- Anabaptist, an-a-bapt'ist, n. one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adults (by immersion), and therefore that those baptised in infancy ought to be baptised again. -n. Anabapt'ism. [Gr. ana, again, baptizo, to dip in water, to baptise.]
- Anachronism, an-a'kron-izm, n. an error in regard to time, whereby a thing is assigned to an earlier or to a later age than what it belongs to.—*adj*. Anachronist'ic. [Gr. *ana*, backwards, chronos, time.]
- Anaconda, an-a-kon'da, *n*. a large snake, a species of boa, found in South America.
- Anacreontic, an-a-kre-ont'ik, adj. after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon: free.
- **Anæmia**, an-ēm'i-a, *n*. a morbid *want of blood*: the condition of the body after great loss of blood. [Gr. a, an, neg., haima, blood.] **Anæsthetic**, an-ēs-thet'ik, adj. producing insensi-bilit.
- bility.-n. a substance, as chloroform, that produces insensibility. [Gr. a, an, neg., aisthesis, sensation-aisthanomai, to feel.]
- Anaglyph, an'a-glif, n. an ornament carved in relief .- adj. Anaglypt'ic. [Gr. ana, up, glypho, to carve.]
- Anagram, an'a-gram, n. a word or sentence formed by *rewriting* (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence: as 'live'evil.'-adj Anagrammat'ic, -al. [Gr. ana, again, grapho, to write.] Anal, ān'al, adj. pertaining to or near the anus. Analogical, an-a-loj'ik-al, adj. having, or accord-
- ing to, analogy.
- Analogous, an-a'log-us, adj. having analogy: bearing some resemblance to : similar.
- Analogue, an'a-log, n. a word or body bearing analogy to, or resembling another: (anat.) an . organ which performs the same function as another, though differing from it in structure. [See Homologue.] Analogy, an-a'lŏ-ji, n. an agreement or corre-
- spondence in certain respects between things otherwise different : relation in general : like-ness. [Gr. ana, according to, and logos, ratio.] Analyse, an'a-līz, v.t. to resolve a whole into its

elements: to separate into component parts .adj. Analys'able. [Gr. ana, up, lyō, to loosen.] Analysis, an-a'lis-is, n. a resolving or separating

a thing into its elements or component parts :pl. Ana'lyses. [See Analyse.] Analyst, an'al-ist, n. one skilled in analysis.

- Analytic, -al, an-a-lit ik, -al, adj. pertaining to analysis: resolving into first principles.-adv. Analyt'ically.
- Anapest, an'a-pest, n. (in verse) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng.) two unaccented and the third accented, as ap pre-hend'. [Gr. anapaistos, reversed, because it is the dactyl reversed.]
- Anapestic, -al, an-a-pest'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of anapests. [anarchy.

Anarchist, an'ark-ist, *n*. one who promotes Anarchy, an'ark-i, *n*. the want of government in

a state : political confusion .- adjs. Anarch'ic, Anarch'ical. [Gr. a, an, neg., archē, government.]

Anathema, an-a'them-a, n. (orig.) an offering made and set up in a temple : an ecclesiastical curse : any person or thing anathematised. [Gr. ana, up, tithēmi, to set.] [accursed.

- Anathematise, an-a'them-at-īz, v.t. to pronounce Anatomic, -al, an-a-tom'ik, -al, adj. relating to anatomy.
- Anatomise, an-a'tom-īz, v.t. to dissect a body: (fig.) to lay open minutely. [From Anatomy.]
- Anatomist, an-a'tom-ist, n. one skilled in anatomy
- Anatomy, an-a'tom-i, n. the art of dissecting any organised body: science of the structure of the body learned by dissection. [Gr. ana, up, asunder. temno, to cut.]
- Anbury, an'ber-i, n. a disease in turnips, in which the root becomes divided into a number of parts —hence the popular name Fingers and Toes. [From A.S. ampre, a crooked swelling vein.]
- Ancestor, an'ses-tur, n. one from whom a person has descended: a forefather.-fem. An'cestress. -adj. Ances'tral. [O. Fr. ancestre-L. ante-
- cessor-ante, before, cedo, cessum, to go.] Ancestry, an'ses-tri, n. a line of ancestors: lineage.
- Anchor, angk'ur, n. a hooked iron instrument that holds a ship by sticking into the ground : (fig.) anything that gives stability or security. -v.t. to fix by an anchor: to fasten.-v.t. to cast anchor: to stop, or rest on. [Fr. ancre-L. ancora.-Gr. angkyra, from angkos, a bend -root angk, bent. Conn. with Angle.]
- Anchorage, angk'ur-āj, n. ground for anchoring : duty imposed on ships for anchoring.
- Anchoret, ang'kor-et, Anchorite, ang'kor-īt, n. one who has withdrawn from the world : a hermit. [Gr. anachorētēs-ana, apart, choreo, to go.]
- Anchovy, an-chō'vi, n. a small fish of the herring kind from which a sauce is made. [Sp. and Port. anchova ; Fr. anchois. Of doubtful ety.]
- Ancient, an'shent, adj. old : belonging to former times.—*n.pl.* An'cients, those who lived in re-mote times : in *B.*, elders.—*adv.* An'ciently. n. An'cientness. [Fr. ancien-Low L. an-
- tianus, old L. ante, before, prob. conn. with And. See Antique.] Ancient, ān'shent, n. (obs.) a flag or its bearer: an ensign. [Corr. of Fr. enseigne. See Ensign.] Ancillary, an'sil-ar-i, adj. subservient. [L.

ancilla, a maid-servant.]

And, and, conj. signifies addition, and is used to connect words and sentences: in M.E. it was used for if. [A.S., and in the other Teut. lang .:

- prob. allied to L. ante, Gr. anti, over against.] Andante, an-dan'te, adj., going easily: moder-ately slow: expressive. [It.—andare, to go.]
- Andiron, and'i-urn, n. the iron bars which support the ends of the logs in a wood-fire, or in which
- a spit turns. [Ety. dub.] Anecdotal, an'ek-dōt-al, Anecdotical, an-ekdot'i-kal, adj., in the form of an anecdote.
- Anecdote, an'ek-dot, *n*. an incident of private life: a short story. [Gr., not published—*a*, *an*, neg., and *ekdotos*, published—*ek*, out, and didomi, to give.]
- Anele, an-el', v.t. to anoint with oil: to administer extreme unction. [A.S. on-elan-on, on, and ele, oil.]
- Anemometer, a-nem-om'et-er, n. an instrument for measuring the force of the wind. [Gr. anemos, wind, and Meter.]
- Anemone, a-nem'o-ne, n. a plant of the crowfoot family. [Said to be from Gr. anemos, wind, because some of the species love exposed situations.]
- Aneroid, an'e-roid, adj. noting a barometer by which the pressure of the air is measured without the use of liquid or quicksilver. [Gr. a, neg., nēros, wet.]
- Aneurism, an'ūr-izm, n. a soft tumour, arising from the widening up or dilatation of an artery. [Gr. aneurisma-ana, up, eurys, wide.]
- Anew, a-nū', adv. afresh : again. [M. E. of-new -A.S. of, Of, and New.] Angel, an'jel, w. a divine messenger : a minister-ing spirit : an old E. coin = ros., bearing the figure of an angel.—adjs. Angelic, an-jel'ik, terrelication and the second sec Angel'ical.-adv. Angel'ically. [Gr. angelos, a messenger.]
- Anger, ang'ger, n. a strong passion excited by injury.-v.t. to make angry. [Ice. angr; allied to Anguish.]
- Angina, anj-i'na, n. applied to diseases in which a sense of *tightening* or suffocation is a pro-minent symptom. [L. See **Anguish**.]
- Angle, ang'gl, n. a corner: the point where two lines meet: (geom.) the inclination of two straight lines which meet, but are not in the straight meet which meet, but are not in the same straight line. [Fr.-L. angulus; cog. with Gr. angkylos; both from root angk, ak, to bend, seen also in Anchor, Ankle.] Angle, angle, n., a hook or bend: a fishing-rod with line and hook.—v.i. to fish with an angle.
- -v.t. to entice: to try to gain by some artifice. [A.S. angel, a hook, allied to Anchor.]
- Angler, ang'gler, n. one who fishes with an angle. Angling, ang'gling, *n*. the art or practice of shing with an angle. [English.] fishing with an angle.

Anglican, ang'glik-an, adj., English. [See

- Anglicanism, ang'glik-an-izm, n. attachment to English institutions, esp. the English Church: the principles of the English Church. Anglicise, ang'glis-īz, v.t. to express in English
- [peculiarity of language. idiom.
- Anglicism, ang'glis-izm, n. an English idiom or
- Anglo-, ang'glo, *pfx.*, *English*—used in composition; as *Anglo-Saxon*, &c.
- Anglomania, ang'glo-mān'i-a, n., a mania for what is English: an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions.
- Anglo-Saxon, ang'glo-saks'un, adj. applied to the earliest form of the English language; the term Old English is now preferred by some.
- Angry, ang'gri, *adj*. excited with anger: in-flamed.—Angrily, ang'gri-li, *adv*.
- Anguish, ang'gwish, n. excessive pain of body or

## Anguish

- mind: agony. [Fr. angoisse-L. angustia, a strait, straitness-ango, to press tightly: to strangle. See Anger.]
- Angular, ang'gu lar, *adj*. having an angle or corner: (*fg*.) stiff in manner: the opposite of easy or graceful.—*n*. Angular'ity.
- Anights, a-nīts', adv., of nights, at night. Anile, an'īl, adj. old-womanish; imbecile.-Anility, an-il'i-ti, n. [L. anus, an ol an old woman.
- Aniline, an'il-in, n. a product of coal-tar, extensively used in dyeing. [Anil, an indigo plant, from which also it is made.]
- Animadversion, an-im-ad-ver'shun, n. criticism, censure, or reproof.
- Animadvert, an-im-ad-vert', v.i. to criticise or censure. [L., to turn the mind to-animus, the mind, ad, to, and verto, to turn.]
- Animal, an'im-al, n. an organised being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion : it is distinguished from a plant, which is organised and has life, but not sensation or voluntary motion; the name sometimes implies the absence of the higher faculties peculiar to man.-adj. of or belonging to animals: sensual. [L.-anima, air, life, Gr. anemos, wind-ao, aemi, Sans. an,
- to breathe, to blow.] Animalcule, an-im-al'kūl, n., a small animal, esp. one that cannot be seen by the naked eye. pl. Animal'cules, or Animal'cula. [L. animalculum, dim. of animal.]
- Animalism, an'im-al-izm, n. the state of being actuated by animal appetites only : sensuality.
- Animate, an'im-āt, v.t. to give life to : to enliven or inspirit.—adj. living : possessing animal life. [See Animal.]
- Animated, an'im-āt-ed, adj. lively : full of spirit. Animation, an-im-ā'shun, n. liveliness : vigour.
- Animism, an'im-izm, n. theory which regards the belief in spirits, that appear in dreams, &c., as the germ of religious ideas. [L. anima, the soul.] Animosity, an-im-os'i-ti, n. bitter hatred : enmity.
- [L. animositas, fullness of spirit. See Animal.]
- Animus, an'im-us, n. intention : spirit : prejudice against. [L. animus, spirit, soul, as dist. from anima, the mere life. See Animal.]
- Anise, an'is, n. aromatic plant, the seeds of which
- are used in making cordials. [Gr. anison.] Anker, angk'er, n. a liquid measure used on the continent, formerly in England, varying from about seven to nine gallons. [Dut.]
- Ankle, angk'l, n. the joint between the foot and leg, forming an angle or bend. [A.S. ancleow, cog. with Ger. enkel, and conn. with Angle.]
- Anklet, angk'let, n. an ornament for the ankle.

Anna, an'a, n. an Indian coin worth 11d. sterling. Annalist, an al-ist, n. a writer of annals.

- Annals, an al-ist, n. d. awher of annals. Annals, an'alz, n. d. records of events under the years in which they happened: year-books. [L. annales\_annas, a year.] Anneal, an-El, n.t. to temper glass or metals by subjecting them to great heat and gradually
- cooling: to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass.—n. Anneal'ing. [A.S. anælan, to set on fire—*ælan*, to burn.]
- Annelida, an-el'i-da, n. a class of animals having a long body composed of numerous rings, as worms, leeches, &c. [L. annellus, dim. of an-
- nulus, a ring.] Annex, an-neks', v.t. to add to the end: to affix. -n. something added. [L.-ad, to, necto, to tie.]

Annexation, an-neks-ā'shun, n. act of annexing. Annihilate, an-nī'hil-āt, v.t. to reduce to nothing: to put out of existence. [L. ad, to, nihil, nothing.

- Annihilation, an-nī-hil-ā'shun, n. state of being reduced to nothing : act of destroying.
- Anniversary, an-ni-vers'ar-i, adj., returning or happening every year: annual. -n. the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated. [L. annus, a year, and verto, versum, to turn.]
- Annotate, an'not-āt, v.t., to make notes upon. [L. annoto—ad, to, noto, -atum, to mark.]
- Annotation, an-not-ā'shun, n. a note of explanation : comment. [commentator.
- Annotator, an-not-āt'ur, *n*. a writer of notes: a Announce, an-nowns', *v.t.* to declare: to give public notice of .- n. Announce ment. Fr. annoncer, L. annunciare-ad, to, nuncio, -are,
- to deliver news.] Annoy, an-noi', v.t. to trouble : to vex : to tease : -pr.p. Annoy'ing; pa.p. Annoyed'. [Fr. ennuyer, It. annoiare-L. in odio esse, to be hateful to.]
- Annoyance, an-noi'ans, n. that which annoys. Annual, an'nū-al, adj., yearly: coming every year: requiring to be renewed every year.—n. a plant that lives but one year: a book pub-lished yearly.—*adv.* An'nually. [L. annualis -annus, a year.]
- Annuitant, an-nū'it-ant, n. one who receives an
- annuity. [yearly. [L. annus, a year.] Annuity, an-nū'i-ti, n. a sum of money payable Annui, an-nu'i, v.t. to make null, to reduce to nothing: to abolish:-pr.p. Annull'ing; pa.p. Annulled'. [Fr. annuler-L. ad, to, nullus, none. 1
- Annular, an'nūl-ar, adj. ring-shaped. [L. annu-
- Interact, in interact, up, infiguration of anus, a rounding or ring.] [into rings. [L. See Annular.] Annulated, an'nūl-ät-ed, adj. formed or divided Annunciation, an-nun-si-ä/shun, n. the act of announcing.—Annunciation-day, the anniver-sary of the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mony, the acth of Moreh. IL See Annuerus 1.
- Mary, the 25th of March. [L. See Announce.] Anodyne, an'o-dīn, n. a medicine that allays pain.
- [Gr. a, an. neg., and odynē, pain.] Anoint, an-oint', v. l., to smear with ointment or oil: to consecrate with oil. [O. Fr. enoindre-L. inungo, inunctum-in, and ungo, to smear.]
- Anointed (the), an-oint'ed, n. the Messiah.
- Anomalous, an-om'al-us, *adj.* irregular: deviat-ing from rule. [Gr. *anōmalos—a*, *an*, neg., and *homalos*, even—*homos*, same.]
- Anomaly, an-om'al-i, n. irregularity: deviation
- from rule. [See Anomalous.] Anon, an-on', adv., in one (instant): immediately. Anonymity, an-on-im'i-ti, n. the quality or state
- of being anonymous.
- Anonymous, an-on'im-us, adj., wanting a name: not having the real name of the author.—adv. Anon'ymously. [Gr. anonymos-a, an, neg., and onoma, name.]
- Another, an uth'er, adj. not the same: one more: any other. [A.S. an, one, and Other.] Anserine, an'ser-in or -in, adj., relating to the
- goose or goose-tribe. [L. anser; cog. with E. Goose (which see), Sans. hamsa.]
- **Answer**, an'ser, v.t. to reply to: to satisfy or solve: to suit. -v.i. to reply: to be accountable for: to correspond. -n. a reply: a solution. [Lit. 'to swear against,' as in a trial by law, from A.S. and-, against, swerian, to swear.]
- Answerable, an'ser-a-bl, adj. able to be answered : accountable: suitable: equivalent.-adv. An'swerably.

#### Antiquated

- Ant, ant, n, a small insect: the emmet. -n. Ant'hill, the hillock raised by ants to form their nest. [A contr. of Emmet-A.S. æmete.] Antacid, ant-as'id, n. a medicine which counter-
- acts acidity. [Gr. anti, against, and Acid.]
- Antagonism, ant-ag'on-izm, n., a contending or struggling against : opposition. [Gr. anti, against-agon, contest. See Agony.] Antagonist, ant-ag'on-ist, n., one who contends or
- struggles with another: an opponent. [Gr. antagonistes. See Antagonism.
- Antagonist, ant-ag'on-ist, Antagonistic, antag-on-ist'ik, adj. contending against, opposed to.
- Antarctic, ant-ärkt'ik, adj., opposite the Arctic: relating to the south pole or to south polar regions. [Gr. anti, opposite, and Arctic.]
- Antecedent, an-te-sēd'ent, *adj., going before* in time: prior.—n. that which precedes in time: (gram.) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers. *pl.* previous principles, con-duct, history, &c. *-adv.* **Anteced'ently**. *-n.* **Anteced'ence**. [L. ante, before, cedens, entis; pr.p. of *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.] Antechamber, an'te-chām-ber, n. [room.
- [See Ante-
- Antedate, an'te-dat, v.t., to date before the true time : to anticipate. [L. ante, before, and Date.1
- Antediluvian, an-te-di-lū'vi-an, adj. existing or happening before the Deluge or the Flood.— 2. one who lived before the Flood. [See Deluge.]
- Antelope, an'te-lop, n. a quadruped intermediate between the deer and goat. [Ety. dub.] Antemeridian, an-te-me-ri'di-an, adj.,
- before mid-day or noon. [See Meridian.]
- Antennæ, an-ten'ē, n. pl. the feelers or horns of
- insects. [L. antenna, the yard or beam of a sail.] Antonuptial, an-te-nupsh'al, adj., before nuptials or marriage. [L. ante, before, and Nuptial.]
- Antepenult, an-te-pen-ult', n. the syllable before the penult or next ultimate syllable of a word; the last syllable of a word but two.—adj. Antepenult'imate. [L. ante, before, and Penult.]
- Anterior, an-te'ri-or, adj., before, in time, or place : in front. [L., comp. of ante, before.]
- Anteroom, an'te-room, n., a room before another : a room leading into a principal apartment. [L. ante, before, and Room.]
- Anthelmintic, an-thel-mint'ik, adj., destroying or expelling worms. [Gr. anti, against, and helmins, helmintos, a worm.]
- Anthem, an'them, n. a piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts : a piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture. [A.S. antefen-Gr. antiphona-anti, in return, phone, the voice.]
- Anther, an'ther, n. the top of the stamen in a flower, which contains the pollen or fertilising dust. [Gr. anthēros, flowery, blooming.] Ant-hill. See under Ant.
- Anthology, an-thol'oj-i, n. (lit.) a gathering or collection of *flowers*: a collection of poems or choice literary extracts.-adj. Antholog'ical. [Gr. anthos, a flower, lego, to gather.]
- Anthracite, an'thras-it, n. a kind of coal that
- burns without flame, &c. [Gr. anthrax, coal.] Anthrax, an'thraks, n. a malignant boil: a splenic fever of sheep and cattle. [L.-Gr. anthrax, coal.]
- Anthropoid, an'throp-oid, adj., in the form of or resembling man. [Gr. anthropos, man, eidos, form.]
- Anthropology. an-throp-ol'oj-i, n. the natural history of man in its widest sense, treating of

his relation to the brutes, the different races, &c.-adj. Anthropolog'ical. [Gr. anthropos, man, and logos, discourse-lego, to say.]

- Anthropomorphism, an-throp-o-morf'izm, n. the representation of the Deity in the form of man or with bodily parts : the ascription to the Deity of human affections and passions.—adj. An-thropomorph'ic. [Gr. anthropos, man, morphe, form.]
- Anthropophagi, an-throp-of'aj-i, n.pl., man-eaters, cannibals.—Anthropophagous, an-throp-of ag-us, adj. [Gr. anthropos, man, phago, to eat.]
- Anthropophagy, an-throp-of'aj-i, n. cannibalism. Antic, ant'ik, adj. odd: ridiculous. -n. a fantastic figure : a buffoon : a trick. [Fr. antique-L. antiquus, ancient-ante, before. Doublet of Antique.]
- Antichrist, an'ti-krīst, n. the great opposer of Christ and Christianity. [Gr. anti, against, and Christ.
- Antichristian, an-ti-krist'yan, adj. relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity.
- Anticipate, an-tis'ip-āt, v.t. to be beforehand with (another person or thing), to forestall or preoccupy: to foresee. [L. anticipo, -atumante, before, capio, to take.]
- Anticipation, an-tis-ip-ā'shun, n. act of anticipating: foretaste: previous notion: expectation. -adj. Anti'cipatory.
- Anticlimax, an-ti-klim'aks, n., the opposite of climax: a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close. [Gr. anti, against, and Climax.]
- Anticlinal, an-ti-klīn'al, adj., sloping in opposite directions.—n. (geol.) the line from which the strata descend in opposite directions. [Gr. anti,
- against, klinō, to lean.] Antidote, an'ti-dōt, n. that which is given against anything that would produce bad effects: a counter-poison: (*fig.*) anything that prevents evil.—*adj*. An'tidotal. [Gr. *antidotos*—*anti*, against, didomi, to give.]
- Antimony, an'ti-mun-i, n. a brittle white-coloured metal much used in the arts and in medicine .adj. Antimon'ial. [Ety. dub.]
- Antinomian, an-ti-nom'i-an, n. one who holds that the law is not a rule of life under the Gospel.—adj. against the law : pertaining to the Antinomians .- n. Antinom'ianism. [Gr. anti, against, nomos, a law.]
- Antipathy, an-tip'ath-i, n. dislike : repugnance : opposition.-adj. Antipathet'ic. [Gr. anti, against, pathos, feeling.
- Antiphlogistic, an-ti-floj-ist'ik, adj., acting against heat, or inflammation. [Gr. anti,
- against, phlogiston, burnt-phlego, to burn.] Antiphon, an'tif-on, Antiphony, an-tif'on-i, m., alternate chanting or singing. [Gr. anti, in return, and phânê, voice. A doublet of Anthem.] Antiphonal, an-tif'on-al, adj. pertaining to an-tich on the second second second second
- Antipuonal, an-tri on-ai, ady. pertaining to antipuonal, an-tri on-ai, ady. pertaining to antipuony. *n*. a book of antiphons or anthems.
   Antipodes, an-tip'od-ēz, *n./l*. those living on the other side of the globe, and whose *feet* are thus opposite to ours.—*adj*. Antip'odal. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]
   Antipope, an'ti-pöp, *n*. an opposition pope: a pretender to the papacy. [Gr. *anti*, against, and Pone]
- Pope.]
- Antiquary, an'ti-kwar-i, n. one who studies or collects ancient things: one skilled in antiqui-ties.—adj. Antiquarian, an-ti-kwār'i-an.—n. Antiquar'ianism. [From Antique.]
- Antiquated, an'ti-kwāt-ed, adj., grown old, or out of fashion : obsolete.

- Antique, an-tek', adj. ancient : old-fashioned .n. anything very old: ancient relics.-n. An-tique'ness. [Fr.-L. antiquus, old, ancientante, before.]
- Antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, n., ancient times: great age: a relic of the past.
- Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab-at-ā'ri-an, n. one who opposes the observance of the Lord's day with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath. [Gr. cnti. against, and Sabbatarian.]
- Antiscorbutic, an-ti-skor-būt'ik, adi. acting against scurvy.-n. a remedy for scurvy. [Gr. anti, against, and Scorbutic.]
- Antiseptic, an-ti-sept'ik, adj. and n., counteract-ing putrefaction. [Gr. anti, against, and sepo, to make putrid.]
- Antistrophe, an-tis'trof-e, n. (poet.) the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe. [Gr. anti, against, and Strophe.]
- Antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, n. a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast : opposition :- pl. Antith'eses, -sēz. - adj. Antithet'ic, -al.-adv. Antithet'ically. [Gr.-anti, against,
- tithēmi, to place.] Antitype, an'ti-tīp, n. that which corresponds to the type: that which is prefigured by the type.
- [Gr. anti, corresponding to, and Type.] Antler, antler, n. the branch of a stag's horn. —adj. Ant/lered. [Ety. dub.]
- Anus an'us, n. the lower orifice of the bowels.
- Andis an us, we do thing part, 'from root as, to sit.] Anvil, an'vil, n. an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape. [A.S. anfilt, on filt] on fillan, to strike down or fell. See Fell, v.t.]
- Anxiety, ang-zī'e-ti, n. state of being anxious.
- Anxious, angk'shus, adj. uneasy regarding something doubtful : solicitous .- n. An'xiousness .adv. An'xiously. [L. anxius-ango, to press tightly. See Anger, Anguish.]
- Any, en'ni. adj., one indefinitely : some : who-ever.—adv. An'ything (B.), at all.—An'ywise, in any way. [A.S. ænig-an, one.] Anywhere, en'ni-hwār, adv. in any place.

- Anywhither, en'ni-hwith-er, adv. to any place.
- Aonian, ā-ō'ni-an, *adj*. pertaining to *Aonia* in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there.
- Aorist, a'or-ist, n. the name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing indefinite time.-adj. indefinite: undefined. [Gr. aoristos, indefinite—a, priv., and horos, a limit.] Aorta, ā-orta, n. the great artery that rises up
- from the left ventricle of the heart.-adjs. Aor'tal, Aor'tic. [Gr. aorte-aeiro, to raise up.]
- Apace, a-pās', adv. at a quick pace : swiftly : fast. [Prefix a, and Pace.]
- Apart, a-pärt', adv. separately: aside. aparte-L. a parte, from the part or side.] [Fr.
- Apartment, a-pärt'ment, n. a separate room in a house. [Fr. appartement, a suite of rooms forming a complete dwelling, through Low L, from L. ad, and partire, to divide—pars, a part.]
- Apathy, ap'ath-i, n., want of feeling: absence of passion : indifference.—adj. Apathet/ic. [Gr. a, priv., pathos, feeling.]
- Ape, ap, n. a tailless monkey: a silly imitator.
- v.t. to initate, as an ape. [A.S. *apa*. Ger. *affe.*] Apeak, a-pɛk', *adv.* (*naut.*) the anchor is apeak when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bow directly over it. [a, on, and Peak.]
- Aperient, a-pe'ri-ent, adj., opening: mildly purgative .- n. any laxative medicine. [L. aperio, to open.]
- Aperture, a'pert-ūr, n., an opening: a hole. [L. apertura-aperio, to open.]

### Apotheosis

- Apexes, ā'peks, n., the summit or point. -pl. Apexes, ā'peks-ez, Apices, ap'i-sēz. [L.]
- Aphelion, af-ēl'yun, n. the point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun. [Gr. apo,
- from, *hēlios*, the sun.] Apheresis, af-ē're-sis, *n*. the *taking* of a letter or syllable *from* the beginning of a word. [Gr. -apo, from, haireo, to take.]
- Aphorism, af or-izm, n. a brief pithy saying: an adage. [Gr. aphorizō, to mark off by boundaries—apo, from, and horos, a limit.]
- Aphoristic, -al, af-or-ist'ik, -al, adj. in the form of
- an aphorism.—*adv.* Aphorist'ically. Apiary, āp'i-ar-i, *n.* a place where *bees* are kept. [L. *apiarium—apis*, a bee.]
- Apiece, a-pēs', adv., in piece : to each.
- Apish, āp'ish, adj. like an ape: imitative: foppish.
- -adv. Ap'ishly.-n. Ap'ishness. Apocalypse, a-pok'al-ips, n. the name of the last book of the New Testament.-adj. Apocalypt'ic, -al. [Gr., a revelation, an uncoveringapo, from, kalypiō, kalypiō, to cover.] Apocope, a-pok'op-ē, n., the cutting off of the last
- letter or syllable of a word. [Gr. apo, off, kopto, to cut.]
- Apocrypha, a-pok'rif-a, n. certain books whose inspiration is not admitted.—*adj.* Apoc'ryphal. [Gr., 'things hidden'—*apo*, from, *krypto*, to hide.] Apogee, ap'o-je, *n*. the point in the moon's orbit
- furthest away from the earth. [Gr. apo, from, gē, the earth.]
- Apologetic, -al, a-pol-oj-et'ik, -al, adj. excusing: said or written in defence. - adv. Apologet'ically.
- Apologetics, a-pol-oj-et'iks, n. branch of theology concerned with the defence of Christianity.
- Apologise, a-pol'oj-īz, v.i. to make excuse. Apologist, a-pol'oj-ist, n. one who makes an apology: a defender.
- Apologue, a'pol-og, n. a moral tale: a fable. [Fr. -Gr. apologos, a fable-apo, from, logos, speech.]
- Apology, a-pol'oj-i, n. something spoken to ward off an attack: a defence or justification: an excuse. [Gr.-apo, from, logos, speech.]
- Apophthegm, a'po-them, n. a form of Apothegm. Apoplectic, -al, a-po-plekt'ik, -al, adj. of or predisposed to apoplexy.
- Apoplexy, a'po-pleks-i, n. loss of sensation and of motion by a sudden stroke. [Gr. apoplēxiaapo, from, away, and plesso, to strike.]
- Apostasy, Apostacy, a-post'a-si, n. abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party. [Gr. 'a standing away'-apo, from, stasis, a standing.]
- Apostate, a-post'āt, n. one guilty of apostasy: a renegade.—adj. false: traitorous: fallen.— Apostatise, a-post'at-īz, v.i. to commit apostasy.
- Apostle, a-pos'l, n. one sent to preach the Gospel : specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ. -Apostleship, a-pos'l-ship, n. the office or dig-nity of an apostle.-Apostolic, -al, a-pos-tol'ik, -al, adj. [Gr., one sent away, apo, away, stello, to send.]
- Apostrophe, a-post'rof-e, n. (rhet.) a sudden turning away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent : a mark ( ' shewing the omission of a letter. [Gr. apo,
- from, and **Strophe**, a turning.] [apostrophe. Apostrophise, a-post'rol-īz, v.ž. to address by
- Apothecary, a-poth'ek-ar-i, n. one who dispenses medicine. [Gr. apothēkē, a storehouse—apo, away, and tithemi, to place.]
- Apothegm, a'pothem, n. a terse pointed re-mark: an aphorism. [Gr. apo, from, out, *phthengomai*, to speak plainly.]
- Apotheosis, a-po-the'o-sis, n. deification. [Gr.,

a setting aside as a god-apo, away from what

- he was, *theos*, a god.] Appal, ap-pawl', v.t. to terrify : to dismay.--pr.p. appall'ing; pa.p. appalled'. [Acc. to Skeat, from Celtic pall, to weaken, and not from O.
- Fr. *apalir*, to grow pale.] Appanage, ap'pan-āj, *n*. a provision for younger sons: aliment. [Fr. apanage-L. ad, and panis, bread.]
- Apparatus, ap-par-āt'us, n. things prepared or provided : set of instruments or tools. [L. ad, to, paratus, prepared.]
- Apparel, ap-par'el, n. covering for the body: Apparel, apparel, n. covering for the body: dress.-w.t. to dress, adom: -pr,p. apparelling or apparelid-pareller, to put like to like, to assort or suit-parell, like-L. par, equal, like.]
   Apparent, ap-parell, have-L. par, equal, like.]
   Apparent, ap-parell, have-L. par, equal, like.]
   Apparent, ap-parient, adj. that may be seen : evident : seeming.-adv. Appar'ently.-n. Ap-par'entness. [L. apparens. See Appear.]
   Apparition, ap-parishun, n., an appearance : something only apparent pot real : a chock
- something only apparent, not real: a ghost .adj. Appari'tional. [See Appear.]
- Apparitor, ap-par'it-or, n. an officer who attends on a court or on a magistrate to execute orders. [L .- root of Appear.]
- Appeal, ap-pēl', v.i. to call upon, have recourse to: to refer (to a witness or superior authority). -v.t. to remove a cause (to another court). -n. act of appealing. -adj. Appeal'able. [L. appello, -atum, to address, call by name.]
- Appear, ap-per', v.i. to become visible: to be present : to seem, though not real. [L. appareo -ad, to, pareo, paritum, to come forth.]
- Appearance, ap- $p\bar{e}r'ans$ , *n* the act of appearing : the thing seen: apparent likeness: arrival: show.
- Appease, ap-pēz', v.t. to pacify: to quiet: to allay.—adj. Appeas'able. [Fr. apaiser—L. ad, to, *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] Appellant, ap-pel'ant, *n*. one who appeals.

- Appellate, ap-pel'āt, *adj.* relating to appeals. Appellation, ap-pel-ā'shun, *n.* that by which anything is *called*: a name. [See Appeal.]
- Appellative, ap-pel'at-iv, n. a name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from a proper name.-adj. common to many: general.
- Append, ap-pend', v.t., to hang one thing to another: to add. [L. ad, to, pendo, to hang.]
- Appendage, ap-pend'āj, n. something appended.
- Appendix, ap-pend'iks, n. something appended or added : a supplement :-pl. Append'ixes, -iks-ez, Append'ices, -is-ez.
- Appertain, ap-per-tan', v.i., to belong to. [Fr. from L. ad, to, pertineo, to belong. See Pertain.]
- Appetence, ap'pet-ens, Appetency, ap'pet-ens-i, n., a seeking after: desire, especially sensual desire. [L. ad, to, peto, to seek.]
- Appetise, ap'pet-iz, v.t. to create or whet appetite
- Appetiser, ap-pet-īz ér, n. something which whets the appetite.
- Appetite, ap'pet-īt, n. natural desire : desire for food : hunger. [Fr., from L. appetitus-appeto. See Appetence.]
- Applaud, ap-plawd', v.t. to praise by clapping the hands: to praise loudly: to extol. IL. applaudo-ad, to, plaudo, plausum, to clap. See Explode.
- Applause, ap-plawz', n. praise loudly expressed : acclamation.—adj. Applaus'ive.
- Apple, ap'l, n. the fruit of the apple-tree.—The apple of the eye, the eye-ball. [A.S. apl; the

word is found in all the Teutonic tongues, in the Celtic and the Slavonic.] [used.

- Appliance, ap-plī'ans, n. anything applied : means Applicable, applik-a-bl, adj. that may be applied: suitable.—adv. Applicably.—ns. Applica-Ap'plicably.-ns. Applica-
- bil'ity, Ap'plicableness. Applicant, ap'plik-ant, *n*. one who applies: a petitioner.
- Application, ap-plik-ā'shun, n. the act of applying; the thing applied : close thought or attention: request: solicitation.
- Apply, ap-plī', v.t. to lay or put to: to employ: to fix the mind on. -v.i. to suit or agree: to have recourse to: to make request: -pr.p. apply'ing; pa.p. applīed'. [O. Fr. aplier, L. applico, -are-ad, to, plico, -atum, to fold.]
- Appoint, ap-point', v.t. to fix : to settle : to name to an office : to equip. [O. Fr. apointer, Prov. apuntar, Low L. appunctare-L. ad, to, punctum, a point.]
- Appointment, ap-point'ment, n. settlement: situation : arrangement :- pl. equipments.
- Apportion, ap-por shun, v.t., to portion out : to divide in just shares. [L. ad, to, and Portion.] -n. Apportionment.
- Apposite, ap'poz-īt, adj. adapted : suitable.-adv. Ap'positely.-n. Ap'positeness. [L. appositus, pa.p. of appono, to put to-ad, to, pono, to put.]
- Apposition, ap-poz-ish'un, *n*. the act of adding: state of being placed together or against: gram.) the annexing of one noun to another, in the same case or relation, in order to explain
- or limit the first. [See Apposite.] Appraise, ap-prāz'. v.t., to set a price on: to value with a view to sale. [Fr. apprécier, O. Fr. apreiser, L. appretio, -are-ad, to, pretium, price.]
- Appraisement, ap-pr $\bar{a}z'$ ment, *n*. a valuation. Appraiser, ap-pr $\bar{a}z'$ er, *n*. one who values property
- Appreciate, ap-pre'shi-at, v.t. (lit.) to set a price on: to estimate justly—used figuratively.—adj. Appre'ciable.—adv. Appre'ciably. [L. appre-
- tiatus, pa.p. of appretio. See Appraise.] Appreciation, ap-prē-shi-ā'shun, *n*. the act or setting a value on : just estimation.
- Appreciative, ap-pre'shi-at-iv, Appreciatory, ap-pre'shi-at-or-i, adj. implying appreciation.
- Apprehend, ap-pre-hend', v.t., to lay hold of: to seize by authority : to catch the meaning of : to understand: to fear.—adj. Apprehens'ible. [L. apprehendo—ad, to, prehendo, -hensum, to lay hold of, from præ and root hend, which is for hed, the n being intrusive, and this akin to English get. Compare Gr. chandano-root chad, to hold.]
- Apprehension, ap-pre-hen'shun, n. act of apprehending or seizing : arrest : conception : fear.
- Apprehensive, ap-pre-hens'iv, adj. fearful: sus-picious.—n. Apprehens'iveness.
- Apprentice, ap-prent'is, n. (lit.) a learner: one bound to another to learn a trade or art. -v.t. to bind as an apprentice. [Fr. apprenti, O. Fr. apprentis-apprendre-L. apprehendere, to learn. See Apprehend.]
- Apprenticeship, ap-prent'is-ship, n. the state of an apprentice.
- Apprise, ap-prīz', v.t. to give notice : to inform. [Fr. apprendre, pa.p. appris, to instruct, from root of Apprehend.]
- Approach, ap-proch', v.i., to draw near: to approximate.—v.t. to come near to: to re-semble.—n. a drawing near to: access: a path or avenue.-adj. Approach'able. [Fr. ap-

procher, Low L. appropriare—L. ad, to, prope, near.] [Approve.]

- Approbation, ap-prob-ā'shun, n. approval. [See Appropriate, ap-pro'pri-āt, v.t. to take to one's self as one's own: to set apart for a purpose .adj. set apart for a particular purpose : peculiar : suitable.—adv. Appro'priately.—n. Appro'pri-
- ateness. [L. approprio, -atum-ad, to, pro-prius, one's own. See Proper.] Appropriation, ap-prō-pri-ā'shun, *n*. the act of appropriating : application to a particular pur-
- pose.
- Approval, ap-proov'al, n. the act of approving: approbation.
- Approve, ap-proov', v.t. (lit.) to esteem good: to be pleased with: to commend: to sanction. -adv. Approv'ingly. [Fr. approuver, Prov. aprobar, L. approbo, -atum-ad, to, and probo, to test or try—*probus*, good.] Approven, ap-proov'n, old *pa.p.* of Approve.
- Approver, ap-proov'er, n. one who approves: (law) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner.
- Approximate, ap-proks'im-āt, adj., nearest or next: approaching correctness .- v.t. to bring near. -v.i. to come near, to approach. -adv. Approx'imately. [L. approximo, -atum-ad, to, proximus, nearest, superlative of prope, near. See Approach.] [proach.]
- Approximation, ap-proks-im-a'shun, n. an ap-Appurtenance, ap-pur'ten-ans, n., that which
- appertains to: an appendage.—adj. Appur-tenant. [Fr. appartenance, O. Fr. apurten-aunse, from root of Appertain.]
- Apricock, a'pri-kok, n. old form of Apricot.
- Apricot, a pri-kot, n. a fruit of the plum kind. [O.E. apricock. Fr. abricot. The Fr. abricot was from Port. albricogue = Ar. al-barguq. But barquq is a corruption of Low Gr. praikokion, which is simply the L. pracoquum or pracox, early ripe. See Prococious.] April, ā'pril, n. the fourth month of the year,
- when the earth opens to bring forth fruits, &c. [L. Aprilis = aperilis-aperio, to open.]
- Apron, ā'prun, n. a cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress.—adj. A'proned. [O. E. and Fr. naperon-Fr. nappe, cloth, table-
- cloth, Low L. napa, L. mappa, a napkin.] Apropos, a-pro-po, adv., to the purpose: appro-priately: in reference to. [Fr. à propos. See Propose.]
- Apse, aps, n. an arched recess at the east end of the choir of a church. [See Apsis.]
- Apsidal, ap'sid-al, adj. pertaining to the apsides, or to the apse of a church.
- Apsis, ap'sis, n. one of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet, one at the greatest, the other at the least distance from the sun :-pl. **Ap**/sides. [L. apsis-Gr. hapsis, a connection, an arch-hapto, to connect. See **Apt**.]
- Apt, apt, adj. liable: ready: quick. [L. aptus, fit—apo, to join; cog. with Gr. haptā.] Apteryx, aptēriks, n. a bird found in New Zealand, wing-less and tail-less. [Gr. a, priv., pteryx, wing.]
- Aptitude, apt/i-tūd, n. fitness: tendency: readi-ness.—adv. Apt/1y.—n. Apt/ness. [Low L. aptitudo—root of Apt.]
- Aqua-fortis, a'kwa-for'tis, n. (lit.) strong water:
- Aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um, n. a tank or vessel for voater plants and animals : a public collection of such tanks :--pl. Aqua'riums or Aqua'ria. [L. -- aqua, water.]

- Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us, n., the water-bearer, a sign of the zodiac. [L.—aqua, water.]
- Aquatic, a-kwat'ik, adj., relating to water : living or growing in water.-Aquatics, a-kwat'iks, n.
- amusements on the water, as boating, &c. Aqua-vitæ, ā'kwa-vī'tē, n. (*lit.*) water of life, a name given to ardent spirits. [L. aqua, water, vita, of life-vita, life.]
- Aqueduct, ak'we-dukt, n. an artificial channel for conveying water. [L. aqua, water-duco, ductum, to lead.] water.
- Aqueous, a'kwe-us, adj. watery: deposited by
- Aquiline, ak'wil-in or -in, adj. relating to the eagle: hooked, like an eagle's beak. [L. aquila.] Arab, ar'ab, n. a native of Arabia: a neglected
- or homeless boy or girl, usually Street Arab.
- Arabesque, ar'ab-esk, adj. after the manner of Arabian designs.-n. a fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other parts of plants curiously intertwined. [Fr.-It. arabesco; -esco corresponding to Eng. -ish.]
- Arabian, ar-āb'i-an, adj. relating to Arabia. -n. a native of Arabia.
- Arabic, ar'ab-ik. adj. relating to Arabia, or to its language.-n. the language of Arabia. [L. Arabicus.]
- Arable, at'a-bl, adj. fit for ploughing or tillage. [L. arabilis-aro; cog. with Gr. aroo, to plough,
- A.S. erian, E. Ear, v.t., Ir. araim.] Aramaic, ar-a-mā'ik, Aramean, ar-a-mē'an, adj. relating to Aramæa, the whole of the country to the N.E. of Palestine, or to its language, a branch of the Semitic.
- Arbiter, är'bit-er, n. one chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them: a judge having absolute power of decision : an umpire : -fem. Ar'bitress. [L.-ar = ad, to, and bito (cog. with Gr. bai-no), to go or come; sig. one who comes to look on, a witness, a judge.]
- Arbitrament, är-bit'ra-ment, n. the decision of an arbiter: determination: choice.
- Arbitrary, är'bitr-ar-i, adj. depending on the will (as of an arbiter): not bound by rules: despotic : absolute. - adv. Ar bitrarily. -n. Arbitrariness. [to determine.-n. Arbitra tion.
- Arbitrate, är'bitr-āt, v.i. to act as an arbiter:
- Arbitrator, är'bi-trā-tur, n. same as Arbiter. fem. Ar'bitratrix.
- Arboreous, är-bor'e-us, adj., of or belonging to trees. [L. arboreus-arbor, a tree.] Arborescent, är-bor-es'ent, adj. growing or formed like a tree.-n. Arbores'cence. [L.
- arboresco, to become a tree—arbor, a tree.] Arboretum, är-bor-ēt'um, n. a place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated :pl. Arborēt'a. [L.—arbor, a tree.]
- Arborioulture, är'bor-i-kult-ür, n., the culture of trees, esp. timber-trees. adj. Arboricul'tural. —n. Arboricul'turist. [L. arbor, and Culture.]
- Arbour, är bur, n. an inclosed seat in a garden, covered with branches of trees, plants, &c. : a
- bower. [A corr. of *harbour*, a shelter.] Arbute, är'būt, Arbutus, är'būt-us, *n*. the strawberry tree: an evergreen shrub, which bears fruit resembling the strawberry. [L. arbutus, akin to arbor, tree.]
- Arc, ärk, n. a segment of a circle or other curve. [Fr.-L. arcus, a bow.]
- Arcade, ärk-ād', n. a walk arched over: a long arched gallery, lined with shops on both sides. [Fr.--L. arcata, arched. See Arch.]
- Arcadian, ark-ād'i-an, adj. pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Greece : pastoral : rural.

- Arcanum, ärk-ān'um, n. a secret : a mystery :-pl. Arcan'a. [L.-arcanus, secret, closedarca, a chest.]
- Arch, ärch, n. a construction of stones or other materials, arranged in the line of a curve, so as by mutual pressure to support each other. -v.t. to cover with an arch: to bend into the form of an arch. [From Fr. arc, as ditch is from dyke -L. arcus, a bow.]
- Arch, arch, adj. cunning: sly: waggish: mirth-ful: shrewd.—adv. Arch'ly.—n. Arch'ness. [A.S. earg, timid, slothful; cog. with Ger. arg, mischievous, bad.]
- Arch, ärch (ärk, before a vowel), adj. used as a prefix : the first or chief. [A.S. arce, from Lat. and Gr. archi-,-Gr. archē, beginning.] Archæology, ärk-e-ol/oj-i, n. knowledge of ancient
- art, customs, &c. : the science of antiquities.— adj. Archæolog'ical.—adv. Archæolog'ically. —n. Archæol'ogist. [Gr. archaios, ancient—
- archē, beginning, and logos, discourse.] Archaic, -al, ärk-ā'ik, -al, adj., ancient: obsolete. [Gr. archaikos-archaios, ancient-archē, be-[word or phrase. ginning.]
- Archaism, ärk'ā-izm, n. an archaic or obsolete Archangel, ärk-ān'jel, n. an angel of the highest
- order.-adj. Archangel'ic. [Arch, chief, and Angel.]
- Archbishop, ärch-bish'up, n., a chief bishop: the bishop of a province as well as of his own diocese .- n. Archbish'opric. [Arch, chief, and Bishop.]
- Archdeacon, ärch-de kn, n., a chief deacon: the officer having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop. -n. Archdea'conry, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. -n. Archdea'conship, the office of an archdeacon. [Arch, chief, and Deacon.] [archbishop.

Archdiocese, ärch-dī'o-sēz, n. the diocese of an

- Archduke, ärch-duk', n., a chief duke: a prince of Austria.—fem. Archduch'ess.—adj. Archdu'cal.-ns. Archduch'y, Archduke'dom, the territory of an archduke or archduchess. [Arch, chief, and Duke.]
- Archer, ärch'er, n. one who shoots with a bow and arrows :- fem. Arch'eress. [Fr.-arc, L. arcus, a bow.] [bow.
- Archery, ärch'er-i, n. the art of shooting with the Archetype, ärk'e-tīp, n. the original pattern or
- model.-adj. Archetyp'al. [Gr. arche = archi-,
- original, and types, a model.] Archidiaconal, ark-i-di-ak'on-al, adj. pertaining to an archdeacon. [Gr. archi- is here taken directly from Greek. See Archdeacon.]
- Archiepiscopal, ärk-i-ep-i'skop-al, adj. belonging to an archbishop. Archiepis copacy, n. dignity or province of an archbishop. [See Episcopal.] Archipelago, ärk-i-pel'a-gō, n. the chief sea of
- the Greeks, or the Ægean Sea: a sea abounding
- in small islands. [Gr. archi., chief, pelagos, sea.] Architect, ärk'i-tekt, n. one who designs build-ings and superintends their erection: a maker. [Gr. architekton-archi-, chief, and tekton, a builder.]
- Architecture, ärk-i-tekt'ūr, n., the art or science of building : structure. - adj. Architect'ural.
- Architrave, ärk'i-träv, n., the chief beam: (arch.) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column. [It. from Gr. archi-, chief, and L. trabs, a beam-the chief beam.]

Archives, ärk'īvz, n. the place in which govern-

ment records are kept: public records. [Fr.-Gr. archeion-arche, government.] [records. Archivist, ärk'iv-ist, n. a keeper of archives or

- Archon, ärk'on, n. one of nine chief magistrates who at one time governed ancient Athens. [Gr. [arch.
- archo, to be first, to rule.] Archway, ärch'wā, n. a way or passage under an Arctic, ärkt'ik, adj. relating to the constellation
- the Great Bear, or to the north. [Gr. arktos, a bear.]
- Ardency, ärd'en-si, Ardour, ärd'or, n. warmth of
- passion or feeling : eagerness. Ardent, ard/ent, adj., burning : fiery : passionate.
- adv. Ard'ently. [L. ardens-ardeo, to burn.]
   Arduous, ärd'ū-us, adj. difficult to accomplish: laborious.—adv. Ard'uously.—n. Ard'uousness. [L. arduus, high, akin to Celt. ard, high, height.]
- Are, är, the plural of the present indicative of the verb to be. [M.E. ar-en was the northern form which took the place of A.S. sindon. Dan. er-es, ar-en = as-en; er-e = es-e; the root is as-, to be seen in L. es-se, s-um, for es-um. See Was.]
- Area, ā're-a, n. any plane surface or inclosed space: the sunken space around the basement of a building : (geom.) the superficial contents of any figure. [L.]
- Arena, a-rē'na, n. an open space strewed with sand for combatants: any place of public contest.—adj. Arena/ceous, sandy. [L. arena, [Areopagus.
- Areopagite, ar-e-op'aj-īt, *n*. a member of the Areopagus, ar-e-op'ag-us, *n., Mars' Hill*, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held : the court itself. [L .- Gr. Areios pagos, hill of Ares-or Mars.]
- Argent, ärj'ent, adj. made of, or like silver.
- IF. L. argentum, silver—Gr. argos, white.]
  Argillaceous, ärj-ill-ä'shus, adj. of the nature of clay. [L. argilla—Gr. argilos, white clay argos, white.]
- Argonaut, är go-nawt, n. one of those who sailed in the ship Argo in search of the golden fleece. [Gr. Argo, and nautes, a sailor.] Argosy, argo-si, n. a large merchant-vessel richly
- laden. [Prob. from the ship Argo. See Argonaut.]
- Argue, ärg'ū, v.t. to prove by argument : to discuss .- v.i. to offer reasons: to dispute :- pr. p. ar'gūing; *pa.p.* ar'gūed. [L. arguo, to prove-from root of Gr. argos, clear, and so = to make clear.]
- Argument, ärg'ū-ment, *n*. a reason offered as proof: a series of reasons : a discussion : subject
- of a discourse. [L. argumentam. See Argue.] Argumentation, arg-ū-menta/shun, n. an arguing or reasoning.—adj. Argument/ative.—adv. Argument'atively. -n. Argument'ativeness.
- Argus, ärg'us, n. a mythological being, said to have had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake : any very watchful person. [Gr. -argos, bright.]
- Arian, ā'ri-an, adj., pertaining to Arius of Alex-andria (4th c.), who denied the divinity of Christ.—n. one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius : a Unitarian.—Arianism, a'ri-an-izm, n. the doctrines of the Arians.
- Arid, arid, adj., dry: parched.—ns. Arid'ity, Aridness. [L. aridus.] Aries, ă'i-iz, n., the Ram, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on March 21. [L.]

Aright, a-rīt', adv. in a right way : rightly.

Arise, a-rīz', v.i., to rise up: to come into view:

to spring :—pa.t. arose, a-roz'; pa.p. aris'en. [Prefix a (as in Abide), and Rise.]

- Aristocracy, ar-is-tok'ras-i, n., government by the best men or nobles: the nobility or chief persons of a state. [Gr. aristos, best, and kratos, power.]
- Aristocrat, ar'is-to-krat or ar-is'-, n. one who belongs to or favours an aristocracy : a haughty person. - Aristocratic, -al, ar-is-to-krat'ik, -al, adj. belonging to aristocracy.-adv. Aristocrat'ically.
- Aristotelian, ar-is-to-te'li-an, adj. relating to Aristotle or to his philosophy.
- Arithmetic, ar-ith/met-ik, n. the science of numbers: the art of reckoning by figures. -adj. Arithmet/ical.-adv. Arithmet/ically. [Gr. arithmētikē (technē, art), relating to num [in arithmetic. bers-arithmos, number.]

- Arithmetician, ar-ith-me-tish'yan, *n.* one skilled Ark, ärk, *n.* a *chest* or coffer : a large floating vessel. [A.S. arc-L. arca, a chest-arceo, to guard.]
- Arm, ärm, n. the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand: anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea: (*fig.*) power. --n. Arm'ful. --adj. Arm'less.--n. Arm'let, a bracelet. [A.S.; cog. with L. armus, the shoul-der-joint, Gr. harmos, a joint. From root ar-. See Arms.]
- Arm, ärm, n. a weapon : a branch of the military service. [Sing. of Arms.]
- Arm, arm, v.t. to furnish with arms or weapons: to fortify.—v.t. to take arms. [L. armo, to arm-arma, weapons. See Arms.] Armada, ärm-ā'da, n. a fleet of armed ships.
- [Sp.-L. armatus, armed—armo, to arm.] Armadillo, ärm-a-dill'o, n. a small quadruped, having its body armed with a bony shell:—pl. Armadill'os. [Sp. dim. of armado, armed.]
- Armament, ärm'a-ment, n. forces armed or equipped for war: the guns, &c. with which a ship is armed. [L. armamenta—arma.]
- Armenian, ar-me<sup>7</sup>ni-an, adj. belonging to Ar-menia, a country of Western Asia.—n. a native of Armenia.
- Arminian, ar-min'yan, *adj.* holding the doctrines of *Arminius.*—n. a follower of Arminius, a Dutch divine, who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of election.-n. Armin'ianism.
- Armipotent, ärm-i'pot-ent, adj., powerful in arms. [L. arma, arms, potens, -entis, powerful.]
- Armistice, ärm'ist-is, n. a short suspension of hostilities: a truce. [Fr.-L. arma, arms, sisto, to stop.] [or to the arms of a family. Armorial, ärm-ör'i-al, adj. belonging to armour, Armoric, ar-mor'ik, n. the language of the inhab-

itants of Armorica, the ancient name for Brit-

- tany. [L. Armoricus-Celt. ar, on, mor, the sea.]
- Armour, ärm'ur, n. defensive arms or dress: plating of ships of war.-n. Arm'our-bearer. -adj. Arm'our-plated.
- Armourer, ärm'ur-er, n. a maker or repairer of, or one who has the charge of armour.
- Armoury, ärm'ur-i, *n*. the place in which arms are made or kept: a collection of ancient armour. [shoulder.
- Armpit, ärm'pit, n. the pit or hollow under the Arms, ärmz, n.pl. weapons of offence and defence : war: hostility: armorial ensigns. [L. arma, (*lit.*) 'fittings;' Gr. *harmona*, the tackling of a ship—root ar-, to fit; conn. with **Arm**, the limb.]
- Army, ärm'i, n. a large body of men armed for war and under military command : a host. [Fr. armée-L. armata.]

- Aroma, a-ro'ma, n. sweet smell : the odorous principle of plants : (*fig.*) flavour of any kind. [Gr.] Aromatic, ar-o-mat'ik, *adj.* fragrant: spicy. Arose, a-rōz', past tense of Arise.

- Around, a-rownd', prep. on all sides of.—adv. on every side : in a circle. [A, on, and Round.] Arouse, a-rowz', v.t. Same as Rouse.
- Arquebuse, Arquebuse, arkwi-bus, *n*. an old-fashioned hand-gun. [Fr. arquebuse, from Dut. haakbus-haak, hook, and bus, box, barrel of a gun; Ger. hakenbüchse.]
- Arrack, ar'ak, n. an ardent spirit used in the East. [Ar. araq, juice or sweet.]
- Arraign, ar-ran', v.t. to call one to account: to put a prisoner upon trial: to accuse publicly. -n. Arraign'ment. [O. Fr. aragnier, Fr. arraisonner-Low L. arrationare-L. ad, to, ratio, reason.]
- Arrange, ar-ranj', v.t. to set in a rank or row: to put in order: to settle. [Fr. arranger— $\hat{a}$ (-L. ad, to), and ranger. See Range.]
- Arrangement, ar-rānj'ment, n. act of arranging :
- classification : settlement. Arrant, ar'rant, adj. downright, notorious (used in a bad sense). [Corr. of arghand, pr.p. of argh, the northern form of A.S. eargian, to be a coward, Ger. arg, bad.]
- Arras, arras, n. tapestry. [From Arras Northern France, where first manufactured.] [From Arras in
- Array, ar-ra', n. order: dress: equipage.-v.t. to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip. [O. Fr. arroi, array, equipage-L. ad, and a Teut. root, found\_either in O. Ger. rat (Ger. rath), counsel, E. Read, or in E. Ready, Ger. be-reit.]
- Arrear, ar-rer', n. that which is in the rear or behind: that which remains unpaid or undone (used mostly in *pl.*). [Fr. arrière, behind-L. ad, to, retro, back, behind.]
- Arrest, ar-rest', v.t. to stop: to seize: to appre-hend by legal authority.—n. stoppage: seizure by warrant. [Fr. arrêter for arrester-L. ad, to, resto, to stand still.]
- Arrival, ar-rīv'al, n. the act of arriving: persons or things that arrive.
- ATTIVE, ar-fiv', v.i. (fol. by at) to reach any place: to attain to any object. [Fr. arriver-Low L. adripare-L. ad, to, ripa, a bank; as if, to reach the bank.]
- Arrogance, ar'rog-ans, Arrogancy, ar'rog-ans-i, n. undue assumption of importance. Arrogant, ar'rog-ant, adj. claiming too much:
- overbearing.-adv. Ar'rogantly.
- Arrogate, ar'rog-āt, v.t. to claim as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly. [L. arrogo-ad, to, rogo, rogatum, to ask, to claim.]
- Arrondissement, ar-ron'dēs-mäng, n. a subdivision of a French department. [Fr.-arrondir, to make round-L. ad, and Fr. rond. See Round.]
- Arrow, ar'ro, n. a straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow,--n. Arrow-head, ar'ro-hed.-Arrow-headed, ar'ro-hed'ed, adj. shaped like the head of an arrow. [A.S. arewe; Ice. ör, akin perhaps to Ice. örr, the swift.]
- Arrowroot, arro-root, *n*. a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in W. Indies, and much used as food for invalids and children. [Said to be so named because used by the Indians of S. America as an antidote against wounds caused by poisoned arrows.] Arrowy, arrō-i, *adj.* of or like arrows.
- Arsenal, är'se-nal, n. a public magazine or manu-factory of naval and military stores. [Fr. and Sp.; from Ar. dar, a house, and cina'at, trade.]

fate, far: mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte: moon: then.

- Arsenic, ärsen-ik, n. a mineral poison: a soft, gray-coloured metal. [Gr. arsen, male; the alchemists fancied some metals male, others female.] [containing arsenic.
- Arsonic, -al, är-sen'ik, -al, adj. composed of or Arson, ärs'on, n. the crime of wilfully burning houses or other buildings. [O. Fr. arson-L. ardeo, arsum, to burn.]
- Art, ärt, 2d pers. sing. of the present tense of the verb to be. [A.S. eart.]
- Art, art, n. practical skill guided by rules: the rules and methods of doing certain actions: a profession or trade : contrivance: skill: cunning : artifice. [L. ars, artis, from root ar, to See Arm.] fit.

Arterialise, är-te'ri-al-īz, v.t. to make arterial.

- Artery, är'ter-i, n. a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart.—adj. Arte'rial. [L.—Gr. arteria, orig. the windpipe, the bronchiæ, then applied to the arteries; perh. conn. with artao, I fasten to, hang from.
- Artesian, är-te'zhan, adj. applied to wells made by boring until water is reached. [From Artois (anc. Artesium), in the north of France, where these wells are said to have been first made.]
- Artful, ärtfool, adj. full of art : cunning.-adv. Artfully.-n. Art/fulless.
- Artichoke, arti-chok, n. an eatable plant with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine-[Fr. artichaut, It. articiocco, Sp. alcachofa-Ar. alharshaf.]
- Article, ärt'i-kl, n. a separate element, member, or part of anything : a particular substance : a single clause, or term: (gram.) one of the articles, an or a and the .- v.t. to draw up or bind by articles. [L. articulus, a little jointartus, a joint-root ar-, to join.]
- Articular, är-tik'ūl-ar, adj., belonging to the joints. [See Article.]
- Articulate, är-tik'ūl-āt, adj. distinct : clear.-v.t. to joint: to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words.—v.i. to speak distinctly.—adv. Artic-ulately.—n. Artic'ulateness. [L. articulo, ulately .- n. Artic'ulateness. -atum, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly. See Article.]
- Articulation, är-tik-ūl-ā'shun, n., a joining, as of the bones: distinct utterance: a consonant.
- Artifice, ärt'i-fis, n. a contrivance : a trick or fraud. [L. artificium artifex, -ficis, an artificer—ars, artis, and facio, to make.]
- Artificer, är-tif is-er, n. a workman : an inventor. Artificial, ärt-i-fish yal, adj., made by art: not
- natural: cultivated: not indigenous: feigned. -adv. Artific'ially. [See Artifice.]
- Artillerist, är-til'er-ist, n. one skilled in artillery or gunnery.
- Artillery, är-til'er-i, n. offensive weapons of war, esp. cannon, mortars, &c. : the men who manage them : a branch of the military service : gunnery. [Fr. artillerie-O. Fr. artiller, to arm; from a supposed Low L. artillare-L. ars, artis, art.] [artillery.

Artillery-man, är-til'er-i-man, n. a soldier of the Artisan, ärt'i-zan, n. one skilled in any art or

- trade: a mechanic. [Fr. artisan, It. artigiano = L. as if artitianus-artitus, skilled in the arts-ars, artis, art.] Artist, ärt'ist, n., one who practises an art, esp.
- one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, or architecture. [Fr. artiste, Ital. artista-L. ars, artis, art.

Artistic, -al, ärt-ist'ik, -al, adj. according to art. Artless, ärt'les, adj. guileless: simple. -n. Art'lessness.

- Aruspicy, a-rus'pi-si, n. divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts. [L. aruspicium, orig. dub.]
- Aryan, a'ri-an, adj. relating to the family of nations otherwise called Indo-European (comprehending the inhabitants of Europe-except the Turks, Magyars, and Finns-and those of Armenia, Persia, and N. Hindustan), or to their languages. [Sans. arya, excellent, prob. allied to Gr. aristos, the best.]

As, az, adv. and conj. similarly: for example: while: in like manner. [As is a corr. of also-A.S. eal-swa, al so, alse, als; Ger. als. The

primary meaning is, just so, quite in that way.] As, *rel. pro.* from the Scand. [O. Ic. *es*, Mod. Ic. *er.* This use of *as* is provincial.]

Asafetida, as-a-fet'i-da, n., fetid asa, a medicinal gum, having an offensive smell, made from a Persian plant called *aza*.

Asbestos, a-sbest'os, n. an incombustible mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax. [Gr. (*lit.*) unquenchable—*a*, neg., *sbestos*, extinguished.]

- Ascend, as-send', v.i., to climb or mount up: to rise: to go backwards in the order of time.-v.t. to climb or go up on. [L. ascendo, ascensum-ad, and scando, to climb, Sans. skand, to leap upwards.]
- Ascendant, as-send'ant, adj. superior: above the horizon. -n. superiority: (astrol.) the part of the ecliptic rising above the horizon at the time of one's birth; it was supposed to have commanding influence over the person's life, hence the phrase, in the ascendant. [ence.

Ascendency, as-send'en-si, n. controlling influ-Ascension, as-sen'shun, n. a rising or going up.

- [L. ascensio—ascendo.] Ascension-day, as-sen'shun-dā, *n*. the festival held on Holy Thursday, ten days before Whitsunday, to commemorate Christ's ascension to
- heaven. [ascending: degree of elevation. Ascent, as-sent', n. act of ascending: way of Ascertain, as-sert', v.t. to determine : to obtain certain knowledge of.—adj. Ascertain'able. [O. Fr. acertainer. See Certain.]
- Ascetic, as-set'ik, n., one rigidly self-denying in religious observances: a strict hermit.-adj. excessively rigid : austere : recluse. -n. Asceticism, as-set'i-sizm. [Gr. askētēs, one that uses exercises to train himself.]

Ascititious, as-sit-ish'us, adj. See Adscititious.

- Ascribe, a-skrīb', v.t. to attribute, impute, or assign.—adj. Ascrib'able. [L. ascribo, -scriptum-ad, to, scribo, to write.] [imputing.
- Ascription, a-skrip'shun, n. act of ascribing or
- Ash, ash, n. a well-known timber tree.—adj. Ash/en. [A.S. æsc, Ger. esche, Ice. askr.] Ashamed, a-shāmd'. adj., affected with share
- [Pa.p. of old verb ashame-pfx. a, inten., and Shame.]
- Ashes, ash'ez, n.pl. the dust or remains of anything burnt: the remains of the human body when burnt: (fig.) a dead body. [A.S. æsce, Ice. aska.
- Ashlar, ash'lar, Ashler, ash'ler, n. (lit.) stones laid in rows: hewn or squared stone used in facing a wall, as distinguished from rough, as it comes from the quarry. [Fr. aisselle, dim. of ais, a plank ; L. assis, a plank-assula. a little plank, a shingle. Such little wooden boards were used to face walls before stones, and squared stones took the name.]
- Ashore, a-shor', adv., on shore. [Pfx. a, and Shore.]

Ash-Wednesday, ash-wenz'dā, n. the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom

of sprinkling askes on the head. [pale. Ashy, ash'i, adj. of or like ashes: ash-coloured : Aside, a-sīd', adv., on or to one side: privately. Asinine, as'in-īn, adj. of or like an ass. [See Ass.]

- Ask, ask, v.t., to seek: to request, inquire, beg, or question .- v.i. to request: to make inquiry. [A.S. acsian, ascian, Ger. heischen, Ice. æskja, Sans. ish, to desire.]
- Askance, a-skans', Askant, a-skant', adv. sideways : awry : obliquely. [O. Fr. a scanche ; It. schiancio, a slope, from the root of Slant.] Askew, a-skū', adv. on the Skew : awry.
- Aslant, a-slant', adj. or adv. on the Slant: obliquely.

- Asleep, a-slep', adj. or adv. in sleep: sleeping. Asloep, a-slop', adj. or adv. on the Slope. Asp, asp, Aspic, asp'ik, n. a very venomous serpent. [Fr.—L. and Gr. aspis.]
- Asparagus, as-par'a-gus, n. garden vegetable.
- [L.-Gr. asparagos.] Aspect, as'pekt, n. look: view: appearance: position in relation to the points of the compass: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth. [L. aspectus -ad, at, specio, to look.]
- Aspen, aspen, n. the trembling poplar.-adj. made of, or like the aspen. [A.S. asp, Ger. äspe.
- Aspority, as-per'i-ti, n., roughness: harshness. [Fr.—L. asperitas—asper, rough.] Asporse, as-pers', v.t. to slander or calumniate. [L. aspergo, -spersum—ad, to, on, spargo, to scatter.
- Aspersion, as-per'shun, n. calumny : slander.
- Asphalt, as-falt', Asphaltum, as-falt'um, n. a hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for paving, &c.-adj. Asphalt/ic. [Gr. asphaltos, an Eastern word.] Asphodel, as'fo-del, n. a kind of lily. [See
- Daffodil.]
- Asphyxia, a-sfiks'i-a, n. (lit.) suspended anima-tion, suffocation adj. Asphyx'iated. [Gr., a
- stopping of the pulse—a, neg., *sphyzō*, to throb.] Aspirant, as-pīr'ant, *n*. one who aspires : a candidate.
- Aspirate, as pir-āt, v.t. to pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter h in house.—n. a mark of aspiration ('); an aspirated letter.—n. Aspiration, as-pir-ā'shun, n. pronunciation of a letter with a full breathing. [L. ad, and spiro, to breathe.]
- Aspire, as-pīr', v.i. to desire eagerly: to aim at high things.—adj. Aspir'ing.—adv. Aspir'ingly .- Aspira'tion, n. eager desire. [L. aspiro, -atum-ad, to, spiro, to breathe.]
- Asquint, a skwint', adv. towards the corner of the eye: obliquely. [Pfx. a, on, and Squint.]
- Ass, as, n. a well-known quadruped of the horse  $(f_{g_s})$ ,  $(f_{g_s})$ , a dual stupid fellow. [A.S. *assa*. The word, orig. oerhaps Semitic, has spread into all the Eur. lang.; it is a dim. in all but Eng,-L. as-inus, Ger. es-e.
- Assafetida, same as Asafetida.
- Assail, as-sail, v.t. to assault: to attack. —adj. Assail'able. [Fr. assaillir, L. assilire—ad,
- upon, and satio, to leap.] [attacks, Assailant, as-sāl'ant, n. one who assails or Assassin, as-sas'sin, n. one who kills by surprise or secretly. [Fr.-Ar. hashishin, the followers of an Eastern robber-chief, who fortified themselves for their adventures by hashish, an intoxicating drink made from hemp.]

- Assassinate, as-sas'sin-āt, v.t. to murder by surprise or secret assault.
- Assassination, as-sas-sin-ā'shun, n. secret murder.
- Assault, as-sawlt', n. a sudden attack : a storming, as of a town.—v.t. to make an assault or attack upon. [Fr. assaut, O. Fr. assalt—L. ad, upon, saltus, a leap. See Assail.]
- Assay, as-sa', v.t., to examine or weigh accurately: to determine the amount of metal in an ore or alloy. -v.i. to attempt: to essay. -n. the
- determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy: the thing tested. [See,Essay.] Assegal, as'segā, *n*. a spear or javelin used by the Kaffirs of S. Africa. [Sp. *azagaya*—Ar. *al-khaziq.*] Sons or things.
- Assemblage, as-sem'blāj, *n*. a collection of per-Assemble, as-sem'bl, *v.t.* to call or bring *to* the
- same place, or together: to collect. -v.i. to meet together. [Fr. assembler, Low Lat. as-simulare-L. ad, to, simul, together, at the same time; Gr. homos, A.S. sam, same; Sans. sam, together.]
- Assembly, as-sem'bli, n. a collection of indi-viduals assembled in the same place for any purpose.
- Assent, as-sent', v.i., to think with: agree.-n. an agreeing or acquiescence : compliance.-adv. Assent'ingly. [L.-ad, to, sentio, to think.] Assert, as-sert', v.t. to declare strongly: to affirm.
- [L. assero, assertum, to lay hold of, declaread, to, sero, to join, knit.] Assertion, as-ser'shun, *u*. affirmation. Assess, as-ses', *v.t.* to fix the amount of, as a tax :
- to tax: to fix the value or profits of, for taxa-tion: to estimate.—adj. Assess'able. [Fr. assear—L. assidere, assessme, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court (in Low L. to set, fix a tax), from ad, to, sedeo, to sit.]
- Assessment, as-ses'ment, n. act of assessing: a
- valuation for the purpose of taxation : a tax. Assessor, as-ses'or, n. a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate.—adj. Assessorial, as-sesō'ri-al. [See Assess.]
- Assets, as sets, n.pl. the property of a deceased or insolvent person, considered as chargeable for all debts, &c. : the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. [M.E. aseth, Fr. assez, enough-L. ad, to, satis, enough.]
- L. da, to, saris, enough J Asseverate, as-sev'er-ät, v.t. to declare seriously or solemnly.—n. Asseveration. [L. assevera, -atum—ad, to, severus, serious. See Severe.] Assiduity, as-sid-ü'i-ti, n. constant application additional and assiduity as assiduity.
- or diligence. [L. assiduitas-assiduus. See Assiduous.]
- Assiduous, as-sid'ū-us, adj. constant or unwearied in application : diligent. -adv. Assid'uously. -n. Assid'uousness. [L. assiduus, sitting close at-ad, to, at, sedeo, to sit.]
- Assign, as-sin', v.t., to sign or mark out to one: to allot : to appoint : to allege : to transfer.-n. one to whom any property or right is made over. -Assignable, as-sīn'a-bl, *adj*. that may be assigned. [Fr. assigner-L. assignare, to mark out—ad, to, signum, a mark or sign.] Assignation, as-sig-nā'shun, *n*. an appointment
- to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments : the making over of anything to another.
- Assignee, as-sin-ē', n. one to whom any right or property is assigned :- pl. the trustees of a sequestrated estate.
- Assignment as-sīn'ment, *n*. act of assigning: anything assigned: the writing by which a transfer is made.

- Assimilate, as-sim'il-āt, v.t., to make similar or like to: to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies .- n. Assimilation. [L. assimilo, -atum-ad, to, similis, like.]
- Assimilative, as-sim'il-āt-iv, adj. having the power or tendency to assimilate.
- Assist, as-sist', v.t. to help. [L. assisto, to stand by-ad, to, sisto, Gr. histēmi, to make to stand.] Assistance, as-sist'ans, n. help: relief.
- Assistant, as-sist ant, adj. helping or lending aid. -n. one who assists : a helper.
- Assize, as-sīz', v.t., to assess: to set or fix the quantity or price. -n. a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything :-pl. the sessions or sittings of a court held in counties twice a year, at which causes are tried by a judge and jury. [O. Fr. assise, an assembly of judges, a set rate—asseoir—L. assideo.]
- Assizer, as-sīz'er, n. an officer who inspects weights and measures.
- Associate, as-so'shi-at, v. t. to join with, as a friend or partner: to unite in the same body. -v.i. to keep company with: to combine or unite. [L. associo-ad, to, socius, a companion.]
- Associate, as-so'shi-at. adj. joined or connected with .-- n. one joined or connected with another:
- a companion, friend, partner, or ally. Association, as-sō-shi-ā'shun, n., act of associating: union or combination : a society of persons joined together to promote some object.
- Assoilzie, as-soil'ye, v. to free one accused from a charge; a Scotch law term, the same as the archaic assoil, to absolve from sin, discharge, pardon. [Through Fr. from L. absolvere.]
- Assonance, as son-ans, *n*. a correspondence *in* sound: in Sp. and Port. poetry, a kind of rhyme, consisting in the coincidence of the vowels of the corresponding syllables, without regard to
- the consonants. [L. ad. to, sonars, sounding, Tassonant, as son-ant, adj, resembling in sound. Assort, as sort, v.t. to separate into classes : to arrange.-v.t. to agree or be in accordance with [Fr. assortir-L. ad, to, sors, a lot.]
- Assortment, as-sort'ment, n. act of assorting: quantity or number of things assorted : variety.
- Assuage, as-swāj', v.t. to soften, mitigate, or allay.—v.i. to abate or subside. [O. Fr., formed as if from a L. assuaviare-suavis, mild.]
- Assuagement, as-swāj'ment, n. abatement : mitigation. [Suasive.]
- Assuasive, as-swā'siv, adj. softening, mild. [See
- Assume, as-sūm', v.t. to take upon one's self: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess .- v.i. to claim unduly : to be arrogant. [L.-ad, to, sumo, sumptum, to take.]
- Assumption, as-sūm'ing, adj. haughty: arrogant. Assumption, as-sūm'ishun, *n*. act of assuming: a supposition. [L. See Assume.]
- Assurance, ash-shoor'ans, n. confidence : feeling of certainty: impudence: positive declaration : insurance, as applied to lives. Assure, ash-shoor, v.t. to make sure or secure :
- to give confidence : to tell positively: to insure. [Fr. assurer ad, and skr, sure. See Sure.] Assured, ash-shoord', adj. certain : without doubt : insured: overbold.—adv. Assur'edly.—
- n. Assur'edness.
- Aster, aster, n. a genus of plants with compound flowers, like little stars. [Gr. astēr, a star.] Asterisk, asterisk, n. a star, used in printing,
- thus\*. [Gr. asteriskos, dim. of aster, a star.]
- Astern, a-stern', adv. on the stern: towards the hinder part of a ship : behind. [See Stern, n.] Asteroid, as'ter-oid, n. one of the minor planets

revolving between Mars and Jupiter.-adj. Asteroid'al. [Gr. aster, a star, eidos, form.]

- Asthma, ast'ma, n. a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration. [Gr.  $-a\overline{o}$ ,  $a\overline{c}mi$ , to breathe hard.] [or affected by asthma. Asthmatic, -al, ast-mat'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to
- Astonied, as-ton'id, pa.p. of obs. v. Astony. Astonish, as-ton'ish, v.t. to impress with sudden
- surprise or wonder: to amaze. [M. E. astonien. due to a confusion of A.S. stunian (see Stun) and O. Fr. estonner (Fr. étonner)-Low L. extonare-L. ex, out, tonare, to thunder.] Astonishing, as-ton'ish-ing, adj. very wonderful:
- amazing.-adv. Aston'ishingly. [wonder.
- Astonishment. as-ton'ish-ment, n. amazement: Astound, as-townd', v.t. to amaze. [M.E. astonien; a' doublet of Astonish.]
- Astragal, as'tra-gal, n. (arch.) a small semicir-cular moulding or bead encircling a column: a round moulding near the mouth of a cannon. [Gr. astragalos, one of the vertebræ, a moulding.] Astral, as'tral, adj. belonging to the stars: starry.
- [L. astrum, a star; conn. with Star.]
- Astray, a-stra', adv. out of the right way. [Prefix a, on, and Stray.] Astriction, as-trik'shun, n. a binding or contrac-
- tion. [L. See Astringent.] Astride, a-strīd', adv. with the legs apart, or
- across. [Pfx. a, on, and Stride.]
- Astringent, as-trinj'ent, adj., binding : contracting: strengthening.—n. a medicine that causes contraction.—adv. Astring'ently.—n. Astring' ency. [L. astringo-ad, to, stringo, to bind.]
- Astrolabe, as' tro-lab, n. an instrument for measur-ing the altitudes of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant. [Gr. astron. a star, lab, lambano, I take.]
- Astrologer, as-trol'o-jer, n. one versed in astrology.
- Astrology, as-trol'o-ji, n. the infant stage of the science of the stars (now called Astronomy): it was occupied chiefly in foretelling events from the positions of the heavenly bodies. - adj. Astrolog'ic, -al.-adv. Astrolog'ically. [Gr. astrologia-astron, star, logos, knowledge.]
- Astronomer, as-tron'o-mer, n. one versed in astronomy.
- Astronomy, as-tron'om-i, n. the laws or science of the stars or heavenly bodies.-adj. Astronom'ic. -adv. Astronom'ically. [Gr. astronomia—astron, star, nomos, a law.]
- Astute, ast-ūt', adj., crafty: cunning: shrewd: sagacious.—adv. Astute'ly.—n. Astute'ness. [L. astutus-astus, craft, akin perhapsto Acute.]
- Asunder, a-sun'der, adv. apart: into parts: separately. [Pfx. a = on, and Sunder.] Asylum, a-sīl'um, n. a place of refuge for debtors
- and for such as were accused of some crime : an institution for the care or relief of the unfortu-nate, such as the blind or insane : any place of refuge or protection. [L.-Gr. asylon-a, priv., syle, right of seizure.]
- Asymptote, a'sim-töt, n. (math.) a line that continually approaches nearer to some curve without ever meeting it. -adj. Asymptot'ical. [Gr. asymptotos, not coinciding—a, not, syn, with, ptotos, apt to fall—pipto, to fall.]
- At, at, *prep*. denoting presence, nearness, or relation. [A.S. *at*; cog. with Goth. and Ice. *at*, L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*, on.]
- Atavism, at'av-izm, n. the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a later generation. [L. atavus—avus, a grandfather.] Ate, ät or et, did eat, pa.t. of Eat.

- Atnanasian, ath-a-nāz'yan, adj. relating to Athanasius, or to the creed attributed to him.
- Atheism, ā'the-izm, n. dispelief in the existence of God. [Fr. athéisme-Gr. a, priv., and theos, God. [existence of God.
- Atheist, a'the-ist, n. one who disbelieves in the Atheistic, -al, ā-the-ist'ik, -al, adj. relating to or

containing atheism.-adv. Atheist'ically.

- Athenzum, Atheneum, ath-e-nē'um, n. a temple of Athēna or Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works: a public institution for lectures, reading, &c. [Gr. Athēnaion-Athēna or Athēnē, the god-dess Minerva.]
- Athenian, a-the'ni-an, adj., relating to Athens, the capital of Greece. -n. a native of Athens.
- Athirst, a-therst', adj., thirsty: eager for. [A.S. of, very, and Thirst.]
- Athlete, ath'let, n., a contender for victory in feats of strength : one vigorous in body or mind. [Gr. athletes-athlos, contest.]
- Athletic, ath-let'ik, adj. relating to athletics: strong, vigorous.
- Athletics, ath-let'iks, n. the art of wrestling, running, &c.: athletic exercises.
- Athwart, a-thwawrt', prep. across.-adv. sidewise: wrongly: perplexingly. [Prefix a, on, and Thwart.]
- Atlantean, at-lan-te'an, adj., relating to, or like Atlas: strong: gigantic. [See Atlas.]
- Atlantes, at-lan'tēz, n.pl. figures of men used instead of columns. [From Atlas.]
- Atlantic, at-lan'tik, adj. pertaining to Atlas, or to the Atlantic Ocean.-n. the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America. [From Mount Atlas, in the north-west of Africa.]
- Atlas, at'las, n. a collection of maps. [Gr. Atlas (the bearer), a god who bore the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases-prob. from a (euphonic), and tlao, to bear.]
- Atmosphere, at'mo-sfer, n. the air that surrounds the earth: (fig.) any surrounding influence. [Gr. atmos, air, sphaira, a sphere.] Atmospheric, -al, at-mo-sferik, -al, adj. of or
- depending on the atmosphere.
- Atom, at'om, n. a particle of matter so small that it cannot be cut or divided : anything very small.—adjs. Atomic, a-tom'ik, Atomical, a-tom'ik-al. [Gr. atomos—a, not, temnō, to cut.]
- Atomism, at'om-izm, n. the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe.
- Atomist, at'om-ist, n., one who believes in atomism.
- Atone, at-on', v.i. (with for) to give satisfaction or make reparation. -v.t. to explate. [At and one, as if to set at one, reconcile; the old pronunciation of one is here preserved, as in only.]
- Atonement, at-on'ment, *n*. the act of atoning : reconciliation : explation : reparation. Atrabiliary, at-ra-bil'yar-i, *adj*. of a melancholy
- temperament : hypochondriac. [L. ater, atra, black, bilis, gall, bile. See Bile.] Atrocious, a-tro'shus, adj. extremely cruel or wicked : heinous. adv. Atro'ciously. n. Atro/ciously. n.
- Atro'ciousness. [L. atrox, atrocis, cruel.]
- Atrocity, a-tros'i-ti, n. shocking wickedness or cruelty.
- Atrophy, a'trof-i, n. a wasting away from want of nourishment owing to some defect in the organs of nutrition. [Gr. a, priv., and trophe, nourishment.]
- Attach, at-tach', v.t. to bind or fasten : to seize :

to gain over. [Fr. attacher, from a (-L. ad) and Tack.]

- at-tach'a-bl, adj. that may be Attachable, attached.
- Attaché, at-tash-ā', n. a young diplomatist attached to the suite of an ambassador. [Fr.]
- Attachment, at-tach'ment, n. a bond of fidelity or affection: the seizure of any one's goods on person by virtue of a legal process.
- Attack, at-tak', v.t. to fall upon violently: to assault: to assail with unfriendly words or writing.—n. an assault or onset: severe criticism or calumny. [Fr. attaquer. See Attach, of which it is a doublet.]
- Attain, at-tan', v.t. to reach or gain by effort : to obtain. -v.i. to come or arrive: to reach. [Fr. atteindre-L. attingo, -ere-ad, to, tango, to touch.] fattainable.
- Attainability, at-tān-a-bil'i-ti, n. state of being
- Attainable, at-tān'a-bl, adj. that may be reached. -n. Attain'ableness.
- Attainder, at-tān'der, *n*. act of attainting : (*law*) loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason. [Fr. atteindre, to come to, reach; O. Fr. attaindre, to convict, from L. attingo. See Attain.]
- Attainment, at-tan'ment, n. act of attaining: the thing attained : acquisition.
- Attaint, at-tant', v.t. to convict: to deprive of rights for being convicted of treason. [See Attainder, Attain.
- Attar of roses. See Otto.
- Attemper, at-tem'per, v.t. to mix in due proportion : to modify or moderate : to adapt. TT. attempero-ad, to, and tempero. See Temper.]
- Attempt, at-temt', v.t., to try or endeavour : to make an effort or attack upon.-v.i. to make an attempt or trial. -n. a trial: endeavour or effort. [Fr. attenter-L. attento-ad, and
- templo, tento, to try-tendo, to stretch.] Attend, at-tend', v.t. to give heed to : to wait on or accompany: to be present at : to wait for.v.i. to yield attention : to wait. [L. attendoad, to, tendo, to stretch.]
- Attendance, at-tend'ans, n. act of attending : presence : the persons attending.
- Attendant, at-tend'ant, adj. giving attendance : accompanying.-n. one who attends or accompanies : a servant : what accompanies or follows.
- Attent, at-tent', adj. (B.) giving attention.
- Attention, at-ten'shun, n. act of attending: steady application of the mind: heed: care. [L. attentio-attendo. See Attend.]
- Attentive, at-tent'iv, adj. full of attention : mindful.-adv. Attent'ively.-n. Attent'iveness.
- Attenuate, at-ten'u-āt, v.t., to make thin or lean : to break down into finer parts .- v.i. to become thin or fine : to grow less. [L. attenuo, -atum -ad, to, tenus, thin.]
- Attenuate, at-ten'ū-āt, Attenuated, at-ten'ū-āt-ed, adj. made thin or slender: made less viscid. -n. Attenuation, at-ten-ū-ā'shun.
- Attest, at-test', v.t., to testify or bear witness to: to affirm: to give proof of, to manifest. [L. attestor-ad, to, testis, a witness.]
- Attestation, at-test-ā'shun, n. act of attesting.
- Attic, at'ik, adj., pertaining to Attica or to Athens: chaste, elegant.-n. Att'icism, a chaste, elegant expression. [L. atticus-Gr.]
- Attic, at'ik, n. (arch.) a low story above the cornice that terminates the main part of an elevation: a sky-lighted room in the roof of a house. [Ety. dub.]

- Attire, at-tir', v.t. to dress, array, or adorn : to prepare. -n. dress: ornamental dress: (B.) a woman's head-dress. [O. Fr. atirer, from a = ad, and a Teut. root found in Ger. zier, ornament, A.S. tir, splendour. See Tire, dress.]
- Attitude, at'ti-tūd, n. posture or position : ges-ture adj. Attitud'inal. [Fr., from It. atti-tudine, a fit position—L. aptitudo—aptus, fit.]
- at-ti-tūd-in-īz, v.i. to assume Attitudinise, affected attitudes.
- Attorney, at-tur'ni, *n*. one legally authorised to act for another : one legally qualified to manage cases in a court of law: a solicitor: a solicitor or attorney prepares cases and does general law business, while a barrister pleads before the courts:--pl. Attor'neys.--n. Attorney-ship, at-tur'ni-ship. [O. Fr. atorné, Low L. attornatus-atorno, to commit business to another-L. ad, to, and torno, to turn.] Attorney-general, at-tur'ni-jen'er-al, n. in Eng-
- land, the chief law-officer of the crown, whose duty it is to manage cases in which the crown is interested.
- Attract, at-trakt', v.t., to draw to or cause to approach : to allure : to entice. [L. attraho, attractus-ad, to, traho, to draw.
- Attractable, at-trakt'a-bl, adj., that may be attracted.—n. Attractabil'ity.
- Attraction, at-trak'shun, n., act of attracting : the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other: that which attracts.
- Attractive, at-trakt'iv, adj., having the power of attracting : alluring .- advs. Attract'ively, Attract'ingly .- n. Attract'iveness
- Attribute, at-trib'ut, v.t. to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging.—adj. Attrib'utable. [L. attribuo, -tributum—ad, to, tribuo, to
- give.] Attribute, at'trib-ūt, n. that which is attributed : that which is inherent in : that which can be predicated of anything : a quality or property.
- Attribution, at-trib-ū'shun, n. act of attributing : that which is attributed : commendation.
- Attributive, at-trib'ūt-iv, adj. expressing an attribute. -n. a word denoting an attribute.
- Attrition, at-trish'un, n. the rubbing of one thing against another : a wearing by friction. [L. ad, and tero, tritum, to rub.] Attune, at-tūn', vi., to put in tune: to make one sound accord with another : to arrange filly.
- [L. ad, to, and Tune.]
- Auburn, aw'burn, adj. reddish brown. [The old meaning was a light yellow, or lightish hue; Low L. alburnus, whitish-L. albus, white.]
- Auction, awk'shun, n. a public sale in which one bidder increases the price on another, and the articles go to him who bids highest. [L. auctio, an increasing-augeo, auctum, to increase.]
- Auctioneer, awk-shun-er', n. one who is licensed to sell by auction.
- Audacious, aw-dā'shus, adj., daring: bold : impudent. -adv. Auda'ciously.-ns. Auda'ciousness, Audacity, aw-das'i-ti. [Fr. audacieux-L. audax-audeo, to dare.]
- Audible, awd'i-bl, adj., able to be heard -adv. Aud'ibly.-n. Aud'ibleness. [L. audibilis-
- audio, to hear, conn. with Gr. ous, otos, the ear.] Audience, awd'i-ens, n. the act of hearing: ad-mittance to a hearing: an assembly of hearers.
- Audit, awd'it, n. an examination of accounts by one or more duly authorised persons.—v.t. to examine and adjust. [L. auditus, a hearing— audio, to hear. See Audible.]

- Auditor, awd'it-or, n., a hearer: one who audits accounts. -n. Aud'itorship.
- Auditorium, awd-it-or'i-um, n. in an opera-house, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers.
- Auditory, awd'it-or-i, adj. relating to the sense of hearing .- n. an audience : a place where lectures, &c., are heard.
- Augean, aw-je'an, adj. filthy: difficult. [From Augeas, a fabled king of Elis in Greece, whose stalls, containing 3000 cattle, and uncleaned for 30 years, were cleaned by Hercules in one day.] Auger, aw'ger, n. a carpenter's tool used for bor-
- ing holes in wood. [A corr. of nauger, A.S. nafegar-nafu, a nave of a wheel, gar, a piercer. See Nave (of a wheel), Gore, a triangular piece.] Aught, awt, n. a whit: ought: anything : a part.
- [A.S. awiht-a, short for an, one, and wiht, a wight, a thing.]
- Augment, awg-ment', v.t. to increase to make larger.-v.i. to grow larger. [L. augmentum, increase-augeo, to increase, Gr. auxano.]
- Augment, awg'ment, n. increase: (gram.) a [addition. prefix to a word.
- Augmentation, awg-ment-a'shun, *n*. increase: Augmentative, awg-ment'at-iv, *adj*. having the
- quality or power of augmenting. -n. (gram.) a word formed from another to express increase of its meaning.
- Augur, aw'gur, n. among the Romans, one who foretold events by observing the flight and the cries of birds: a diviner: a soothsayer .- v.t. to foretell from signs .- v.i. to guess or conjecture. [L., prob. from avis, bird, and root gar, in L. garrire, to chatter Sans. gir, speech.]
- Augury, aw'gūr-i, n. the art or practice of auguring: an omen.-adj. Augural, aw'gūr-al. [L. augurium-augur.]
- August, aw-gust', adj. venerable: imposing: majestic.—adv. August'ly.—n. August'ness [L. augustus-augeo, to increase, honour.]
- August, aw'gust, n. the eighth month of the year, so called after Cæsar Augustus, one of the Roman emperors.
- Augustan, aw-gust'an, adj. pertaining to Augus-tus (nephew of Julius Cæsar, and one of the greatest Roman emperors) or to the time in which he lived : classic : refined.
- Augustine, aw-gust'in, Augustinian, aw-gus-tin'i-an, n. one of an order of monks, so called from St Augustine.
- Auk, awk, n. a web-footed sea-bird, found in the
- Northern Seas. [Low L. alca, Ice. alka.] Aulic, awl'ik, adj. pertaining to a royal court. [L. aulicus—aula, Gr. aulē, a royal court.]
- Aunt, änt, n. a father's or a mother's sister. [O. Fr. ante-L. amita, a father's sister.]
- Aurelia, awr-ēl'ya, n. the chrysalis of an insect, from its golden colour. [L. aurum, gold.] Aureola, awr-ē'o-la, Aureole, awr'e-ol, n., the
- gold-coloured light or halo with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints. [L. aureolus, dim. of aureus, golden.]
- Auricle, awr'i-kl, n. the external ear :- pl. the two ear-like cavities of the heart. [L. auricula, dim. of *auris*, the ear.]
- Auricula, awr-ik'ūl-a, n. a species of primrose, also called bear's-ear, from the shape of its leaf.
- Auricular, awrik'll-ar, adj., pertaining to the ear: known by hearing, or by report.—Auric-ular confession, secret, told in the ear.—adv. Auriculato, awrik'ul-āt, adj., ear-shaped. [Low L. auriculato, awrik'ul-āt, adj., ear-shaped. [Low

- Auriforous, awr-if'er-us, adj., bearing or yielding gold. [L. aurifer—aurum, gold, fero, to bear.] Auriform, awri-form, adj., car-shaped. [L. auris, ear, and Form.]
- Aurist, awrist, n. one skilled in diseases of the ear. Aurochs, awr'oks, n. the European bison or wild ox.
- [Ger. auerochs, O. Ger. urohso-Ger. ur (L. urus, Gr. ouros), a kind of wild ox, and ochs, ox.] Aurora, aw-ro'ra, n. the dawn: in poetry, the goddess of dawn. [L. for *ausosa*; cog. with Gr. *ēos*; from a root seen in Sans. *ush*, to burn.]
- Aurora Borealis, aw-ro'ra bō-rē-ā'lis, n., the northern aurora or light: a meteor seen in northern latitudes.—Aurora Australis, aws-trālis, n. a meteor in the S. hemisphere. [L. *borealis*, northern—*boreas*, the north wind. See Austral.]

Auroral, aw-ro'ral, adj. relating to the aurora.

- Auscultation, aws-kult-ā'shun, n. the art of discovering diseases of the lungs and heart by applying the ear to the chest, or to a tube in contact with the chest. [L. ausculto, to listen, from ausicula for auricula. See Auricle.]
- Auscultatory, aws-kult'a-tor-i, adj. relating to auscultation.
- Auspice, aw'spis, n. an omen drawn from observing birds : augury-generally used in pl. Auspices, aw'spis-ez, protection : patronage. [Fr. -L. auspicium-auspex, auspicis, a bird-seer, from avis, a bird, specio, to observe.] Auspicious, aw-spish'us, adj. having good au-spices or omens of success: favourable: fortun-
- ate. -adv. Auspi'ciously. -n. Auspi'ciousness. Austere, aws-ter', adj. harsh: severe: stern.-adv. Austere'ly. [L. austerus-Gr. austerosauō, to dry.]
- Austereness, aws-ter'nes, Austerity, aws-ter'it-i, n. quality of being austere : severity of manners or life : harshness.
- Austral, aws'tral, adj., southern. [L. australis -auster, the south wind.]
- Australasian, aws-tral-ā'shi-an, adj., pertaining to Australasia, or the countries that lie to the south of Asia.
- Australian, aws-tra'li-an, adj., of or pertaining to Australia, a large island between the Indian
- and Pacific Oceans.—n. a native of Australia. Austrian, aws'tri-an, adj., of or pertaining to Austria, an empire of Central Europe.—n. A native of Austria.
- Authentic, -al, aw-thent'ik, -al, adj. having authority or genuineness as if from the author's own hand: original: genuine: true.-adv. Authen'tically. [Gr. authentes, one who does anything with his own hand-autos, self.]
- Authenticate, aw-thent'ik-at, v.t. to make authentic : to prove genuine.
- Authentication, aw-thent-ik-ā'shun, n. act of authenticating : confirmation.
- Authenticity, aw-thent-is'it-i, n. quality of being
- authentic: genuineness. Author, awth'or, n., one who originates or brings into being: a beginner or first mover: the writer of an original book :-fem. Auth'oress. [Fr. auteur, L. auctor-augeo, auctum,
- to cause things to increase, to produce.] Authorise, awth'or-īz, v.t. to give authority to: to sanction: to establish by authority.—n. Authorisa'tion.
- Authoritative, awth-or'it-āt-iv, adj. having authority : dictatorial. -adv. Author'itatively. -n. Author'itativeness
- Authority, awth-or'it-i, n. legal power or right : power derived from office or character : weight

- of testimony : permission :- pl. Author'ities, precedents : opinions or sayings carrying weight: persons in power. [author.
- Authorship, awth'or-ship, n. state of being an Autobiographer, aw-to-bī-og'raf-er, n. one who
- writes his own life.
- Autobiography, aw-to-bī-og'raf-i, n., the biog-raphy or life of a person written by himself. adjs. Autobiograph'ic, Autobiograph'ical. [Gr. autos, one's self, bios, life, grapho, to write.]
- Autocracy, aw-tok'ras-i, n. an absolute government by one man : despotism. [Gr. autos, self, kratos, power.]
- Autocrat, aw'to-krat, n. one who rules by his own power : an absolute sovereign .- adj. Autocrattic. [Gr. autokrates-autos, self, kratos, power.]
- Auto-da-fe, aw'to-da-fā', n. the execution of persons who were condemned by the Inquisition to be burned :- pl. Autos-da-fe. [Port., from auto, L. actus, act; da, L. de, of; and fe, L.
- fides, faith—an act of faith.] Autograph, aw'to-graf, n., one's own handwrit-ing: a signature.—adj. Autograph'ic. [Gr. autos, self, graphē, writing.]
- Automatism, aw-tom'at-izm, n. automatic action : power of self-moving.
- Automaton, aw-tom'a-ton, n., a self-moving machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery :-- pl. Autom'atons or Autom'ata.adjs. Automat'ic, Automat'ical. [Gr. automatos, self-moving-autos, self, and a stem mat-, to strive after, to move.]
- Autonomy, aw-ton'om-i, n. the power or right of self-government.-adj. Auton'omous, selfgoverning. [Gr.-autos, and nomos, law.]
- Autopsy, aw'top-si, n., personal inspection, esp. the examination of a body after death. [Gr.autos, self, and opsis, sight.]
- Autumn, aw'tum, n. the third season of the year when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of August, September, and Oct-ober.-adj. Autum'nal. [L. autumnus, auctumnus-augeo, auctum, to increase, to produce.]
- Auxiliary, awg-zil'yar-i, *adj.* helping.—*n.* a helper: an assistant: (gram.) a verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs. [L.-auxilium, help-augeo, to increase.]
- Avail, a-val', v.t., to be of value or service to: to benefit. -v.i. to be of use: to answer the purpose.-n. benefit: profit: service. [Fr.-L.
- ad, to, valeo, to be strong, to be worth.] Available, a-vāl'a-bl, adj. that one may avail one's self of : profitable : suitable .- adv. Avail'ably
- Availableness, a-vāl'a-bl-nes, Availability, a-vāl-a-bil'i-ti, n. quality of being available: power in promoting an end in view: validity.
- Avalanche, av'al-ansh, n. a mass of snow and ice sliding down from a mountain: a snow-slip. [Fr.-avaler, to slip down-L. ad, to, vallis, a valley.]
- Avarice, av'ar-is, n. eager desire for wealth : covetousness. [Fr.-L. avaritia-avarus, greedyaveo, to pant after.]
- Avarióious, av-ar-ish'us, adj. extremely covetous: greedy.—adv. Avari'ciously.—n. Avari'ciousness.
- Avast, a-väst', int. (naut.) hold fast ! stop ! [Dut. houd vast, hold fast.]
- Avatar, a-va-tär', n., the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form : incarnation. [Sans.—ava, away, down, and tara, passage-tri, to cross.]

- **Avaunt**, a-vawnt', *int*. move on : begone ! [Fr. avant, forward-L. ab, from, ante, before.] **Ave**, a've, n., be well or happy: hail, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary : in full, Ave
- Mari'a. [L. aveo, to be well or propitious.] Avenge, a-venj', v.t. (B.) to inflict punishment for. -n. Avengement, a-venj'ment. [Fr. venger -L. vindicare. See Vengeance.] Avenger, a-venj'er, n. one who avenges.

- Avenue, av'en-ū, n. an alley of trees leading to a house : in Amer. a wide street. [Fr., from L. ad, to, venio, to come.] Aver, a-ver', v.t. to declare to be true: to affirm
- or declare positively :- pr.p. averring; pa.p. averred'. [Fr. averer-L. ad, and verus, true.]
- Average, av er-āj, n. the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities.—adj. containing a mean value .- v.t. to fix an average .v.i. to exist in, or form, a mean quantity. [Low L. averagium, carrying service due to a lord by his tenants with their averia or cattle ; loss, expense in carrying-averium, 'havings,' goods, cattle-O. Fr. aver-L. habere, to have; con-fused with Dut. averij, Fr. avarie-Ar. awar, damage; hence a contribution towards damage to a cargo formerly levied on each merchant in proportion to the goods carried.]
- Averment, a-ver'ment, n. positive assertion. Averse, a-vers', adj. having a disinclination or hatred: disliking. - adv. Averse'ly .- n. Averse'ness. [L. aversus, turned away, pa.p. of averto. See Avert.]
- Aversion, a-ver'shun, n. dislike : hatred : the object of dislike. [See Avert.]
- Avert, a-vert', v.t. to turn from or aside: to pre-
- vent. [L. averto-ab, from, verto, to turn.] Aviary, ā'vi-ar-i, n. a place for keeping birds. [L. aviarium-avis, a bird.]
- Avidity, a-vid'it-i, n. eagerness : greediness. [L.
- aviditas—avidus, greedy—aveo, to pant after.] Avocation, a-vo-kā'shun, *n*. formerly and pro-perly, a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment : now, one's proper business = Vocation : business which calls for one's time and attention. [L. *avocatio*, a calling away-*ab*, from, *voco*, to call.]
- Avoid, a-void', v.t to try to escape from : to shun. —*adj.* Avoid'able. [Pfx. a = Fr. es = L. ex, out, and Void.]
- Avoidance, a-void'ans, n. the act of avoiding or shunning: act of annulling.
- Avoirdupois, av-er-du-poiz', adj. or n. a system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz. [Fr. avoir du pois, to have (of the) weight-L.
- habeo, to have, pensum, that which is weighed.] Avouch, a-vowch', v.t. to avow: to assert or own positively. [Fr. à, and O. Fr. vocher-L. voco, to call. See Vouch.]
- Avow, a.v.t. to declare openly: to own or confess.—adv. Avow'edly.—adj. Avow'able. [Fr. avouer, orig. to swear fealty to—L. ad, and votum, a vow. See Vow.] Avowal, a-vow'al, n. a positive declaration: a
- frank confession.
- Await, await, w.t. to wait or look for: to be in store for: to attend. [Through Fr. from root of Ger. wacht, a watch. See Wait.] Awake, a-wak', w.t. to rouse from sleep: to rouse from a state of inaction.—w.i. to cease sleeping:
- to rouse one's self :- pa.p. awāked' or awoke'. -adj. not asleep : vigilant. [A.S. awacan-a-(Ger. er-, Goth. us-, Ice. or-), inten. or causal, and wacan, to wake.]
- Awaken, a-wāk'n, v.t. and v.i. to awake.

- Awakening, a-wāk'n-ing, n. the act of awaking or ceasing to sleep : a revival of religion.
- Award, a-wawrd', v.t. to adjudge : to determine. -n. judgment : final decision, esp. of arbitrators. [O. Fr. eswardeir or esgardeir, from es = L. ex and a Teutonic root seen in E. Ward.]
- Aware, a-war', adj. wary: informed. [From an A.S. gewær, from prefix ge- and wær, cautious. See Wary.]
- Away, awa', adv. out of the way: absent.—int. begone !--(I cannot) Away with = bear or endure: Away with (him) = take away: (make) Away with destroy. [A.S. aweg -a, on, weg, way, (lit.) 'on one's way.'] Awe, aw, n. reverential fear: dread.-v.t. to tribe with a influence by for files.
- strike with or influence by fear. [Ice. agi, A.S. ege, fear; cog. with Gael. eaghal, Gr. achos, anguish. From root ag-, seen in Anger, Anxious.]
- Aweary, a-we'ri, n. weary. [Pfx. a, and Weary.]
- Awe-struck, aw'-struk, adj. struck or affected with awe.
- Awful, aw'fool, adj. full of awe.-adv. Aw'fully. n. Aw'fulness.
- Awhile, a-hwil', adv. for some time : for a short time. [Pfx. a, and While.] Awkward, awk'ward, adj. clumsy : ungraceful. --adv. Awk'wardly.-n. Awk'wardness. [M. E. awk, contrary, wrong, and A.S. ward, direction.]
- Awl, awl, n. a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [A.S. *æl.*] Awn, awn, *n*. a scale or husk: beard of corn or
- grass.-adjs. Awned, Awn'less. [Ice. ögn; Ger. ahne; from root ak-, sharp, seen in Acute.]
- Awning, awn'ing, n. a covering to shelter from the sun's rays. [Ety. dub.]
   Awoke, a-wök', did awake—past tense of Awake.
- Awry, a-rī', adj. twisted to one side : crooked : wrong: perverse.—*adv.* unevenly: perversely. [Pfx. *a*, on, and **Wry**.]
- Axe, aks, n. a well-known instrument for hewing or chopping. [A.S. æx; L. ascia; Gr. axinē,
- to think worth, to take for granted-axios, worth.]
- Axis, aks'is, n. the axle, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves :- pl. Axes, aks'ēz.-adj. Ax'ial. [L. axis; cf. Gr. axon,
- Sans. aksha, A.S. eax.] Axle, aks'l, Axle-tree, aks'l-trē, n. the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns. [Dim. from A.S. eax, an axle; Sw. axel.]
- Ay, Aye, ī, adv., yea: yes: indeed. Aye, ī, n. a vote in the affirmative. [A form of Yea.] Ayah, ā'ya, n. a native Indian waiting-maid.
- Aye, ā, adv., ever: always: for ever. [Ice. ei,
- ever, A.S. a; conn. with Age, Ever.]
- Ayry, ā'ri, n. a hawk's nest. [See Eyry.] Azimuth, az'im-uth, n. the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. [Ar.
- al samt, the direction. See Zonith.] Azote, a-zōt', n. nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life.—adj. Azot'ic. [Gr. a, neg., and zao, to live.]
- Azure, a'zhur, adj. of a faint blue: sky-coloured. -n. a delicate blue colour : the sky. [Fr. azur, corr. of Low L. lazur, lazulum, azolum, blue; of Pers. origin.]

- Baa, bä, n. the cry of a sheep. -v.i. to cry or bleat as a sheep. [From the sound.] Babble, bab'bl, v.i. to speak like a baby: to talk
- childishly: to tell secrets. -v.t. to prate: to utter. [E.; connected with Dut. babbelen, Ger. babbeln, Fr. babiller, from ba, ba, representing
- babble, bab'bl, Babblement, bab'bl-ment, Bab-bling, bab'bling, n. idle senselss talk.
  Babble, bab'bling, n. idle senselss talk.
  Babble, bab'bler, n., one who babbles.
  Babble, bab'bler, n., one infant: child, -adj.
- Ba'byish. -n. Ba'byhood. [Ba, ba. See Babble.] Babel,  $b\overline{a}'bel$ , n. a confused combination of
- sounds. [From Heb. Babel (confusion), where the language of man was confounded.]
- Bahoon, ba-boon', n. a species of large monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. [Fr. babouin; remoter origin dub.]
- Bacchanal, bak'ka-nal, Bacchanalian, bak-kanā'li-an, n. a worshipper of Bacchus: one who indulges in drunken revels.—*adj.* relating to drunken revels. [L. Bacchus, Gr. Bacchos, the god of wine.]
- Bacchanalia, bak-ka-nā'li-a, Bacchanals, bak-ka-nalz, n.pl. orig. feasts in honour of Bacchus: drunken revels.
- Bachelor, bach'el-or, n. an unmarried man : one who has taken his first degree at a university. ns. Bach'elorhood, Bach'elorship. [O. Fr. bacheler, a young man. Ety. disputed; ac-cording to Brachet from Low L. baccalarius, a farm-servant, originally a cow-herd; from baccalia, a herd of cows; and this from bacca, Low L. for vacca, a cow.]
- **Back**, bak, *n*. the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts : the hinder part .- adv. to the place from which one came : to a former state or condition: behind: in return: again -v.t. to get upon the back of: to help, as if standing at one's back : to put backward.-v.i. to move or go back. [A.S.
- bæc, Sw. bak, Dan. bæg.] ackbite, bak'bīt, v.t. to speak evil of any one Backbite, bak'bīt, v.t. to speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence.—ns. Back'biter, Back'biting.
- Backbone, bak'bon, n. the bone of the back, the vertebral column.
- Backdoor, bak'dor, n. a door in the back part of a building.
- Backed, bakt, adj. provided with a back :- used in composition, as Hump-backed.
- Backer, bak'er, n. one who backs or supports another in a contest.
- Backgammon, bak-gam'un, n. a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each. [Ety. dub., perhaps A.S. *bæc*, back, and *gamen*, game.]
- Background, bak'grownd, n. ground at the back : a place of obscurity: the space behind the
- principal figures of a picture. Back-handed, bak'-hand-ed, adj. with the hand turned backward (as of a blow): indirect.
- Back-piece, bak'-pes, Back-plate, bak'-plat, n. a piece or plate of armour for the back.
- Backsheesh, Backshish, bak'shesh, n., a gift or
- present of money, in the East. [Pers.] Backslide, bak-slid', v.i. to slide or fall back in faith or morals:-pa.p. backslid' or backslid' or back-slidden.-ns. Backslid'er, Backslid'ing.

Backstairs, bak'starz, n.pl. back or private stairs of a house.—adj. secret or underhand. Backward, bak'ward, Backwards, bak'wardz,

- adv. towards the back : on the back : towards the past : from a better to a worse state. [Back and affix Ward, Wards, in the direction of.]
- Backward, bak'ward, adj. keeping back : unwilling: slow: late.-adv. Back'wardly.-n. Back'wardness.
- Back woods, bak'woodz, n.pl., the forest or un-cultivated part of a country beyond the cleared country, as in N. Amer.—n. Backwoods'man. Bacon, bak, n. swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried. [O. Fr.—O. Dutch, bak, a pig.] Bacon bak 5...
- Baconian, bak-ön'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561–1626), or to his philosophy, which was *inductive* or based on *experience*.
- Bad, bad, adj. ilo r evil: wicked: hurtful:-comp. Worse; superl. Worst. [Ety. dub, per-haps from Celt. baddh, foolish, wicked.] Baddish, bad'ish, adj. somewhat bad: not very
- good. [Bad, and dim. termination ish.]
- Bade, bad, past tense of Bid.
- Badge, baj, n. a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished. [Low L. bagia, a mark, baga, a ring, from a Teut. root, seen in
- A.S. beah, a ring, mark of distinction.] Badger, baj'er, n. a burrowing animal about the size of a fox, eagerly hunted by dogs.—v.t. to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry. [A corr. of *bladger*-O. Fr. *bladier*, Low L. *bladarius*, a corn-dealer, from bladum, corn, because the creature was believed to store up corn. Acc. to Diez, bladum is from L. ablatum, 'carried away.' See Ablative.] Badinage, bad'in-äzh, n. light playful talk:
- banter. [Fr. badinage-badin, playful or
- bantering.] Badly, bad'li, *adv.* in a bad manner: not well: imperfectly : wrongly .- n. Bad'ness.
- **Baffle**, baf'fl, v.t. to elude or defeat by artifice : to check or make ineffectual. [O. Fr. befler,
- to deceive, to mock; It. *beffa*, a scoffing.] Bag, bag, n. a sack or pouch.—v.t. to put into a bag :—pr.p. bagging ; pa.p. bagged. [A.S. *bagg*.
- bag, belly; Celt. bag, balg, belly, wallet.] Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', n. a trifle : a game played on a board with nine balls and a cue. [Fr.;
- It. *bagatella*, a conjurer's trick, a trifle.] **Baggage**, bag'aj, *n*. the tents, provisions, and other necessaries of an army: traveller's luggage. [Fr. bagage-O. Fr. bagues, goods or effects; from Celt. bag, a bundle.]
- Baggage, bag'āj, n. a worthless woman : a saucy female. [Fr. bagasse, a prostitute.]
- Bagging, bag'ing, n. cloth or material for bags. Baggy, bag'i, ad. loose like a bag. Bagman, bag'man, n. a commercial traveller.

- Bagnio, ban'yō, n. a house of ill-fame. [It. bagno -L. balneum, a bath.]
- Bagpipe, bag'pip, n. a musical wind-instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which acts as a bellows, and pipes.-n. Bag'piper. [tempt.
- Bah, bä, *int.* an exclamation of disgust or con-Bail, bal, *n.* one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming guardian or security for his appearing in court : the security given. -v.t. to set a person free by giving security for him : to release on the security of
- another. [O. Fr. bail, a guardian, a tutor; Low L. baila, a nurse, from L. bajulus, a carrier.] Bail, bail, n. one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket. [O. Fr. bailles, sticks, a palisade.]

- Bail, bal, v.t. to clear (a boat) of water with buckets. [Dut. balie, a tub, Fr. baille (whence Diez derives the Dut. word). Also spelled Bale.] Bailable, bal'a-bl, adj. admitting of bail.
- Bailie, bal'i, n. a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an alderman. [Fr. bailli, land-steward, officer of justice. See Bailiff.]
- Bailiff, bal'if, n. a sheriff's officer: an agent or land-steward. [O. Fr. baillif (old form of bailli, see Bailie); from root of Bail.]
- Bailiwick, bal'i-wik, n. the jurisdiction of a bailiff. [O. Fr. baillie, lordship, authority, and A.S. virc.-L. vicus, a village, station.]
   Bairn, bārn, n. a child. [Scot. bairn, A.S. bearn
- beran, to bear.]
- Bait, bat, n. food put on a hook to allure fish or make them *bite*: any allurement: a refreshment taken on a journey-v.t. to set food as a lure : to give refreshment on a journey.-v.i. to take refreshment on a journey. [See Bait, v.]
- Bait, bāt, v.t. to provoke an animal by inciting dogs to bite it: to harass. [Ice. beita, from root of Bite.]
- Baize, bas, n. a coarse woollen cloth. [From pl. of Fr. baye; so called from its colour. See
- Bay, *adj.*] Bake, bāk, *v.t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire: to prepare food in an oven -v.i to work as a baker. [A.S. bacan; cog. with Ger. backen, to bake, Gr. phago, to roast.]
- Bakehouse, bāk'hows, n. a house or place used

Baker, bāk'er, n. one who bakes bread, &c.

Bakery, bāk'er-i, n. a bakehouse.

- Baking, bak'ing, n. the process by which bread is baked: the quantity baked at one time.
   Balance, bal'ans, n. an instrument for weighing, usually formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle: act of weighing two things; equality or just propor-tion of weight or power, as the *balance of power*; the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account. -v.t. to weigh in a balance: to counterpoise: to compare: to settle, as an account. -v.i. to have equal weight or power, &c.: to hesitate or fluctuate. [Fr.-L. bilanx, having two scales-bis, double, lanx, lancis, a dish or scale.]
- Balance-sheet, bal'ans-shet, n. a sheet of paper shewing a summary and balance of accounts.
- Balcony, balk'on-i, n. a platform or gallery outside the window of a room. [It. balcone; from O. Ger. balcho (Ger. balken), a beam, cog. with
- E. Balk in the obs. sense of beam, partition.] Bald, bawld, *adj.* without hair on the head: bare, unadorned.—*adv.*Bald'ly.—*n.*Bald'ness. [Orig. (shining, 'white, Celt. bal, 'white' spot; or conn. with Bold, which in Goth. balthai, meant the 'brave,' 'shining,' Ice. Baldr, 'Lightgod.'] Balderdash, bawl'der-dash, n. idle, senseless talk:
- anything jumbled together without judgment. [Ety. dub.] [head.
- Baldhead, bawld'hed, n. a person bald on the Baldrick, bawld'rik, n. a warrior's belt. [O. Fr. baldric, from O. Ger. balderich, girdle.]
- Bale, bal, n., a ball, bundle, or package of goods. -v.t. to make into bales. [See Ball.]

- Bale, bāl, v.t. to throw out water. [See Bail.] Baleen, bā-lēn', n. the whalebone of commerce. [Fr.-L. balæna, whale.]
- Baleful, bal'fool, adj. full of misery, destructive : full of sorrow, sad.—adv. Bale'fully. [Obs. E. bale, A.S. bealo, Ice. böl, woe, evil.]

- Balk, bawk, n. a hinderance or disappointment.v.t. to check, disappoint, or elude. [A.S. balca, a heap or ridge, also a beam, a partition; conn. with Bar. See Balcony.]
- Ball, bawl, n. anything round : a bullet : a wellknown game. [Fr. balle, Weigand has shown that this is a Romance word, as in It. palla-Gr. ballo, to swing, akin to ballo, to throw.]
- Ball, bawl, n. an entertainment of dancing. [Fr. bal-It. and Low L. ballare, to dance, from Gr. ballo, to throw, the game of ball-throwing having been associated with music and dancing.]
- Ballad, ball'ad, n. a short narrative poem: popular song. [Fr. ballade, It. ballata, from ballare, to dance; a song sung in dancing.]
- Balladmonger, ball'ad-mung-ger, n. a dealer in ballads.
- Ballast, bal'last, n. heavy matter placed in a ship to keep it steady when it has no cargo: that which renders anything steady .- v.t. to load with ballast : to make or keep steady. [Dut.; ety. best seen in Dan. *bag-last* or *ballast*, from *bag*, 'behind,' the **Back**, and *last*, load ; a load placed behind or under to steady a ship.]
- Ballet, ball'ā, n. a theatrical exhibition acted
- chiefly in dancing. [Fr. dim. of *bal*, a dance.] Ballista, ball-is'ta, *n*. a military engine in the form of a cross-bow, used by the ancients for *throwing* heavy arrows, darts, large stones, &c. [L.-Gr. ballo, to throw.]
- Balloon, ball-oon', n. a large bag, made of light material, and filled with a gas lighter than common air, so as to make it ascend. [Fr. ballonballe, a ball; the on is augmentative.]
- Ballot, bal'ut, *n., a little ball* or ticket used in voting : the act of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box. -v.i. to vote by ballot : -pr.p. ball'oting; pa.p. ball'oted. [Fr. ballotte, dim. of balle, a ball. See Ball.] Ball-proof, bawl'proof, adj. proof against balls dichorad for
- discharged from firearms. [dancing. Ballroom, bawl'room, n. a room for balls or
- Balm, bäm, n. an aromatic plant : a fragrant and healing ointment obtained from such a plant : anything that heals or soothes pain. [Fr. baume, O. Fr. basme-L. balsamum. See Balsam.]
- Balmy, bäm'i, adj. fragrant: soothing: bearing balm.
- Balsam, bawl'sam, n. the name of certain plants : a resinous oily substance flowing from them. [L. balsamum-Gr. balsamon-Heb. baal, a prince, and schaman, oil.]
- Balsamic, bal-sam'ik, adj. soothing.
- Baluster, bal'ust-ér, n. a small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c.—adj. Balustered, bal'ust-érd. [Fr. balustre—Low L. balaustium-Gr. balaustion, the flower of the pomegranate; from the similarity of form.]
- Balustrade, bal'ust-rad, n. a row of balusters joined by a rail.
- Bamboo, bam-boo', n. a gigantic Indian reed or grass, with hollow-jointed stem, and of hard texture. [Malay.] [found. [Ety. dub.]
- Bamboozle, bam-boo'zl, v.t. to deceive : to con-

Ban, ban, n. a proclamation : a denunciation : a curse. [A.S. ge-bann, a proclamation, a widely diffused Teut. word, O. Ger. pannan, orig. meaning to 'summon to trial.' See Abandon.

Banana, ba-nä'na, n. a gigantic herbaceous plant, remarkable for its nutritious fruit.

Band, band, n., that which binds together: a tie.

[A.S. bend, from bindan, to bind. See Bind.] Band, band, n. a number of persons bound together for any common purpose: a body of

fāte, fär: mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

musicians.—v.t. to bind together.—v.i. to asso-ciate. [Fr. bande, from Ger. band, bond, thing used in binding—binden, E. Bind. See Banner.] Bandage, band'aj, n. a strip of cloth used to bind

up a wound or fracture.-v.t. to bind with such.

- Bandana, Bandanna, ban-dan'a, n. a kind of silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, originally from India.
- Bandbox, band'boks, *n*. a thin kind of box for holding bands, caps, &c.
- Bandit, ban'dit, n. an outlaw: a robber:-pl. Ban'dits or Banditt'i. [It. bandito-Low L. bannire, bandire, to proclaim, from Ban.]
- Bandog, ban'dog, n. properly band-dog, a large, fierce dog (which, on account of its fierceness, was kept bound or chained). Bands, bandz, n.pA. a portion of the dress worn by clergymen, barristers, &c.—a relic of the
- ancient amice.
- Bandy, ban'di, n. a club bent at the end for striking a ball : a game at ball with such a club.— v.t. to beat to and fro as with a bandy : to toss from one to another (as words), like playing at bandy: -pa.p. ban'died. [Fr. bander, to bend -Ger. band, a tie, string.] [crooked legs.
- -Ger. band, a tie, string.] [crooked legs. Bandy-legged, ban'di-legd, adj. having bandy or Bane, ban, n., destruction: death: mischief: poison. [A.S. bana, a murderer; Ice. bani, for the structure in the struct [fully. death.]
- Baneful, bān'fool, adj. destructive.—adv. Bane'-Bang, bang, n. a heavy blow.—v.t. to beat: to strike violently. [Ice. bang, a hammering;
- originally perhaps from the sound.] Bang, Bangue, bang, *n*. an intoxicating drug made from Indian hemp. [Pers. bang.]
- Banian. See Banyan.
   Banish, ban'ish, v.t. to condemn to exile : to drive away. [Fr. bannir-Low L. bannire, to proclaim, from Ban, and see Abandon.] Banishment, ban'ish-ment, n. exile.
- Banister, ban'ist-er, n. corruption of Baluster.
- Banjo, ban'jo, n. a musical instrument like a fiddle. [Corr. of Fr. bandore or pandore-L. pandura-Gr. pandoura.]
- Bank, bangk, n. a mound or ridge of earth : the earthy margin of a river, lake, &c.: rising ground in the sea.—v.t. to inclose with a bank. [A.S. bane; Ger. bank. Conn. with Bench through the idea of 'thing ridged or raised.']
- Bank, bangk, n. a place where money is deposited : an institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, &c. of money.—V. to deposit in a bank, as money. [Fr. banque—It. banco, a bench on which the Italian money-changers displayed their money—Ger. bank, E. Bench.]
- Banker, bangk'er, n. one who keeps a bank : one employed in banking business.
- Banking, bangk'ing, n. the business of a banker. adj. pertaining to a bank.
- Bank-note, bangk'-not, n. a note issued by a bank, which passes as money.
- Bankrupt, bangk'rupt, n. one who breaks or fails in business : an insolvent person. - adj. insolvent. [Bank, a bench, and L. ruptus, broken.]
- Bankruptcy, bangk'rupt-si, n. the state of being
- or act of becoming bankrupt. Bank-stock, bangk'-stok, *n*. a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.
- Banner, ban'er. n. a military standard: a flag or ensign. [Fr. bannière, It. bandiera-Low L. bandum, a standard, from Ger. band, a band, a strip of cloth, a waving or fluttering cloth, used as a flag—Ger. binden. See Band, Bind.] Bannorod, ban'erd, adj. furnished with banners.

Bannerot, ban'èr-et, n. a higher class of knight, inferior to a baron. [Fr., dim. of Banner.]
 Banns, banz, n.pl. a proclamation of marriage.

- [From Ban.]
- Banquet, bangk'wet, n. a feast : any rich treat or entertainment. --v.t. to give a feast : any nen treat of entertainment. --v.t. to give a feast to.--v.t. to fare sumptuously.--n. Banq'uet-house. [Fr.-It. banchetto, dim. of banco, a bench or table-Ger. bank. See Bank, a bench.] Banshee, ban'shë, n. a female fairy in Ireland and deuberse who uncellu concert
- and elsewhere, who usually appears and utters a peculiar shrieking wail before a death in a particular family to which she is attached. [Ir. bean, a woman, sidhe, a fairy.]
- Bantam, ban'tam, n. a small variety of the com-mon fowl, brought from the East Indies, and supposed to be named from Bantam in Java .adj. of the bantam breed.
- ad), of the bankan breed. Banter, bant'er, o.k. to assail with good-humoured raillery: to joke or jest at.—n. humorous raillery: jesting. [Ety. dub.] Banting, bant'ing, n. a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat. [From W. Banting of London,
- who recommended it to the public in 1863.] Bantling, bant'ling, n. a child. [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.]
- Banyan, ban'yan, n. one belonging to the caste of merchants in India. Banyan-day, a day with-
- out meat. [Sans. *banij*, a merchant.] Banyan, ban'yan, n. the Indian fig-tree whose branches take root and spread over a large area. [So called by the English because the Banyans (merchants) held their markets under it.]
- Baobab, bā'o-bab, n. a large African tree. [W. African.]
- Baptise, bapt-īz', v.t. to administer baptism to: to christen. [Gr. baptizo-bapto, to dip in water.]
- Baptism, bapt'izm, n. immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony. - adj. Baptism'al.
- Baptist, bapt'ist, n. one who baptises: one who approves only of adult baptism by immersion.
- Baptistery, bapt'ist-er-i, n. a place where baptism is administered.
- Bar, bär, n. a rod of any solid substance: a bolt : a hinderance or obstruction : a bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a river : the railing that incloses a space in a tavern or in a court of law: any tribunal: the pleaders in a court as distinguished from the judges: a division in music. -v.t. to fasten or secure, as with a bar: to hinder or exclude -pr.p. barring; pap. barred'. [Fr. barre, It. barra; or Celtic origin.] **Barb**, bärb, n. the beard-like jag near the point
- of an arrow, fish-hook, &c. v.t. to arm with barbs, as an arrow, &c. [Fr. L. barba, a beard.] **Barb**, bärb, n. a swift kind of horse, the breed of
- which came from Barbary in North Africa.
- Barbacan, bärba-kan, Barbican, bärbi-kan, n. an outer work or defence of a castle, esp. before a gate or bridge. [Low L. barbacana, prob. from Pers.]
- Barbarian, bar-bār'i-an, adj. uncivilised : savage : without taste or refinement.-n. an uncivilised man, a savage: a cruel, brutal man. [L. barbarus, Gr. barbaros-bar, bar, an imitation of unintelligible sounds-applied by the Greeks (and afterwards the Romans) to those speaking a different language from themselves.]
- Barbaric, bar-bar'ik, adj. foreign : uncivilised.

Barbarise, bär'bar-īz, v.t. to make barbarous.

Barbarism, bär'bar-izm, n. savage life: rudeness of manners: an incorrect form of speech.

Barbarity, bar-bar'i-ti, n. savageness : cruelty.

- Barbarous, bär'bar-us, adj. uncivilised : rude : savage, brutal.—adv. Bar'barously.—n. Bar'barousness.
- Barbecue, bärb'e-kū, v.t. to roast whole, as a
- pig. [Ety. dub.] Barbel, bärb'el. n. a fresh-water fish with beardlike appendages at its mouth. [O. Fr. barbel-L. barba, a beard.]
- Barber, bärb'er, n. one who shaves beards and dresses hair. [Fr.-L. barba, a beard.]
- Barberry, bär'ber-i, n. a thorny shrub with red berries, common in hedges. [Low L. and Sp. berberis-Ar. barbaris.]
- Barbican, bär'bi-kan, n. Same as Barbacan.
- Bard, bärd, n. a poet and singer among the ancient Celts: a poet. [Celtic.] Bardic, bärd'ik, adj. pertaining to bards or their
- poetry.
- Bare, bār, adj. urcovered, naked: poor, scanty: unadorned: mere or by itself.—v.t. to strip or uncover.—adv. Bare'ly.—n. Bare'ness. [A.S. bær; Ger. baar, bar; Ice. ber.]
- Bare, bar, old pa.t. of Bear.
- Barefaced, bar fast, adj. with the face uncovered : impudent.—adv. Bare facedly.—n. Bare facedness.
- Bargain, bärgin, n. a contract or agreement : a favourable transaction.-Into the bargain, over : above : besides .- v.i. to make a contract or agreement: to chaffer. [Fr. barguigner-Low L. barcaniare ; acc. to Diez from barca, a boat,
- used in carrying goods about.] Barge, bärj, n. a boat used in the unloading of large vessels : a pleasure or state boat. [O. Fr. barge-Low L. bargia. Prob. a doublet of
- Bark, a barge.] Barilla, bar-il'a, n. an alkaline ash obtained by burning several marine plants (that grow chiefly on the east coast of Spain), used for making soap, glass, &c. [Sp.] Baritone, bari-tōn. Same as Barytone. Bark, bärk, n. the noise made by a dog, wolf,
- &c.-v.i. to yelp like a dog : to clamour. [A.S. beorcan, probably a variety of brecan, to crack, snap. See Break.]
- Bark, Barque, bärk, n. a barge: a ship of small size: technically, a three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen-mast. [Fr. barque-Low L. barca; perh. from Gr. baris, a boat.]
- Bark, bärk, *n*. the outer rind or covering of a tree. -*v.t.* to strip or peel the bark from. [Dan.
- bark, Ice, börkr.] Barley, barli, n. a grain used for food, but (Soci bear) and lic = lec, leck, plant; W. barllys-bara, bread, llys, a plant; akin to L. far, corn-from root of to bear.]
- Barley-corn, bärli-korn, n. a grain of barley : a measure of length = the third part of an inch.
- Barm, bärm, n. froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as leaven : yeast. [A.S. beorma, Dan. bärme; akin to L. fermentum, Eng. brew.] [bar of a tavern or beer-shop.
- Barmaid, bär'mād, n. a female who waits at the Barmecide, bär'me-sīd, adj. imaginary or pre-tended. [From a story in the Arabian Nights, in which a beggar is entertained by one of the

Barmecide princes on an imaginary feast.]

Barmy, bärm'i, adj. containing barm or yeast. Barn, bärn, n. a building in which grain, hay, &c. are stored.—v.t. to store in a barn.—vs. Barn-door, bärn'-dör, Barn-yard, bärn'-yard. [A.S. berern, contracted bern, from bere, barley, ern, a house.]

- Barnacle, bär'na-kl, n. a shell-fish which adheres to rocks and the bottoms of ships: a kind of
- goose. [Ety. dub.] Barnacles, bär'na-klz, n. spectacles. [O. Fr. bericle, dim. from L. beryllus, beryl, crystal; Ger. brille.]
- Barometer, bar-om'et-er, n. an instrument by which the weight of the atmosphere is measured and changes of weather indicated .- adj. Baromet'ric.-adv. Baromet'rically. [Gr. baros, weight; metron, measure.]
- Baron, bar'on, n. a title of rank next above a baronet and below a viscount, being the lowest in the House of Peers : a title of certain judges : in feudal times, the peers or great lords of the realm. [Fr. baron; in the Romance tongues the word meant a man as opposed to a woman, a strong man, a warrior; either from Celtic bar, a hero, *fear*, a man, or from O. Ger. bar, man (O. Ger. bairan, E. Bear, to carry).]
- Baronage, bar'on- $\bar{a}$ j, *n*. the whole body of barons. Baroness, bar'on-es, *n*. a baron's wife. Baronet, bar'on-et, *n*. a title of rank next above
- a knight and below a baron—the lowest heredi-tary title in England. [Dim. of **Baron**.]
- Baronetage, bar on-et-āj, n. the whole body of baronets.
- Baronetcy; bar'on-et-si, n. the rank of baronet.
- Baronial, bar-on'i-al, adj. pertaining to a baron or barony.
- Barony, bar'on-i, n. the territory of a baron.
- Barouche, ba-roosh', n. a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [It. bar-rocio-L. birotus, two-wheeled, from bis, twice, rota, a wheel.]
- Barque, bärk, n. same as Bark, a ship. Barrack, bar'ak, n. a hut or building for soldiers, esp. in garrison (generally used in the plural). [Fr. baraque, It. baracca, a tent; cf. Celtic barrachad, a hut.]
- Barrel, bar'el, n. a round wooden vessel made of bars or staves : the quantity which such a vessel contains: anything long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun.-v.t. to put in a barrel. [Fr.
- baril-barre. See Bar.] Barren, bar'en, adj. incapable of bearing off-spring: unfruifull: dull, stupid.-n. Barr'en-ness. [Fr. bréhaigne, O. Fr. baraigne.]
- Barricade, bar'ik-ād, n. a temporary fortification raised to hinder the advance of an enemy, as in the street fights at Paris. -v.t. to obstruct : to fortify. [Fr.—barre, a bar. See Bar.] Barrier, bar'i-er, n. a defence against attack : a
- limit or boundary. [Fr. barrière.] Barrister, barister, n. one who is qualified to plead at the bar in an English law-court.
- Barrow, bar'ro, n. a small hand or wheel carriage used to bear or convey a load. [A.S. bereweberan, to bear.]
- Barrow, bar'ro, n. a mound raised over graves in former times. [A.S. beorh-beorgan, to protect.]
- Barter, bär'ter, v.t. to give one thing in exchange for another .- v.i. to traffic by exchanging. n. traffic by exchange of commodities. [O. Fr. bareter.]
- Barytone, bar'i-ton, n. a deep-toned male voice between bass and tenor. [Gr. barys, heavy, deep, and tonos, a tone.] Basalt, bas-awlt', n. a hard, dark-coloured rock
- of igneous origin -- *adj.* Basalt'ic. [L. basaltes (an African word), a marble found in Ethiopia.]
- Base, bas, n. that on which a thing rests : foot : bottom : foundation : support : the chief ingredient.-v.t. to found or place on a base:

-pr.p. bas'ing; pa.p. based. [Fr.-L.-Gr. |

- basis-bainō, to step.] Base, bās, adj. low in place, value, estimation, or principle: mean: vile: worthless: (New Test.) humble, lowly .- adv. Base'ly .- n. Base'ness. [Fr. bas-Low L. bassus, thick, fat, a vulgar Roman word, found also in name Bassus.]
- Base-born, bas'-bawrn, adj. born of low parentage: illegitimate by birth: mean. [tion. Baseless, bās'les, adj. without a base or founda-
- Basement, bas'ment, n. the base or lowest story
- of a building. Base-spirited, bās'-spir-it-ed, adj. mean-spirited. Base-string, bas'-string, n. the string of a musical
- instrument that gives the lowest note.
- Base-viol, bās'-vī-ol, n. Same as Bass-viol. Bashaw, ba-shaw', n. com. written Pasha or
- Pacha, which see. Bashful, bash'fool, *adj*. easily confused : modest : shy : wanting confidence. *-adv*. Bash'fully.n. Bash'fulness. [From root of Abash.]
- Basilica, baz-il'ik-a, *n*. among the Romans, a large hall for judicial and commercial purposes, many of which were afterwards converted into Christian churches : a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica. [L. basi*lica*, Gr. *basilike (oikia*, a house), belonging to a king, from *basileus*, a king.] Basilisk, baz'il-isk, *n*. a fabulous serpent having a
- crest on its head like a crown: in modern zoology, a kind of crested lizard. [Gr. basiliskos, dim. of basileus, a king.]
- Basin, bās'n, n. a wide open vessel or dish: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries. [Fr. bassin, It. bacino, Low L. bacchinus, perhaps from the Celtic *bac*, a cavity.] Basis, bās'is, *n*. the foundation or that on which
- a thing rests: the pedestal of a column: the groundwork or first principle :--pl. Bases, bās'ēz. [See Base, foundation.]
- Bask, bask, v.i. to lie in the warmth or sunshine. [From an O. Scand. form of Bathe.]
- Basket, basket, n. a vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. [W.
- basged-bass, or other verse, plaiting.] Basket-hilt, basket-hilt, n. the hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury.
- Basque, bask, adj. relating to Biscay, a district of Spain, or to the language of its natives.
   Bas-relief, bä-re-lef, n. Same as Bass-relief.
   Bass, bäs, n. the low or grave part in music.—
- adj. low, deep, grave.—v.t. to sound in a deep tone. [See Base, low.]
- Bass, bas, n. Same as Bast, which see.
- Bassoon, bas-oon', n. a musical wind-instrument of a bass or very low note. [It. bassone, aug-
- ment of basso, low, from root of Base.] Bass-relief, bas'-re-lēf', *n.* (*sculpture*) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. basso-rilieng. See Base. low, and Belief l Base, low, and Relief.]
- Bass-viol, bas'-vi-ol, *n*. a musical instrument with four strings, used for playing the bass: the violoncello. [See Bass, low, and Viol.] Bast, bast, *n*. the inner bark of the lime-tree:
- matting made of it. [A.S. bæst; Dan., Sw., Ger. bast.]
- Bastard, bast'ard, n. a child born of parents not married.-adj. born out of wedlock : not genuine: false. [Fr. bâtard; O. Fr. fils de bast, son of bast, bast or bât being a coarse saddle for beasts of burden, and indicating contempt.]

- Bastardise, bast'ard-īz, v.t. to prove to be a
- Bastard, [bastard, Bastardy, bast'ard-i, *n*. the state of being a Baste, bäst, *v.t.*, *to beat* with a stick. [Ice. *beysta*, Dan. *böste*, to beat.] Baste, bäst, *v.t* to down for the stick.
- Baste, bast, v.t. to drop fat or butter over meat
- Baste, bast, v.t., to sew slightly or with long stitches. [O. Fr. bastir, from O. Ger. bestan, to sew.]
- Bastille, bast-ēl', n. an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished in 1789. [Fr.-O. Fr. bastir (Fr. bâtir), to build.]
- Bastinade, bast-in-ād', Bastinado, bast-in-ād'o, astinado, bastinado, bastinado, bastinado, vastinado, v.t. to beat with a baton or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet (a form of punishment in the East):--pr.p. bastinād'aing or bastinād'oing; pa.p. bastinād'ed or bastinād'oed.-ns. Bastinād'ado; [Sp. bastonada, Fr. bastonnade-baston, bâton. See Baton.]
- Bastion, bast'yun, n. a kind of tower at the angles of a fortification. [Fr.-O. Fr. bastir, to build.]
- Bat, bat, n. a heavy stick for beating or striking: a flat club for striking the ball in cricket: a piece of brick.—v.i. to use the bat in cricket: -pr.p. batt'ing ; pa.p. batt'ed. [Celt. bat, the root of beat, an imitation of the sound of a blow.]
- Bat, bat, n. an animal with a body like a mouse, but which flies on wings attached to its fore-feet. [M.E. and Scot. bakke-Dan. bakke, Ice. letherblaka, leather-flapper.]
- Batch, bach, n. the quantity of bread baked or of anything made at one time. [From Bake.] Bate, bāt, v.t. and v.i. Same as Abate.
- Bath, bäth, n. water for plunging the body into: a bathing : a house for bathing :-->/l. Baths, bäthz. [A.S. bæth; cog. with Ger. bad.] Bath, bäth, n. the largest Jewish liquid measure,
- containing about 8 gallons. [Heb. 'measured.'] Bathe, bāth, v.t. to wash as in a bath: to wash or moisten with any liquid .- v.i. to be or lie in water as in a bath. -n. the act of taking a bath. [A.S. bathian-bæth.]
- Bathos, ba'thos, n. a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr. bathos, depth, from bathys, deep.]
- Bating, bating, prep., abating, excepting. Batlet, batlet, n. a wooden mallet used by
- laundresses for beating clothes. [Dim. of Bat.] Baton, bat'on, n. a staff or truncheon, esp. of a policeman: a marshal's staff. [Fr. bâton -Low L. basto, a stick ; of unknown origin.]
- Batrachian, batra'ki an, *adj.* of or belonging to the *frog* tribe. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] Batsman, bats'man, *n*. one who wields the bat at
- cricket, &c.
- Battalion, bat-al'yun, n. in the infantry of a modern army, the tactical unit or unit of command, being a body of soldiers convenient for acting together (numbering from 500 to 1000); several companies form a battalion, and one or more battalions a regiment : a body of men drawn up in battle-array. [Fr. ; from root of Battle.]
- Batten, bat'n, v. i. to grow fat : to live in luxury .-v.t. to fatten : to fertilise or enrich. [Ice. batna,
- to grow better. See Better.] Batten, bat'n, n. a piece of board. Baton. [Same as
- Batter, bat'er, v.t., to beat with successive blows: to wear with beating or by use : to attack with some liquid into a paste: (arch.) a backward slope in the face of a wall. [Fr. battre, It. battere-L. battuere ; conn. with Beat.]

- Batter, bat'er, n. one who uses the bat at cricket. Battering-ram, bat'er-ing-ram, n. an ancient engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam with an iron head like that of a ram, suspended in a frame.
- Battery, bat'er-i, n. a number of cannon with their equipment: the place on which cannon are mounted: the men and horses attending a battery: an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments: (law) an assault by beating or wounding. [playing games.
- Batting, bat'ing, *n*. the management of a bat in Battle, bat'l, *n*. a contest between opposing armies: a fight or encounter.—*v.i.* to join or contend in fight. [Fr. bataille-battre, to beat. See Batter.]
- Battle-axe, bat'l-aks, n. a kind of axe formerly used in battle.
- Battledoor, Battledore, bat'l-dor, n. a light bat for striking a ball or shuttle-cock. [Sp.
- *batilor*, a beater, a washing-beetle.] Battlement, bat'l-ment, *n*. a wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, orig. used only on fortifications.-adj. Batt'lemented. [Prob. from O. Fr. bastillement—bastir, to build.] Battue, bat-too', n. a sporting term : in a battue,
- the woods are beaten and the game driven into one place for the convenience of the shooters.
- [Fr.—battre, to beat.] Bauble, baw'bl, n. a trifling piece of finery: a child's plaything. [Fr. babiole-It. babbole,

- cmid's playting. [Fr. caloute\_it. caloute, toys-babbe, a simpleton.]
  Baudric, bawd'rik. Same as Baldrick.
  Bawble, baw'bl. Same as Bauble.
  Bawd, bawd, n. a procurer or procuress of women for lewd purposes. -n. Bawd'ry. [O. Fr. baud, bold, wanton, from root of Bold.]
  Dowdr. bawd'r. is dir chement, unchester in
- Bawdy, bawd'i, *adj.* obscene: unchaste.-n. Bawd'iness.
- Bawl, bawl, v.i. to shout or cry out loudly .- n. a loud cry or shout. [Ice. baula, to bellow.]
- Bay, bā, adj. reddish-brown inclining to chestnut.
- [Fr. bai, It. bajo—L. badius, chestnut-coloured.] Bay, bā, n. the laurel-tree :—pl. an honorary gar-land or crown of victory, orig. of laurel: literary excellence. [Fr. baie, a berry-L. bacca.]
- Bay, ba, n. an inlet of the sea, an inward bend of the shore. [Fr. baie—Low L. baia, a harbour; ety. dub. Acc. to Littre from Baia, name of a town on the Campanian coast.]
- Bay, bā, v.i., to bark, as a dog at his game. -v.t. to bark at: to follow with barking. -At bay, said of hounds, when the stag turns and checks them, makes them stand and bark. [O. Fr. abbayer-L. ad, and baubari, to yelp.]
- Bayonet, ba'on-et, n. a dagger for fixing on the end of a musket .- v.t. to stab with a bayonet. [Fr. baïonnette-Bayonne, in France, where it was first made.]
- Bays, bāz, n. a garland. See Bay, a laurel.
- Bay-salt, ba'-sawlt, n. salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation, esp. from salt-marshes along the coasts of France, &c. [See Bay, an inlet.] Bay-window, bā'-win-dō, n. a window projecting
- so as to form a bay or recess within.
- Bazaar, Bazar, ba-zär', n. an Eastern market*place* or exchange: a large hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. [Arab. *bazar*, a market.]

Bdellium, del'i-um, n. a kind of gum. [Gr. bdellion, from Heb. bedolach.]

Be, bē, v.i. to live: to exist: to have a certain state or quality :- pr.p. bē'ing ; pa.p. been (bin). [A.S. beon; Ger. bin; Gael. bi, to exist; W. byw,

# Bear-garden

to live; Gr. phuō, L. fui, fio, Sans. bhu, to be, originally meaning, to grow.]

Beach, bech, n. the shore of the sea or of a lake, specially when sandy or pebbly: the scale of a take, especially when sandy or pebbly: the strand. [Ice. bakki, a variety of bank.] [beach. Beached, bēcht, adj. having a beach or beaches. Beachy, bēcht', adj. having a beach or beaches. Beacon, bēch', a. a fire on an eminence used as

- a sign of danger : anything that warns of danger. v.t. to act as a beacon to: to light up. [A.S.
- -v. to act as a beacon to: to light up. [A.S. beacen, a beacon, a sign; conn. with Beckon.]
   Bead, bēd, n. a little ball pierced for stringing, used in counting the prayers recited, also used as an ornament: any small ball. [A.S. bed, gebed, a prayer, from biddan, to pray. See Bid.]
   Beadle, bēd', n. a messenger or crier of a court: a petty officer of a church, college, parish, &c. [A.S. byde!-bebdan, to proclaim, to bid.]
   Beadroll, bēd', n. a mong R. Catheline a multiple a sub bed/side and bed/s
- Bead-roll, bed'-rol, n. among R. Catholics, a roll or list of the dead to be prayed for. [See Bead.]
- Beadsman, bedz'man, n. one employed to pray for others.—fem. Beads'woman.
- Beagle, bē'gl, n. a small hound chiefly used in hunting hares. [Ety. unknown.]
- Beak, bek, n. the bill of a bird : anything pointed or projecting : in the ancient galley, a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel.-adj. Beak'ed. [Fr. bec-Celt. beic, akin to Peak, Pike.]
- Beaker, bek'er, n. a large drinking-bowl or cup. [Ice. bikarr (Scot. bicker)—Low L. bicarium, acc. to Diez from Gr. bikos; of Eastern origin.]
- Beam, bem, n. a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, &c. : the part of a balance from which the scales hang: the pole of a carriage : a cylinder of wood in a loom: a ray of light .---v.t. to send forth light : to shine. [A.S. beam, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light; Ger. baum,
- a tree; Gr. phyma, a growth—phy-, to grow.] Beamless, bēm'les, adj. without beams: emitting no rays of light.
- Beamy, bēm'i, adj. shining. Bean, bēn, n. the name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds. [A.S. bean; Ger. bohne, W. ffaen, L. faba.]
- Bear, bar, v.t. to carry or support: to endure: to behave or conduct one's self: to bring forth or produce.-v.i. to suffer: to be patient: to press (with on or upon): to be situated :-pr.p. bear'ing; pa.t. bore; pa.p. borne (but the pa.p. when used to mean 'brought forth' is born). [A.S. beran; Goth. bairan, L. fero, Gr. phero, Sans. bhri.]
- Bear, bār, n. a rough wild quadruped, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws: any brutal or ill-behaved person: (astron.) the name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear. [A.S. bera; Ger. bär; L. fera, a wild beast,
- akin to Gr. *thër*, Æol. *phēr*.] Bearable, bār'a-bl, *adj.* that may be borne or endured.—*adv.* Bear'ably.
- Beard, berd, n. the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts : prickles on the ears of corn : the barb of an arrow: the gills of oysters, &c. the barb of an arrow: the gins of oysters, etc. -v.t. to take by the beard: to oppose to the face. [A.S.; W. barf, Ger. bart, Russ. boroda, L. barba.] [barbed.—adj. Beard/less. Bearded, bërd'ed, adj. having a beard: prickly: Description of the two beard is the two beards and the set of the two beards and the set of the two beards are two beards are the two beards are the two beards are the two beards are two beards are the two beards are two beards a
- Bearer, bar'er, n. one who or that which bears, esp. one who assists in carrying a body to the grave : a carrier or messenger.
- Bear-garden, bar'-gär-dn, n. an inclosure where bears are kept : a rude turbulent assembly.

Bearing, bār'ing, m. behaviour: situation of one object with regard to another: relation. Bearish, bār'ish, ad, like a bear. Bear's-skin, bārz'-skin, m. the skin of a bear: a

shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats. [bears. Bear-ward, bar'-wawrd, n. a warden or keeper of

Beast, best, *n*. an irrational animal, as opposed to man: a four-footed animal: a brutal person.

[O. Fr. beste, Fr. bete-L. besta.] Beastings, best'ingz. Same as Biestings. Beastly, best'li, adj. like a beast in actions or behaviour : coarse : obscene .- n. Beast'liness.

- Beat, bet, v.t., to strike repeatedly: to break or bruise: to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game: to thrash: to overcome. -v.i. to give strokes repeatedly: to throb: to dash, as a flood or storm :—pr.p. beat'ing; pa.t. beat; hood or storm :-pr.p. beating; pa.t. beat; pa.p. beat; a.troke: a stroke : a stroke recurring at intervals, or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse: a round or course: a place of resort.-ad; weary: fatigued. [A.S. beatan, from root bat, imitative of the sound of a sharp blow; hence Bat, Butt.]
- Beaten, bet'n, *adj*. made smooth or hard by beat-ing or treading: worn by use.

Beater, bet'er, n. one that beats or strikes: a

crushing instrument. [premely happy. Beatific, -al, bē-a-tifik, -al, *adj*. making su-Beatification, bē-a-ti-fik-ā'shun, *n*. act of beatify-ing : (*R. C. Church*) a declaration by the pope

that a person is blessed in heaven. Beatify, be-ati-fi, v.t., to make blessed or happy: to bless with eternal happiness in heaven. [L beatus, blessed, and facio, to make.]

Beating, bet'ing, n. the act of striking : chastise-

- ment by blows: regular pulsation or throbbing. Beatitude, bē-at'i-tūd, *n*. heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind:--*pl*. sayings of Christ in Matt. v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed. [L. beatitudobeatus, blessed.]
- beau, bö, n., a fine, gay man, fond of dress: a lover:-pl. Beaux (böz).-fem. Belle. [Fr. beau, bel-L. bellus, fine, gay, a contr. of benulus, din. of benus, bonus, good.]
  Beau-ideal, bö-id-čal, n., ideal excellence, or an

Beautenues, ordreat, n., neu extensive, of an imaginary standard of perfection. Beau-monde, bo-mongd', n. the gay or fashion-able world. [Fr. beau, gay, and monde, world.] Beauteous, bû't-eus, adj. full of beauty: fair: handsome.—adv. Beau'teously.—n. Beau'te-teously.—n. Beau'teously.—n. ousness.

Beautifier, bū'ti-fī-ėr, n. one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.

- Beautiful, bū'ti-fool, adj. fair : beauteous.-adv.
- Beautifully. Beautify, bū'ti-fī, v.t. to make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—v.i. to become beautiful, or more beautiful. [Beauty, and L. facio, to make.]
- Beauty, bū'ti, n. a pleasing assemblage of qualities in a person or object : a particular grace or excellence : a beautiful person. [Fr. beauté, from beau.] [the face to heighten beauty.
- Beauty-spot, bū'ti-spot, *n*. a spot or patch put on Beaver, bēv'er, *n*. an amphibious quadruped valu-able for its fur: the fur of the beaver: a hat made of the beaver's fur: a hat. [A.S. befer;
- Dan. baever, Ger. biber, Gael. beabhar, L. fiber.]
- Beaver, bever, n. that part of a helmet which covers the face. [So called from a fancied like-ness to a child's bib, Fr. bavière, from bave, slaver.] [quiet.

Becalm, be-käm', v.t. to make calm, still, or Became, be-kām', pa.t. of Become.

#### Beef-eater

Because, be-kawz', conj. for the reason that: on account of: for. [A.S. be, by, and Cause.] Beck, bek, n. a brook. [Ice, bekkr; Ger. bach.]

Beck, bek, n. a sign with the finger or head : a nod.-v.i. to make such a sign. [A contr. of Beckon.]

Beckon, bek'n, v.t. to nod or make a sign to. [A.S. beacnian-beacen, a sign. See Beacon.]

Becloud, be-klowd', v.t. to obscure by clouds. Become, be-kum', v.i. to pass from one state to another: to come to be: (fol. by of) to be the fate or end of -w.t. to suit or befit -pa.t. became'; pa.p. become'. [A.S. becom/an-pfx. be, and Come.] [-adv. Becom'ingly. Becoming, be-kum'ing, adj. suitable to: graceful.

- Bed, bed, n. a couch or place to sleep on : a plot in a garden: a place in which anything rests: in a garden : a place in which anything restrict the channel of a river: (geol.) a layer or stratum. -v.t. to place in bed: to sow or plant: to lay in layers: -pr.t. bedd'ing; pa.b. bedd'ed.-ns. Bed'chamb'er, Bedd'ing; [A.S. bed, I.e. bedr, Ger. bett.] [any thick and dirty matter.
- Bedaub, be-dawb', v t. to daub over or smear with Bedchair, bed'chār, *n*. a chair with a movable back to support a sick person as in bed.

- Bedeck, be-dek', v.t. to deck or ornament. Bedevil, be-dev'il, v.t. to throw into disorder and confusion, as if by the devil.

- Beddew, be-dif, *v.t.* to moisten gently, as with dew. Bedfellow, bed'fel'o, *v.* a sharer of the same bed. Bedight, be-dit', *adj.* adorned. [Pfx. *be*, and Dight.]

- Bedim, be-dim', v t. to make dim or dark.
  Bedim, be-dīz'n, v.t. to dress gaudily.
  Bediam, bed'iam, n. an asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar.—adj. fit for a madhouse. [Corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a monastery in London, afterwards converted into a modhurea.] verted into a madhouse.]
- Bedlamite, bed'lam-īt, n. a madman.
- Bedouin, bed'oo-in, n. the name given to those Arabs who live in tents and lead a nomadic life. [Fr.—Ar. badawiy, dwellers in the desert.] Bedrench, be-drensh', v.t. to drench or wet thor-
- oughly. [age or sickness. Bedrid, -den, bed'rid, -dn, *adj*. confined to bed by
- Bedroom, bed'room, n. a room in which there is a bed : a sleeping apartment. [bed.
- Bedstead, bed'sted, n. a frame for supporting a Bedtick, bed'tik, n. the tick or cover in which
- feathers, &c. are put for bedding.
- Bee, be, n. a four-winged insect that makes honey. -n. Bee-line, the most direct road from one point to another, like the honey-laden bee's way home to the hive. [A.S. beo ; Ger. biene.]
- Bee, be, n. (in Amer.) a social gathering where some work is done in common.
- Beech, bech, n. a common forest tree with smooth eaten by man, now only by pigs.—*adj.* Beech'en. [A.S. *bece, boc;* Ger. *buche*, Lat. *fagus,* Gr. phēgos-from root of phago, to eat.]
- Bee-eater, be'-et'er, n. a bird allied to the king-fisher, which feeds on bees.
- Beef, bef, n. the flesh of an ox or cow :-pl.
- Beef, bet, m. the nesn of an ox or cow :-pr. Beeres, used in orig. sense, oxen.-adj. con-sisting of beef. [Fr. bauf, It. bove-L. bos, bovis; cf. Gr. bous, Gael. bo, Sans. go, A.S. cm.] Beef-eater, beï-et'er, m. a popular name for a yeoman of the sovereign's guard, also of the warders of the Tower of London. [The obvious ety. is the right one, there being no such form as buffetier, as often stated. Cf. A.S. hlidf-acta, it. 'loaf-cater.' as menial servant.] lit. 'loaf-eater,' a menial servant.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Beefsteak, bef'stak, n. a steak or slice of beef for

broiling. [wits: stupid. Beef-witted, bēf'-wit'ed, adj. dull or heavy in Beehive, bē'hīv, n. a case for bees to live in.

Been, ben, pa.p. of Be. Beer, ber, n. a liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops. [A.S. beor; Fr. bière,

Ger. bier; prob. from root of Ferment.] Beery, bër'i, adj. of or affected by beer. Beestings, bëst'ingz. See Biestings. Beeswax, bëz'waks, n. the wax collected by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells.

- Beet, bet, n. a plant with a carrot-shaped root, eaten as food, from which sugar is extracted.
- [A.S. bete, Ger. beete, Fr. bette-L. beta.] Beetle, be'tl, n. an insect with hard cases for its
- wings. [A.S. *bitel-bitan*, to bite.] Beetle, be'tl, *n*. a heavy wooden mallet used to *beat* with.—v.i. to jut or hang out like the head of a *beetle* or mallet. [A.S. *bitl*, *bytel*, a mallet -beatan, to beat.] [ing or prominent brow. Beetle-browed, be'tl-browd, adj. with overhang-Beetroot, bet'root, n. the root of the beet plant.

Beeves, bevz, n.pl. cattle, oxen. [See Beef.]

- Befall, be-fawl', v.t. to fall upon or happen to: to betide. -v.i. to happen or come to pass : -pr.p.befall'ing ; pa.t. befell'; pa.p. befall'en. [A.S. befallan. See Fall.] Befit, be-fit', v.t. to fit, or be suitable to : -pr.p.
- beftring; part beftride, [Pfx. be, and Fit.] Befool, be-fool', v.t. to make a fool of, or deceive. Before, be-for', prep. at the fore part, or in front

- of: in presence or sight of: previous to: in preference to: superior to.-adv. in front: sooner than : hitherto. [A.S. be-foran. See Fore.] Beforehand, be-for'hand, adv. before the time :
- by way of preparation. [favour.

Befriend, be-frend', v.t. to act as a friend to: to Bog, beg, v.i. to ask alms or charity: to live by

- asking alms. -v.t. to ask earnestly: to beseech: to take for granted :- pr.p. begging; pa.p. begged'. [A.S. bed-ec-ian, contr. bed'cian, beggen, a frequentative, to ask often, from biddan, to ask. See Bead, Bid.]
- Beget, be-get', v.t. to be the father of, to produce to cause: -pr.p. begett'ing ; pa.t. begat', begot'; pa.p. begot', begotten. [A.S. begatan, to acquire. See Get.]

Begetter, be-get'er, n. one who begets : a father. Beggar, beg'ar, n. one who begs: one who lives by

begging. -v.t. to reduce to beggary : to exhaust. Beggarly, beg'ar-li, *adj.* poor : mean : contempt-ible.—*adv.* meanly.—*n.* Begg'arliness.

Beggary, beg'ar-i, *n*. extreme poverty. Begin, be-gin', *v.i.* to take rise: to enter on some-

thing new: to commence. -v.t. to enter on: to commence :- pr.p. beginn'ing ; pa.t. began' ; pa.p. begun'. [A.S. beginnan (also onginnan), from be, and ginnan, to begin.]

Beginner, be-gin'er, n. one who begins: one who is beginning to learn or practise anything.

- Beginning, be-gin'ing, n. origin or commencement : rudiments.
- Begird, be-gerd', v.t. to gird or bind with a girdle : to surround or encompass :- pa.t. begirt', be-gird'ed; pa.p. begirt'. [See Gird.]

Begirt, be-gert', v.t. Same as Begird : also pa.t. and pa.p. of Begird.

Begone, be-gon', int. (lit.) be gone. In Woe-begone, we have the pa.p. of A.S. began, to go round, to beset-beset with woe.

Begot, be-got', Begotten, be-got'n, pa.p. of Beget. Begrime, be-grim', v.t. to grime or soil deeply.

Beguile, be-gil', v.t. to cheat or deceive: to cause to pass unnoticed what may be attended with tedium or pain, -adv. Beguil'ingly.-ns. Be-mile mathematic Resulting Sciences (Decide) guile'ment, Beguil'er. [See Guile.] [rank.

Begum, be'gum, n. a Hindu princess or lady of Begun, be-gun, pa.p. of Begin. Behalf, be-häf, n. favour or benefit: sake, account: part. [A.S. healf, half, part; on headfe, on the side of.]

Behave, be-hav, v.t. (with self) to bear or carry, to conduct.—v.i. to conduct one's self: to act. [A.S. behabban, to restrain, from habban, to [deportment. have, to use.]

Behaviour, be-hav'yur, n. conduct: manners or Behead, be-hed', v.t. to cut off the head.

Beheading, be-heding, n. the act of cutting off the head.

Beheld, be-held', pa.t. and pa.p. of Behold.

- Behemoth, be'he-moth, n. an animal described in
- the book of Job, prob. the hippopotamus. [Heb. 'beasts,' hence 'great beast.'] Behest, be-hest', n. command: charge. [A.S. behas, yow, from be, and has, command—hatan; Cath hasting to call to meet Goth. haitan, to call, to name.]
- Behind, be-hīnd', prep. at the back of: after or coming after: inferior to.—adv. at the back, in the rear: backward : past. [A.S. behindan; Ger. hinten. See Hind.] Behindhand, be-hīnd'hand, adj. or adv. being
- behind : tardy, or in arrears. Behold, be-höld', v.t. to look upon : to contemplate.—v.i. to look : to fix the attention :—pa.t.and pa.p. beheld'.-imp. or int. see ! lo i oband pa.p. benefit .--imp. or thit. See : 101 be-serve ! [A.S. behealden, to hold, observe-pfx. be, and healdan, to hold.] Beholden, be-hold'n, adj. bound in gratitude : obliged. [Old pa.p. of Behold, in its orig. sense.] Beholder, be-hold'er, n. one who beholds : an on-behealt.

[Behoove.] looker.

- Behoof, be-hoof', *n*. benefit: convenience. [See Behoove, be-hoov', v.t. to be *fit*, *right*, or *neces*sary for-now only used impersonally with *it*. [A.S. *behofian*, to be fit, to stand in need of; connected with Have, Ger. haben, L. habeo, to
- have, *habilis*, fit, suitable.] Being, be'ing, *n*. existence : any person or thing existing. [From the pr.p. of **Be**.] Belabour, be ladout, *v.t.* to beat soundly.

Belated, be-lat'ed, adj. made too late : benighted.

Belay, be-la', v.t. to fasten a rope by winding it round a pin. [Dut. be-leggen, cog. with Lay, v.]

Belch, belsh, v.t. to throw out wind from the stomach: to eject violently. -n. eructation. [A.S. bealcan, an imitation of the sound.]

Beldam, Beldame, bel'dam, n. an old woman, esp. an ugly one. [Fr. bel, fair (see Belle), and Dame, orig. fair dame, used ironically.]

- Beleaguer, be-leg'er, v.t. to lay siege to. [Dut. belegeren, to besiege; conn. with Belay.] Belfry, bel'fri, n. the part of a steeple or tower in
- Boind's, bern's, whe part of a steepte of tower in which bells are hung. [Orig. and properly, a watch-tower, from O. Fr. berfroi, O. Ger. berg-frit—O. Ger. frid, a tower, bergan, to protect.]
  Belie, be-li', w.t. to give the lie to: to speak falsely of: to counterfeit:—pr.p. belying; pa.p. belred'. [A.S. be, and Lie.]
  Belief, belef', w. previsation of the truth of any
- Belief, be-lef, n. persuasion of the truth of any-thing : faith : the opinion or doctrine believed.

Believable, be-lev'a-bl, adj. that may be believed. Believe, be-lev', v.t. to regard as true : to trust in.-v.i. to be firmly persuaded of anything: to exercise faith: to think or suppose. - adv. Be-liev'ingly. [With prefix be- for ge-, from A.S. gelyfan. For root of lyfan, see Leave, n.]

- Believer, be-lev'er, n. one who believes: a pro- | Bend, bend, v.t. to curve or bow: make crooked: fessor of Christianity.
- Belike, be-lik', adv. probably: perhaps. [A.S. pfx. be, and Like.]
- Bell, bel, n. a hollow vessel of metal with a tongue or clapper inside, which rings when moved: anything bell-shaped.—Bear the bell, to be first or superior, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or to the leading horse of a team wear-ing bells on his collar. [A.S. bella, a bell-bellan, to sound loudly.]
- Belladonna, bel-a-don'a, n. the plant Deadly Nightshade, used in small doses as a medicine. [It. bella-donna, fair lady, from its use as a cosmetic.]
- Belle, bel, n., a fine or handsome young lady: a
- beauty. [Fr., fem. of Beau.] Belles-lettres, bel-let'r, n. the department of literature, such as poetry and romance, of which the chief aim is to please by its beauty. [Fr. belle, fine, lettres, learning-lettre, L. litera, a letter.] [puts up bells.
- Bell-hanger, bel'-hang'er, n. one who hangs or Bellicose, bel'ik-ös, adj. contentious. [L. belli-cosus-bellum, war.]
- Bellied, bel'id, adj. swelled out, or prominent, like the belly-used generally in composition.
- Belligerent, bel-i'jer-ent, adj., carrying on war. -n. a nation engaged in war. [L. belligero, to carry on war-bellum, war, gero, to carry. See Duel, Jest.]
- Bellman, bel'man, n. a town-crier, who rings a bell when giving notice of anything.
- Bellow, bel'o, v.i. to low : to make a loud resound-
- ing noise.—n. a roaring. [From root of Bell.] Bellows, bel'oz or bel'us, n. an instrument to blow with. [A.S. *belig*, a bag; Gael. *balg*; conn. with Belly, Eag.]
- Bell-shaped, bel'-shapt, adj. shaped like a bell.
- Bell-wether, bel'-weth'er, n. a wether or sheep which leads the flocks with a bell on his neck.
- **Belly**, bel'i, *n*. the part of the body between the breast and the thighs. -v.t, to swell out : to fill. -v.i. to swell :-pr.p. bell'ying ; pa.p. bell'ied. [From root of Bag.]
- Belly-band, bel'i-band, n. a band that goes round the belly of a horse to secure the saddle.
- Bellyful, bel'i-fool, n. as much as fills the belly, a sufficiency.
- Belong, be-long', v.i. to be one's property : to be a part: to pertain: to have residence. [A.S. langian, to long after; cf. Dut. belangen.]
- Belonging, be-long'ing, n. that which belongs to one-used generally in the plural.
- Beloved, be-luvd', adj. much loved: very dear.
- Below, be-lo', prep. beneath in place or rank : not worthy of -adv in a lower place i (fig.) on earth or in hell, as opposed to heaven. [Be, and Low.]
- Belt, belt, n. a girdle or band: (geog.) a strait.v.t. to surround with a belt : to encircle. - adj. Belt'ed. [A.S. belt ; Ice. belti, Gael. balt, L. balteus, a belt.]
- Belvedere, bel've-der, n. (in Italy) a pavilion or look-out on the top of a building. [It.—bello, beautiful, vedere, to see-L. bellus and videre.] Bemoan, be-mon', v.t. to moan at : to lament.
- Bench, bensh, n. a long seat or form: a mechanic's work-table : a judge's seat : the body or assembly of judges. -v.t. to place on or furnish with benches. [A.S. benc; cog. with Ger. bank, and conn. with E. Bank, a ridge of earth.] Bencher, bensh'er, n. a senior member of an inn of court.

- to turn or incline: to subdue.-v.i. to be crooked or curved : to lean : to bow in submission:  $-p_a.p.$  bend'ed or bent. -n. a curve or crook. [A.S. *bendan*, to bend, from **Band**, a string; a bow was 'bent' by tightening the
- band or string.] Beneath, be-neth', prep. under, or lower in place : unbecoming.—adv. in a lower place : below. [A.S. pfx. be, and neothan, beneath. See Nether.]
- Benedick, ben'e-dik, Benedict, ben'e-dikt, n. a newly-married man: also, a bachelor. [From Benedick, a character in Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying Beatrice.]
- Benedictine, ben-e-dikt'in, z. one of an order of monks named after St Benedict, called also Black Friars from the colour of their dress.
- Banddiotan, bene-dik'shun, n. a blessing : the solemn act of imploring the blessing of God. [L. benedictio-bene, well, dico, dictum, to say.] Benedictory, ben-e-dikt'ori, adj. declaring a benediction : expressing wishes for good.
- Benefaction, ben-e-fak'shun, n. the act of doing good: a good deed done or benefit conferred.
- [L. benefactio. See Benefice.] Benefactor, ben-e-fak'tor, n. one who confers a benefit.—fem. Benefac'tress.
- Benefice, ben'e-fis, n. an ecclesiastical living. [Fr.-L. beneficium, a kindness-benefacere, to benefit-bene, well, facio, to do. In Low L. beneficium meant a gift of an estate.]
- Beneficed, ben'e-fist, adj. having a benefice.
- Beneficence, be-nef'i-sens, n. active goodness: kindness : charity. Beneficent, be-nefi-sent, adj., doing good : kind :
- charitable.-adv. Benef'icently.
- Beneficial, ben-e-fish'al, adj., doing good : useful: advantageous, -adv. Benefic'ially.
- Beneficiary, ben-e-fish'i-ar-i, n. one who holds a benefice or receives a benefit.—adj. holding in gift.
- Benefit, ben'e-fit, n. a favour : advantage : a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company.-v.t. to do good to.v.i. to gain advantage :-- pr.p. ben'efiting ; pa.p. ben'efited. [Fr. bienfait-L. benefactum.]
- Benevolence, be-nev'ol-ens, n., good-will: disposition to do good: an act of kindness: (E. Hist.) a species of tax arbitrarily levied by the sovereign, and represented by him as a gratuity. [L. benevolentia—bene, well, volo, to wish.]
- Benevolent, be-nev'ol-ent, adj., well-wishing: disposed to do good. -adv. Benev'olently.
- Bengal-light, ben-gawl'-lit, n. a species of firework producing a very vivid blue light, much used for signals by ships.
- Benighted, be-nīted, adj. overtaken by night: involved in darkness: ignorant. [Be, and Night.]
- Benigh, ben-īn', adj. favourable: gracious: kindly. [O. Fr. benigne-L. benignus = benigenus, well-born, of gentle nature-benus, bonus,
- good, and gen, root of gigne, to produce.] Benignant, ben-ig'nant, adj. kind: gracious.— adv. Benig'nantly. [L. benignus.] Benignity, ben-ig'nit-i, n. goodness of disposi-
- tion : kindness : graciousness. Benignly, ben-īn'li, adv. kindly : graciously. Benison, ben'i-zn, n., benediction, blessing.
- ſO. Fr. beneicon-L. benedictio. See Bonediction.]
- Bent, bent, pa.t. and pa.p. of Bend.
  Bent, bent, n. leaning or bias: fixed tendency or set of the mind. [From Bend.]

- Bent, bent, n. a coarse grass. [A.S. beonet.] Benumb, be-num', v.t. to make numb or torpid. Benzine, ben'zin, n. a substance prepared from
- coal-tar naphtha, used in removing grease stains from cloth. [From Benzoin.]
- Benzoin, ben-zo'in, *n*. a fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the Styrax benzoin, a tree of Sumatra. [Of Arab. orig.]
- Bequeath, be-kwēth', v.t. to give or leave by will : to hand down, as to posterity. [A.S. be, and cwethan, to say, to tell. See Quoth.] Bequest, be-kwest', n. something bequeathed or
- left by will : a legacy.
- Bereave, be- $\bar{rev}'$ , *v.t., to rob* or make destitute : -pa.p. berëaved' or bereft'. [Pfx. *be*, and Reave. A.S. *reafian*.]
- Bereavement, be-rev'ment, n. heavy loss, esp. of friends by death.
- Bereft, be-reft', *fa.p.* of Bereave. Bergamot, ber'ga-mot, *n.* a fragrant oil obtained from the Bergamot pear. [From *Bergamo*, a town of Lombardy in Italy.]
- Berried, ber'id, *adj.* having berries. Berry, ber'i, *n.* any small juicy fruit. [A.S. *berige*; Ger. *bere*; Dut. *bezie*; Goth. *basi*; Sans. *bhas*, to eat.]
- Berth, berth, n. a ship's station at anchor: a room or sleeping-place in a ship : a situation or
- place of employment. [A form of Birth.] Beryl, ber'il, *n.* a precious stone of a greenish colour. [L. and Gr. *beryyllus.*] Beseech, be-sēch', *v.t.* to seek or ask from
- urgently: to implore or entreat: -pr.p. be-seeching; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* besought (be-sawt). -adv. Beseechingly. [A.S. be, and secan, to seek.] [Pfx. be, and Secon.]
- Beseem, be-sēm', v.t. to be seemly or fit for. Beset, be-set', v.t. to surround or inclose: to waylay: to perplex: -pr.p. besett'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. beset'. [A.S. bi-settan, to surround.]

Besetting, be-set'ing, adj. confirmed : habitual.

- Beside, be-sid', prep., by the side of : over and above : distinct from .- Beside one's self, out of one's wits or reason. [A.S. be, by, and Side.]
- Beside, be-sīd', Besides, be-sīdz', adv. moreover : in addition to.
- Besiege, be-sēj', v.t. to lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round.-n. Besieger, be-sēj'ér. [Be, and Siege.] Besmear, be-smēr', v.t. to smear over or daub.

- Besom, .be'zum, n. an implement for sweeping. [A.S. besem, besma.]
- Besot, be-sot', v.t. to make sottish, dull, or stupid: -pr.p. besott'ing; pa.p. besott'ed. Besought, be-sawt', pa.t. and pa.p. of Beseech. Bespatter, be-spatter, v.t. to spatter or sprinkle

- Bespeak, be-spek', v.t., to speak for or engage beforehand : to betoken. [Be, and Speak.]
- Best, best, adj. (serves as superl. of Good) good in the highest degree : first : highest : most excellent .--- n. one's utmost endeavour : the highest perfection.-adv. (superl. of Well) in the highest degree : in the best manner. [A.S. betst, betest, best. See Better.]
- Bestead, be-sted', p.adj. situated : treated. [Pfx. be, and Stead.]
- Bestial, best'i-al, *adj.* like a beast : vile : sensual. [L. *bestialis.* See Beast.]
- Bestialise, best'i-al-īz, v.t. to make like a beast.
- Bestiality, best-i-al'i-ti, n. beastliness.
- Bestir, be-stêr, v.t. to put into lively action. Bestow, be-stôr, v.t. to stow, place, or put by : to give or confer : to apply. [See Stow.]

Bestowal, be-sto'al, n. act of bestowing: disposal.

- Bestride, be-strīd', v.t. to stride over: to sit or stand across:—pa.t. bestrid', beströde'; pa.p. bestrid', bestridd'en. [See Stride.]
- Bestud, be-stud', v.t. to adorn with studs.
- Bet, bet, n. a wager : something staked to be lost or won on certain conditions. -v.t. and i. to lay or stake, as a bet :- pr.p. bett'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. bet or bett'ed. [Ety. dub.; either A.S. bad, apledge, akin to Wed, Wager, or a contr. of Abet.]
- Betake, be-tak', v.t. (with self) to take one's self to: to apply or have recourse: -pa.t. betook'; pa.p. betak'en. [A.S. be, and Ice. taka, to deliver.]
- Betel, be'tl, *n*. the betel-nut, or nut of the areca palm, with lime and the leaves of the Betel-Pepper, is chewed by the Malays as a stimulant. [East. word.]
- Bethink, be-thingk', v.t. to think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflective pronoun).—v.i. to consider:—pa.t. and pa.p. bethought (be-thawt'). [A.S. bethen-can, Ger. bedenken. See Think.]
- Betide, be-tīd', v.t., to happen to: to befall. [A.S. pfx. be, and tidan, to happen. See Tide.]
- Betimes, be-tīmz', adv. in good time : seasonably. [Pfx. be, and Time.] Betoken, be-to'kn, v.t. to shew by a sign: to
- foreshew. [A.S. getacnian. See Token.]
- Betook, be-took', pa.t. of Betake.
- Betray, be-tra', v.t. to give up treacherously : to disclose in breach of trust : to discover or shew. [Pfx. be, and Fr. trahir, It. tradire-L. tradere, to deliver up.]
- Betrayal, be-trā'al, n. act of betraying.
- Betrayer, be-tra'er, n. a traitor. Betroth, be-troth', v.t. to contract or promise in order to marriage : to affiance. [Be, and Troth or Truth.]
- Betrothal, be-troth'al, Betrothment, be-troth'ment, n. an agreement or contract with a view to marriage.
- Better, bet'er, adj. (serves as comp. of Good) good in a greater degree : preferable : improved. --adv. (comp. of Well) well in a greater degree : more fully or completely: with greater advant-age:-pl. superiors.-v.t. to make better, to improve: to benefit. [A.S. bet (adv.), bettera, better, Goth. batiza, Ger. besser; root bat, good; it is in all the Teutonic lang. See Boot.] Better, bet'er, n. one who bets.
- Between, be-twen', Betwixt, be-twikst', prep. in the middle of *twain* or *two*: in the middle or intermediate space : from one to another. [A.S. betweenan, betweex, betweext-be, and twegen, twa, two, twain.]
- Bevel, bev'el, n. a slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument opening like a pair of compasses for measuring angles.-adj. having the form of a bevel : slanting. -v.t. to form with a bevel or slant : -pr.p. bev'elling ; pa.p. bev'elled. -Bevel. gear (mech.), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts. [Fr. biveau, an instrument for measuring angles.]
- Beverage, bev'er-āj, n., drink: any agreeable liquor for drinking. [O. Fr.; It. beveraggiobevere-L. bibere, to drink.]
- Bovy, bev'i, n. a brood or flock of birds, especially of quails : a company, esp. of ladies. [It. *beva*, a drink, a company for drinking.] Bewail, be-wal', *v.t.* to lament. [See Wail.]

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

- Beware, be-wār', v.i. to be on one's guard: to be suspicious of danger: to take care. [The two words be ware run together. See Wary.] Bewilder, be-wil'der, v.i. to perplex or lead astray.-....Bewil'derment. [Be, and prov. E.
- wildern, a wilderness.] Bewitch, be-wich', v.t. to affect by witchcraft : to fascinate or charm. [See Witch.]
- Bewitchery, be-wich'er-i, Bewitchment, be-wich'ment, n. fascination.
- Bewitching, be-wich'ing, adj. charming : fascinating.-adv. Bewitch'ingly.
- Bewray, be-rä', v.t. (B.), to accuse: to point out: to betray. [A.S. pfx. be, and wregan, to accuse.]
  Bey, bä, n. a Turkish governor of a town or pro-
- vince. [Turk. beg, pronounced ba, a governor.]
- vince. [rurk. oeg, pronounced ba, a governor.] Beyond, be-yond', prep. on the farther side of: farther onward than: out of reach of. [A.S. be-geond—pfx. be, and geond, across, beyond. See Yon, Yonder.] Begol k-dometric
- Bezel, bez'l, n. the part of a ring in which the stone is set. [O. Fr. bisel, Fr. biseau; of uncertain origin.]
- Bhang, bang, n. Same as Bang, Bangue.
- Bias,  $b\bar{1}$ 'as, *n*. a weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it slope or turn to one side : a slant or leaning to one side : an inclination of the mind, prejudice. -v.t. to cause to turn to one side to prejudice or preposes; pp. bi'ased or bi'assed. [Fr. biais; prob. L. bijax, two-faced—bis, twice, facies, the face.] Bib, bib, n. a cloth put under an infant's chin. [M.E. bibben, to imbibe, to tipple, because the cloth imbibes moisture—L. bibere, to drink.]
- Bib, bib, n. a fish of the same genus as the cod and haddock, also called the Pout.
- Bibber, bib'er, n. a tippler: chiefly used in com-position, as (B.) wine-bibber. [L. bibo, to drink.]
- **Bible**,  $b\bar{i}'bl$ , *n*. the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments. [Fr.-L. and Gr. biblia, pl. of Gr. biblion, a little book, biblos, a book, from byblos,
- the papyrus, of which paper was made.] Biblical, bib'lik-al, adj. of or relating to the Bible : scriptural. --adv. Biblically. Biblicist, biblis-ist, n. one versed in biblical
- learning
- Bibliographer, bib-li-og'raf-er, n. one versed in bibliography or the history of books.—adj. Bibliograph'ic.
- Bibliography, bib-li-og'raf-i, n., the description or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history. [Gr. biblion, a book, grapho, to write, describe ]
- Bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'at-ri, n. superstitious rever-ence for the Bible. [Gr. biblion, a book, latreia, worship.]
- Bibliology, bib-li-ol'oj-i, n. an account of books : biblical literature, or theology. [Gr. biblion, a book, logos, discourse.
- Bibliomania, bib-li-o-mān'i-a, n. a mania for possessing rare and curious books. [Gr. biblion, a book, and Mania.]
- Bibliomaniac, bib-li-o-mān'i-ak, n. one who has a mania for possessing rare and curious books.
- Bibliopole, bib'li-o-pol, Bibliopolist, bib-li-op'olist, n. a bookseller. [Gr. biblion, a book, poleo, to sell.]
- Bibulous, bib'ū-lus, *adj.*, *drinking* or sucking in : spongy. [L. *bibulus—bibo*, to drink.]
- Bicarbonate, bī-kär'bon-āt, n. a carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base. [L. bi- (for dvi-, from duo, two), twice, and Carbonate.]

- Bice, bis, n. a pale blue or green paint. [Fr. bis, bise ; orig. unknown.]
- Biceps,  $b\bar{1}$ 'seps, *n*. the muscle in front of the arm bloops, of seps, *n*. the matter in the or the state between the shoulder and elbow. [L. biceps, two-headed—bis, twice, and caput, head.] Bicipital, bī-sipit-al, adj. (anat.), having two heads or origins. [See Biceps.] Bicker, bik'er, v.i. to contend in a petty way: to
- quiver: to move quickly and tremulously, as running water. [Acc. to Skeat, bicker = pick-er, or peck-er, to peck repeatedly with the beak.]
- Bicycle, bī'sikl, n. a velocipede with two wheels, arranged one before the other. [L. bis, twice, and Gr. kyklos, a circle.]
- Bid, bid, v.t., to offer: to propose: to proclaim: to invite: to command: -pr.p. bidd'ing; pa.t. bid or bade; pa.p. bid, bidd'en. -n. an offer of a price. [A.S. beodan; Goth. bjudan, Ger. bieten, to offer.]
- Bid, bid, v.t., to ask for: to pray (nearly obs.). [A.S. biddan, Goth. bidjan; the connection with Bid, to command, is dub. See Bead.]
- Bidder, bid'er, *n*. one who bids or offers a price. Bidding, bid'ing, *n*. offer: invitation: command.
- Bide, bid, v.t. and v.i. Same as Abide, to wait for. [A.S. bidan, Goth. beidan.]
- Biennial, bi-en'yal, adj. lasting two years : happening once in two years.—n. a plant that lasts two years.—adv. Bienn'ially. [L. biennalis bis, twice, and annus, a year.]
- Bier, ber, n. a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave. [A.S. bær; Ger. bahre, L. fer-etrum. From root of Bear, v.]
- Biestings, best'ingz, n. the first milk from a cow after calving. [A.S. bysting; Ger. biest-milch.] Bifacial, bi-fashyal, adj, having two like faces or opposite surfaces. [L. bis, twice, and Facial.]
- Bifurcated, bi-furk'at-ed, adj., two-forked : having two prongs or branches. [L. bifurcus-
- bis, twice, furca, a fork.] Bifurcation, bī-furk-ā'shun, n. a forking or division into two branches.
- Big, big, adj. large or great: pregnant: great in air, mien, or spirit. [M. E. bigg, Scot. bigly, prob. from Ice. byggi.ligr, habitable—byggia, to settle, conn. with bua, to dwell. From 'habitable' it came to mean 'spacious,' 'large.']
- Bigamist, big am-ist, n. one who has committed bigamy.
- Bigamy, big'am-i, n. the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. [Fr.-L. bis, twice, and Gr. gamos, marriage.]
- Biggin, big'in, n. a child's cap or hood. [Fr. béguin, from the cap worn by the Béguines, a religious society of women in France.]
- Bight, bit, n., a bend of the shore, or small bay: a bend or coil of a rope. [Cf. Dan. and Swed. bugt, Dut. bogt, from root of Goth. bingan, A.S. beogan, Ger. biegen, to bend, E. bow.]
- Bigness, big'nes, n. bulk, size. Bigot, big'ot, n. one blindly and obstinately deyoted to a particular creed or party. [Fr.; variously derived from the oath *By God*, used, acc. to the tale, by the Norman Rollo, and then a nickname of the Normans; *Béguine*, a religious society of women; *Visigoth*, a Western Goth; and Sp. *bigote*, a moustache.] Bigoted, big'ot-ed, *adj*. having the qualities of a
- bigot. [especially in religious matters. Bigotry, big'ot-ri, n. blind or excessive zeal, Bijou, be-zhoo', n. a trinket: a jewel: a little
- box :- pl. Bijoux, be-zhoo'. [Fr.] Bijoutry, be-zhoo'tri, n. jewelry: small articles
- of virtu.

- Bilateral, bī-lat'er-al, adj., having two sides. L. bis, twice, and Lateral.]
- Bilberry, bil'ber-i, n. called also Whortleberry, a shrub and its berries, which are dark-blue. [Dan. böllebaer, ball-berry (cf. Billiards); Scot. blaeberry; Ger. blaubeere.]
- Bilbo, bil'bō, n. a rapier or sword :--pl. Bilboes, bil'bōz, fetters. [From Bilboa in Spain.]
- Bile, bīl, n. a thick yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver: (fg.) ill-humour. [Fr.—L. bilis, allied to fet, fellis, the gall-bladder.] Bilge, bilj, n. the bulging part of a cask : the broadest part of a ship's bottom.—v.i. to spring
- a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship. [See Bulge, Belly.
- Bilge-water, bilj'-waw'ter, n. the foul water which gathers in the bilge or bottom of a ship. Billary, bil yar i, adj. belonging to or conveying bile.
- Bilingual, bī-ling wal, adj. of or containing two tongues or languages. [L. bilinguis-bis, twice, lingua, tongue.] [bile. Bilious, bil'yus, adj. pertaining to or affected by Bilk, bilk, v.t. to elude: to cheat. [Perhaps a
- dim. of Balk.]
- Bill, bil, n. a kind of battle-axe : a hatchet with a hooked point for pruning. [A.S. bil; Ger. beil.]
  Bill, bil, n. the beak of a bird, or anything like it.
- -v.i. to join bills as doves: to caress fondly. [A.S. bile, the same word as the preceding, the primary meaning being, a *cutting* implement.] Bill, bil, *n*. an account of money: a draft of a
- proposed law: a written engagement to pay a sum of money at a fixed date : a placard or advertisement: any written statement of particulars .- Bill of exchange, a written order from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some specified person a sum of money at a fixed date .- Bill of lading, a paper signed by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself responsible for the safe delivery of the goods specified therein.—Bill of fare, in a hotel, the list of dishes or articles of food.—Bill of health, an official certificate of the state of health on an official account of the siling.—Bill of mortality, an official account of the births and deaths occurring within a given time. [(Lit.) a sealedpaper, from Low L. billa—bulla, a seal. SeeBull., an edict.]
- Billet, bil'et, n., a little note or paper: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers.—v.t. to quarter or lodge, as soldiers. [Fr.—dim. of Bill.] Billet, bil'et, n. a small log of wood used as fuel.
- [Fr. billot-bille, the young stock of a tree, prob. of Celt. orig., perh. allied to Bole, the trunk of a tree.]
- Billet-doux, bil-e-doo', n., a sweet note: a love-letter. [Fr. billet, a letter, doux, sweet.]
- Billiards, bil'yardz, w. a game played with a cue or mace and balls on a table having pockets at the sides and corners. [Fr. billard-bille, a ball.] Billingsgate, bil'ingz-gat, w. foul language like
- that spoken at Billingsgate (the great fishmarket of London).
- illion, bil'yun, *n*. a million of millions (1,000,000,000,000); or, according to the French Billion, method of numeration, one thousand millions 1,000,000,000). [L. bis, twice, and Million.]

Billman, bil'man, n. a soldier armed with a bill.

- Billow, bil'o, n. a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind. -v.i. to roll in large waves. [Ice. bylgja; Sw. bölja, Dan. bölge, a wave-

root belg, to swell. See Bilge, Bulge.] Billowy, bil'ō-i, adj. swelling into billows. Bimana, bi'man-a, n. animals having two hands:

#### Bird's-eye

a term applied to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the type and only species. [L. bis, twice, and manus, the hand.] Bimanous, bi'manus, adj., having two hands. Bimonsal, bī-mens'al, adj. happening once in

- two months : bimonthly. [L. bis, and mensis, a month.]
- Bimetallism, bī'met'al-izm, n. the system of using a double standard of currency, or one based upon the two metals, gold and silver, instead of on one alone. [A recent coinage, from Gr. *bi*, double, and **Motal**.]
- Bin, bin, n. a place for storing corn, wine. [A.S.] Binary, bī'nar-i, *adj.* composed *of two:* twofold. [L. *binarius-bini*, two by two-*bis*, twice.]
- Bind, bind, v.t. to tie or fasten together with a band: to sew a border on: to fasten together (the leaves of a book) and put a cover on: to oblige by oath or agreement or duty: to re-[A.S. bindan; cog. with Ger. binden, Sans. bandh. Cf. Band, Bend, and Bundle.]
- Binder, bind'er, n. one who binds, as books or sheaves.
- Binding, bind'ing, adj. restraining : obligatory .-n. the act of binding : anything that binds : the covering of a book.
- Bindweed, bind'wed, n. the convolvulus, a genus of plants so called from their twining or binding.
- Binnacle, bin'a-kl, n. (naut.) the box in which on shipboard the compass is kept. [Formerly bit-tacle-Port. bitacola-L. habitaculum, a dwell-
- Binocular, bīn-ok'ūl-ar, adr. having two eyes: suitable for two eyes. [L. bis, and oculus, eye.]
   Binomial, bīn-nöm'-al, adj. and n. in algebra, a quantity consisting of two terms or parts. [L. bis, twice, and nomen, a name, a term.]
- **Biography**, bī-og'raf-i, n., a written account or history of the life of an individual: the art of msory or one type of an individual: the art of writing such accounts.—n. Biograph'rapher, one who writes biography.—adjs. Biograph'ical.Biograph'ically. [Gr. bios, life, graphō, to write.]
  Biology, bī-ol'oj-i, n. the science that treats of life or of organised beings.—adj. Biolog'ical. [Gr. bios, life.dows, a discourse.]
- [Gr. bios, life, logos, a discourse.] Bipartite, bi'part-īt or bī-pārt'īt, adj., divided into two like parts. [L. bis, twice, partitus, divided-partito, to divide.] Bined bi'part
- Biped, bī'ped, n. an animal with two feet.—adj. having two feet. [L. bipes—bis, twice, ped., foot.]
- Bipennate, bi-pen'at, Bipennated, bi-pen'at-ed,
- adj., having two wings. [L.-bis, penna, a wing.] Biquadratic, bī-kwod-rat'ik, n. a quantity twice squared, or raised to the fourth power. [L. bis, twice, and quadratus, squared.]
- Birch, berch, n. a hardy forest-tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood: a rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig or twigs. [A.S. birce : Ice. biörk, Sans. bhurja.] Birch, -en, berch, 'en, adj. made of birch.
- Bird, berd, n. a general name for feathered animals. -v.i. to catch or snare birds. [A.S. brid, the young of a bird, a bird : either from root of **Breed** (bredan, to breed) or of **Birth** (beran, to bear).] **Bird fancier**, berd fan'sier, n. one who has a
- fancy for rearing birds : one who keeps birds for [for catching birds. sale.
- Birdlime, berd'līm, n. a sticky substance used Bird-of-Paradise, berd-ov-par'a-dis, n. a kind of Eastern bird with splendid plumage.

**Bird's-eye**, berdz'- $\overline{i}$ , *adj*. seen from above as if by the eye of a flying bird.—*n*. a kind of tobacco.

Bireme, bī'rēm, n. an ancient vessel with *two* rows of *oars*. [Fr.-L. *biremis-bis*, twice, and remus, an oar.]

Birk, berk, n. Scotch and prov. E. for Birch.

- Birth, berth, n. a ship's station at anchor. [Same as Berth.]
- Birth, berth, n. the act of *bearing* or bringing forth: the offspring born: dignity of family: origin. [A.S. *beorth*, a birth—*beran*, to bear.]

Birthright, berth'rīt, n. the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth. Biscuit, bis'kit, n. hard dry bread in small cakes:

- a kind of unglazed earthenware. [(Lit.) bread twice cooked or baked (so prepared by the Roman soldiers); Fr.-L. bis, twice; Fr. cuit,
- baked—L. coquo, coctum, to cook or bake.] Bisect, bī-sekt', v.t., to cut into two equal parts. [L. bis, twice, and seco, sectum, to cut.]
- Bisection, bī-sek'shun, n. division into two equal parts.
- Bisexual, bi-sek'shoo-al, adj., of both sexes : (bot.) applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope. [L. bis, twice, and Sexual.]
- Bishop, bish'op, n. one of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese. [A.S. bisceop-L. episcopus-Gr. episkopos, an overseer-epi, upon, skopeo, to view.]
- **Bishopric**, bish'op-rik, *n*. the office and jurisdic-tion of a bishop : a diocese. [A.S. *ric*, dominion.] **Bismuth**, biz'muth, *n*. a brittle metal of a reddish-
- white colour used in the arts and in medicine. [Ger. bismuth, wissmuth; orig. unk.]
- **Bison**, **D**'son, *n*. a large wild animal like the bull, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders. [From L. and Gr.; but prob. of Teutonic origin.]
- Bisque, bisk, n. a species of unglazed porcelain, twice passed through the furnace. [Fr., from root of Biscuit.]
- Bissextile, bis-sext'il, n. leap-year.-adj. pertaining to leap-year. [L. bis, twice, and sextus, sixth, so called because in every fourth or leap year the sixth day before the calends of March, or the 24th February, was reckoned twice.]
- Bister, Bistre, bis'ter, n. a brown colour made
- from the soot of wood. [Fr.; orig. unknown.] Bisulphate, bī-sul'fāt, n., a double sulphate. [L. bis, twice, and Sulphate.]
- Bit, bit, n. a bite, a morsel: a small piece: the smallest degree: a small tool for boring: the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth .- w.t. to put the bit in the mouth :-
- pr.p. bitt'ing ; pa.p. bitt'ed. [From **Bite**.] **Bitch**, bich, n. the female of the dog, wolf, and fox. [A.S. bicce, Ice. bikkia.]
- Bite, bit, v.t. to seize or tear with the teeth : to sting or pain: to wound by reproach :- pa.t. bit; pa.p. bit or bitt'en.-n. a grasp by the teeth: something bitten off: a mouthful.-n. Bit'ing. —adj. Bit'ing. [A.S. bitan; Got. beitan, Ice. bita, Ger. beissen; akin to L. fid., Sans. bhid, to cleave.]
- Bitter, bit'er, adj., biting or acrid to the taste : sharp: painful.-n. any substance having a bitter taste.—adj. Bitt'erish.—adv. Bitt'erly. —n. Bitt'erness. [A.S.—bitan, to bite.]
- Bittern, bit'ern, n. a bird of the heron family, said to have been named from the resemblance of its voice to the lowing of a bull. [M. E.

bittour-Fr.-Low L. butorius (bos, taurus).] Bitters, bit'erz, n. a liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.

Bitumen, bi-tū'men, n. a name applied to various

# Blackthorn

inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum.-adj. Bitu'minous. [L.]

- Bivalve, bi'valv, n. an animal having a shell in two valves or parts, like the oyster : a seedvessel of like kind .- adj. having two valves .adj. Bivalv'ular. [L. bis, twice, valva, a valve.]
- Bivouac, biv'oo-ak, n. the lying out all night of soldiers in the open air. -v.i. to pass the night in the open air :—pr.p. biv'ouacking; pa.p. biv'ouacked. [Fr.—Ger. beiwachen, to watch beside-bei, by, wachen, to watch.]
- Bi-weekly, bj, wekli, adj. properly, occurring once in two weeks, but usually twice in every week. [L. bis, twice, and Week.]
- Bizarre, bi-zär', adj. odd : fantastic : extravagant. [Fr.-Sp. bizarro, high-spirited.]
- Blab, blab, v.i. to talk much: to tell tales.—v.t to tell what ought to be kept secret:—pr.p. blabb'ing; pa.p. blabbed. [An imitative word, found in Dan. blabbre, Ger. plappern.]
- Black, blak, adj. of the darkest colour : without colour: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible.-n. black colour: Josence of colour: a negro: mourning.—v.t. to make black: to soil or stain.—adj. Black'ish.—n. Black'ness. [A.S. blac, blac, black.] Blackamoor, blak'a-moor, n., a black Moor: a Blackart, blak'art, n. necromancy: magic. [Acc. to Trench, a translation of the Low L. nicromatica substituted erroneously for the
- nigromantia, substituted erroneously for the Gr. necromanteia (see Necromancy), as if the first syllable had been L. niger, black.]
- Blackball, blak'bawl, v.t. to reject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballot-box.
- Blackberry, blak'ber-i, n. the berry of the bramble. [black colour.
- Blackbird, blak'berd, n. a species of thrush of a Blackboard, blak'bord, n. a board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, &c.
- Black-cattle, blak'-kat'l, n. oxen, bulls, and cows.
- Blackcock, blak'kok, n. a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland.
- Black-currant, blak'-kur'ant, n. a garden shrub with black fruit used in making preserves.
- Black-death, blak'-deth, n. a name given to the plague of the fourteenth century from the black spots which appeared on the skin.
- Blacken, blak'n, v.t. to make black : to defame. Black-flag, blak'-flag, n. the flag of a pirate, from its colour.
- Blackfriar, blak'frī-ar, n. a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black garments.
- Blackguard, blag'ard, n. (orig. applied to the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, &c.) a low, ill-conducted fellow.—adj. low: scurrilous.—n. Black'guardism. [ing leather, &c.
- Blacking, blak'ing, n. a substance used for black-Blacklead, blak-led', n. a black mineral used in making pencils, blacking grates, &c.
- Blackleg, blak'leg, n. a low gambling fellow. Black-letter, blak'-let'er, n. the old English (also called Gothic) letter (Black=letter).
- Blackmail, blak'māl, n. rent or tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection. [Black and A.S. mal, tribute, toll.]
- Black-rod, blak'-rod, n. the usher of the order of the Garter and of parliament, so called from the black rod which he carries.
- Blacksmith, blak'smith, n. a smith who works in iron, as opposed to one who works in tin.
- Blackthorn, blak'thorn, n. a species of darkcoloured thorn : the sloe.

- Bladder, blad'er, n. a thin bag distended with liquid or air: the receptacle for the urine. [A.S. blady-blauon; O. Ger. blahan, blajan, to blow; Ger. blase, bladder-blasen, to blow; cf. L. flat-us, breath.]
- 1 lade, blad, n. the leaf or flat part of grass or corn: the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c.: the flat part of an oar : a dashing fellow. [A.S. blæd; Ice. blad, Ger. blatt.] [blades.
- Bladed, blād'ed, *adj*. furnished with a blade or Blain, blān, *n*. a boil or blister. [A.S. *blegen*, a
- blister, prob. from blawan, to blow.]
- Blamable, blām'a-bl, adj. deserving of blame: faulty.—adv. Blam'ably.—n. Blam'ableness.
- Blame, blam, v.t. to find fault with : to censure .n. imputation of a fault: crime: censure. [Fr. blâmer, blasmer-Gr. blasphēmeo, to speak ill. See Blaspheme.]
- Blameful, bläm'fool, adj. meriting blame: criminal.—adv. Blame'fully.—n. Blame'fulness. Blameless, bläm'les, adj. without blame: guittes: incent.—adv. Blame'less!y.—n. Blame'. [blame: culpable. lessness
- Blameworthy, blām'wur-thi, adj. worthy of
- Blanch, blansh, v.t. to whiten.—v.i. to grow white. [Fr. blanchir—blanc, white. See Blank.] Blanc-mange, bla-mawngzh', n. a white jelly prepared with milk. [Fr. blanc, white, manger,
- food.] Bland,
- land, bland, adj., smooth: gentle: mild.-adv. Bland'ly.-n. Bland'ness. [L. blandus, perh. = mla(n)dus = E. mild.
- Blandishment, bland'ish-ment, n. act of expressing fondness : flattery : winning expressions or actions. [Fr. blandissement, O. Fr. blandir, to flatter-L. blandus, mild.]
- Blank, blangk, adj. without writing or marks, as in white paper: empty: vacant, confused: in poetry, not having rhyme.—n. a paper without writing : a ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless: an empty space.—*adv.* Blankly.— *n.* Blank'ness. [Fr. *blanc*, from root of Ger. *blinken*, to glitter—O. H. Ger. *blichen*, Gr. *phlegein*, to shine.] [without a bullet. [onk cartridge black[d.i.t.
- Blank-cartridge, blangk'-kär'trij, n. a cartridge Blanket, blangk'et, n. a white woollen covering for beds : a covering for horses, &c. [Fr. blanchet,
- dim. of *blanc*, from its usual white colour.]
- **Bianketing**, blangk'et-ing, *n*. cloth for blankets : the punishment of being tossed in a blanket.
- Blank-verse, blangk'-vers, n. verse without rhyme, especially the heroic verse of five feet.
- Blare, blar, v.i. to roar, to sound loudly, as a trumpet.—n. roar, noise. [M. E. blaren, orig. blasen, from A.S. blasan, to blow. See Blast.]
- Blaspheme, blas-fem', v.t. and v.i. to speak impiously of, as of God : to curse and swear. -n. Blasphem'er. [Gr. blasphēmeo-blapto, to hurt,
- phenii, to speak. See Blame.] Blasphemous, blas'fem-us, adj. containing blas-phemy : impious. -adv. Blas'phemously.
- Blasphemy, blasfem-i, n. profane speaking : con-tempt or indignity offered to God. Blast, blast, n., a blowing or gust of wind : a forcible stream of air: sound of a wind instrument: an explosion of gunpowder: anything pernicious. -v.t. to strike with some pernicious influence, to blight: to affect with sudden violence or calamity : to rend asunder with gun-powder. [A.S. *blæst-blæsan*, to blow; Ger. blasen.] [nace into which hot air is blown. Blast-furnace, blast'-fur'nās, n. a smelting fur-

**Blasting**, blast'ing, *n*. the separating of masses of stone by means of an explosive substance.

- Blatant, blat'ant, adj., bleating or bellowing: noisy. [A.S. blætan, to bleat.] Blaze, blaz, n. a rush of light or of flame: a
- bursting out or active display.-v.i. to burn with a flame : to throw out light. [A.S. blæse, a torch, from root of Blow.]
- Blaze, blaz, Blazon, bla'zn, v.t. to proclaim, to spread abroad.—To Blaze a tree, to make a white mark by cutting off a piece of the bark. [Same as Blare : Blazon is the M. E. blasen, with the *n* retained.]
- Blazon, blā'zn, v.t. to make public : to display : to draw or to explain in proper terms, the figures, &c., in armorial bearings.—*n*. the science or rules of coats of arms. [Fr. blason, a coat of arms, from root of **Blaze**.]
- Blazonry, blā'zn-ri, n. the art of drawing or of deciphering coats of arms : heraldry.
- Bleach, blech, v.t. to make pale or white: to whiten, as textile fabrics.-v.i. to grow white.
- [A.S. blacian, to grow pale, from root of **Bleak**.] **Bleacher**, blech'er, *n*. one who bleaches, or that which bleaches.
- Bleachery, blēch'er-i, n. a place for bleaching. Bleaching, blēch'ing, n. the process of whitening or decolourising cloth.
- Bleak, blek, adj. colourless : dull and cheerless : cold, unsheltered.-adv. Bleak'ly.-n. Bleak'ness. [A.S. blæc, blac, pale, shining ; a different word from blac (without accent), black. The root is blican, to shine.]
- Bleak, blek, n. a small white river-fish.
- Blear, bler, adj. (as in Blear-eyed, bler'-īd) sore or inflamed : dim or blurred with inflammation. [Low Ger. bleer-oged, 'blear-eyed.']
- Bleat, blet, v.i. to cry as a sheep. —n. the cry of a sheep. [A.S. blætan; L. balare, Gr. blēchē, a bleating, bleting, n, the cry of a sheep. Bleating, bleting, n, the cry of a sheep. Bleed, bled, v.i, to lose blood : to die by slaughter :
- to issue forth or drop as blood.-v.t. to draw blood from :- pa.t. and pa.p. bled. bledan. See Blood.] [A.S.
- Bleeding, bled'ing, n. a discharge of blood : the operation of letting blood. Blemish, blem'ish, n. a stain or defect: reproach.
- -v.t. to mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame. [Fr. blême, pale, O. Fr. blemir, to stain-Ice, blâman, livid colour-blûr, Blue.] Blench, blensh, v.i. to shrink or start back: to
- flinch. [From root of Blink.]
- Blend, blend, v.t., to mix together : to confound. -v.i. to be mingled or mixed: -pa. blend'ed and blent. -n. Blend, a mixture. [A.S. blandan.] Bless, bles, v.t. to invoke a blessing upon: to make
- joyous, happy, or prosperous : to wish happiness to: to praise or glorify :- pa.p. blessed' or blest. [A.S. blessian, bletsian, to bless; from bith-sian or blissian, to be blithe-blithe, happy; or from blotan, to kill for sacrifice, to consecrate.]
- Blessed, bles'ed, essed, bles'ed, happy: prosperous: happy in heaven.—adv.Bless'edly.—n. Bless'edness.
- Blessing, bles'ing, n. a wish or prayer for happi-ness or success : any means or cause of happiness.
- Blest, blest, pa.p. of Bless.
- Blew, bloo, pa.t. of Blow.
- Blight, blīt, n. a disease in plants, which blasts or withers them : anything that injures or destroys. -v.t. to affect with blight : to blast : to frustrate. [Perh. from A.S. blæc, pale, livid.]
- Blind, blind, adj. without sight : dark : ignorant or undiscerning : without an opening .- n. something to mislead : a window-screen : a shade .-

v.t. to make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.—adv. Blind/Jy.—n. Blind/-ness. [A.S. blind; Ice. blindr.]

- Blindfold, blind'fold, adj. having the eyes bandaged, so as not to see : thoughtless : reckless. v.t. to cover the eyes: to mislead. [M. E. blindfellen, from A.S. fyllan, fellan, to fell or strike down-'struck blind;' not conn. with fold.]
- Blindworm, blīnd'wurm, n. a small reptile, like a snake, having eyes so small as to be supposed blind.
- Blink, blingk, v.i. to glance, twinkle, or wink : to see obscurely, or with the eyes half closed. -v.t.to shut out of sight: to avoid or evade. -n. a glimpse, glance, or wink. [A.S. blican, to glitter; Dut. blinken.] [bad eyes. Blinkard, blingk'ard, n. one who blinks or has
- Blinkers, blingk'erz, n. pieces of leather on a horse's
- Binkers, bingk erz, n. pieces of learner on a horse s bridle which prevent him seeing on the side.
  Bliss, blis, n. the highest happiness. [A.S. blis-blithstan, blissian, to rejoice-blithe, joyful.]
  Blissful, blis'fool, adj. happy in the highest degree. -adv. Bliss'fully.-n. Bliss'fulness.
- Blister, blis'ter, n. a thin bubble or bladder on blister, *n.* a difficult bubble of bladder of the skin, containing watery matter: a pustule: a plaster applied to raise a blister. —*v.t.* to raise a blister. [Dim. of Blast.]
   Blistery, blis'ter:, *adj.* full of blisters.
   Blithe, blis'ter., *adj.* happy: gay: sprightly.—*adv.* Blithe'ly.—*n.* Blithe'ness. [A.S. blithe, joyful.

- See Bliss.] [somely.-n. Blithe'someness. Blithesome, blīth'sum, adj. joyous.-adv. Blithe'-
- Bloat, blot, v.t. to swell or puff out: to dry by smoke (applied to fish).-w.t. to swell or dilate: to grow urgid.-p.ady. Bloat'ed. [Scan, as in Sw. blota, to soak, to steep-blot, soft.]
- Bloater, blot'er, n. a herring partially dried in smoke
- Block, blok, n. an unshaped mass of wood or stone, &c.: the wood on which criminals are beheaded: (mech.) a pulley together with its framework : a piece of wood on which something is formed : a connected group of houses : an obstruction : a blockhead. — v.t. to inclose or shut up : to obstruct : to shape. [Widely spread, but acc. to Skeat, of Celt. orig., Gael. *ploc*, O. Ir. *blog*, a fragment. See Plug.]
  Blockade, blok-ād, v. the blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships.— v.t.
- to block up by troops or ships. Blockhead, blok/hed, n. one with a head like a block, a stupid fellow.
- Blockhouse, blok'hows, n. a small temporary fort generally made of logs
- Blockish, blok'ish, adj. like a block : stupid : dull.
- Block-tin, blok'-tin, n. tin in the form of blocks or ingots.
- Blonde, blond, *n*. a person of *fair* complexion with light hair and blue eyes:—opp. to **Brun-ette**.—*adj*. of a fair complexion : fair. [Fr.] Blond-lace, blond'-läs, *n*. lace made of silk, so
- called from its colour.
- Blood, blud, n. the red fluid in the arteries and veins of men and animals : kindred, descent : temperament: bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red.-In hot or cold blood, under, or free from, excitement or sudden pas-sion.-Half-blood, relationship through one ston.—Indirubidu, Telatonskip unrough one parent only. [A.S. blod - root blowan, to blown; cog, with O. Fris. blod, Ger. blut.]
   Bloodheat, blud'her, n. heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98° Fahr.).
   Bloodhorse, blud'hors, n. a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock.

- Bloodhound, blud'hownd, n. a large hound for-
- merly employed in tracking human beings: a blood-thirsty person. [slaughter. Bloodshed, blud'shed, n. the shedding of blood : Bloodshot, blud'shot, adj. (of the eye) red or inflamed with blood. [derous, cruel.
- Bloody, blud'i, adj. stained with blood : mur-Bloody-flux, blud'i-fluks, n. dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with
- blood. [panied with the discharge of blood.
- Blood, weat, blud'i-swet, n. a sweat accom-Blood, sweat, blud'i-swet, n. a sweat accom-Bloom, v.i. to put forth blossoms: to flower: to be in a state of beauty or vigour: to flourish.-n. a blossom or flower: the opening of flowers: rosy colour: the prime or highest perfection of anything. *p.a.d.j.* Bloom'ing. [Ice. blom, Goth. bloma, from root of A.S. blowan, to bloom, akin to L. *flo-reo*, to flower.] Bloomy, bloom'i, *adj.* flowery: flourishing.
- Blossom, blos'om, n. a flower-bud, the flower that precedes fruit.—v.i. to put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper. [A.S. blôstma, from root of Bloom.]
- **Blot**, blot, *n*. a spot or stain : an obliteration, as of something written : a stain in reputation .-or someting writen : a stain in reputation.— v.t. to spot or stain : to obliterate or destroy : to disgrace :—p.p. blott'ing ; pa.p. blott'd. [Scand., as in Dan. *plet*, Ice. *blettr*, a spot. Cf. Ger. *platsch*, a splash, and Ice. *blautr*, moist ; L. *fluid-us.*] Blotch, bloch, *n*. a dark spot on the skin : a pustule.—*adf*. Blotched'. [Acc. to Skeat, *blotch*] = blatch, from black as bleach from*Nach*.
- = blatch, from black, as bleach from bleak.]
- Blotting-paper, blot'ing-pā'pēr, *n*. unsized paper, used for absorbing ink.
- Blouse, blowz, n. a loose outer garment. [Fr.]
- Blow, blo, n. a stroke or knock: a sudden misfortune or calamity. [A.S. bleovan is doubtful; found in Dut. blouwen, to dress (beat) flax, Ger. bläuen, to beat hard, and L. flig- in Inflict,
- Flagellation Derivative Blue.] Blow, blö, v.i. to bloom or blossom :--pr.p. blöwing; pa.p. blöwn. [A.S. blövuan, Ger. blühen. See Bloom, Blossom.]
- Blow, blo. v.i. to produce a current of air : to move, as air or the wind.-v.t. to drive air upon or into: to drive by a current of air: to sound as a wind instrument: -pa.t. blew (bloo); pa.p. blown.—Blow upon, to taint, to make stale. [A.S. blawan; Ger. blähen, blasen; L. flare.]
- Blowpipe, blo'pīp, n. a pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame, to increase

- chiefter of an iso blown on a fraine, to increase its heat.
  [stale, worthless.
  Blowze, blowz, n. a ruddy, fat-faced woman.— adjs. Blowzed', Blowz'y, ruddy, or flushed with exercise. [From root of Blush.]
  Blubber, blub'er, n. the fat of whales and other sea animals.—v.i. to weep in a noisy manner. [Blubber, Blabber, Sea are extensions of hiet.] [Blubber, Blabber, &c., are extensions of bleb, blob; they contain the root idea of 'puffed-up, and are formed in imitation of the sound of the bubbling or foaming of a liquid.]
- Bludgeon, blud'jun, n. a short stick with a heavy end to strike with. [From root of Block.]
- **Blue**, bloo, n. the colour of the sky when unclouded : one of the seven primary colours.— adj. of the colour blue.—n. **Blue**/ness. [Found in Ice. blar, cog. with Ger. blau; originally
- meaning *livid*, the colour caused by a Blow.] Bluebell, bloobel, *n*. a plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers.
- Bluebook, bloo'book, n. a book containing some official statement, so called from its blue cover.

- Blue-bottle, bloo'-bot'l, n. a plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers that grows among corn : a
- large blue fly. [guished from a marine. Blue-jacket, bloo'-jak'et, *n*. a seaman, as distin-Blue-stocking, bloo'-stok'ing, *n*. a literary lady:
- applied in Dr Johnson's time to meetings held by ladies for conversation with certain literary men, one of whom always wore blue stockings.
- Bluff, bluf, adj. blustering: outspoken: steep .-n. Bluff ness. [Prob. Dut.]
- Bluff, bluf, n. a high steep bank overlooking the ness. sea or a river.
- Bluish, bloo'ish, adj. slightly blue.-n. Blu'ish-
- Blunder, blun'der, v.i. to make a gross mistake, to flounder about .- n. a gross mistake. [From root of Blunt.]
- Blunderbuss, blun'der-bus, n. a short hand-gun, with a wide bore. [Corr. of Dut. donderbus donder, thunder, bus, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun ; Ger. donnerbüchse.]
- gunt, blunt, adj. having a dull edge or point: rough, outspoken, dull.—w.t. to dull the edge or point: to weaken.—adj. Blunt/ish.—adw. Blunt/ly.—n. Blunt/ness. [Orig. sleepy, dull;
- Blut, j., -n. blut, boss. [Ong. sleepy, dull;
  Dan. blunde, to slumber, akin to Blind.]
  Blur, blur, n. a blot, stain, or spot.-w.t. to blot, stain, obscure, or blemish:-pr.p. blurr'ing;
  pa, blurred'. [A variety of Blear.]
  Blurt, blurt, w.t. to utter suddenly or unadvisedly.
- [From Blare.]
- Blush, blush, n. a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, &c.: any reddish colour: sudden appearance .- v.i. to shew shame or confusion by growing red in the face: to grow red. [A.S. *blyse*, a blaze. See Blaze, Blowze.] Bluster, blus'ter, v.i. to make a noise like a *blast*
- of wind: to bully or swagger.-n. a blast or roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language. [An augmentative of Blast.]
- Bo, bo, int. a word used to frighten children.
- Boa, bo'a, n. a genus of serpents which includes the largest species of serpents, the Boa-constrictor: a long serpent-like piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies. [Perh. conn. with L. bos, an ox.] Boar, bor, n. the male of swine. `[A.S. bar.]
- Board, bord, n. a broad and thin strip of timber: a table to put food on: food : a table round which persons meet for some kind of business: any council or authorised body of men, as a school board: the deck of a ship.—v.t. to cover with boards: to supply with food at fixed terms: to enter a ship: to attack. -v.i. to receive food or take meals. [A.S. bord, a board, the side of a ship; Ice. bord, the side of a ship; found also in Celt; conn. either with Bear or with Broad.] [(food) : one who boards a ship. Boarder, bord'er, n. one who receives board
- Boarding, bord'ing, n. the act of covering with boards : the covering itself : act of boarding a ship.
- Boarding-school, bord'ing-skool, *n*. a school in which board is given as well as instruction. Board-wages, bord'-waj'ez, n. wages allowed to
- servants to keep themselves in food.
- Boast,  $b\bar{o}st$ , v.i. to talk vaingloriously: to brag. -v.t. to brag of: speak proudly or confidently of: to magnify or exalt one's self .- n. an expression of pride: a brag: the cause of boasting. [M.E. bost—W. bost, Gael. bosd, a bragging.] Boastfull, böst/ool, adj. given to brag.—adv. Boastfully.—n. Boastfulness. [vaunting.

Boasting, bost'ing, n. ostentatious display: Boat, bot, n. small open vessel usually moved by oars: a small ship.-v.i. to go in a boat. [A.S. bat; Dut. boot; Fr. bat-eau; Gael. bata.]

- Boathook, bot'hook, n. an iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat.
- Boating, bot'ing, n. the art or practice of sailing [a boat : a rower. in boats.
- Boatman, bot'man, n. a man who has charge of Boatswain, bot'swan (colloquially bo'sn), n. a
- petty officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, &c., and calls the seamen to duty. [(*Lit.*, a boat's swain or servant. From A.S. bátswán—bút, a boat, swán, a lad.]
- Bob, bob, v.i. to move quickly up and down, to dangle : to fish with a bob. -v.t. to move in a short jerking manner :—pr.p. bobb'ing ; pa.p. bobbed'.—n. a short jerking motion : a slight blow : anything that moves with a bob or swing : a pendant. [Perhaps imitative, like Gael. bog, to agitate, babag, baban, a tassel.]
- Bobbin, bob'in, n. a small piece of wood on which thread is wound. [Fr. bobine, perhaps from Gael. baban, a tassel.]
- Bobbinet, bob-in-et' or bob'in-et, n. a kind of fine netted lace made by machines.
- Bobolink, bob'o-lingk, n. a North American singing bird, found in the northern states in spring and summer. [At first Bob Lincoln, from the note of the bird.]
- Bobwig, bob'wig, *n*. a short wig. Bode, bod, *v.t.* to portend or prophesy.—*v.i.* to be an omen: to foreshew. [A.S. bodian, to announce-bod, a message; allied to Bid.]
- Bodice, bod'is, n. a woman's stays, formerly called bodices, from fitting close to the body. Bodied, bod'id, adj. having a body. [poreal. Bodiless, bod'i-les, adj. without a body: incor-
- Bodily, bod'i-ly, adj. relating to the body, esp.
- as opposed to the mind. Bodkin, bod'kin, *n.*, *a small dagger*: a small instrument for pricking holes or for dressing the
- hair: a large blunt needle. [Prob. W. *bidog*.] Body, bod'i, *n*. the whole frame of a man or lower animal: the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs: the main part of anything : matter, as opposed to spirit : a mass : a person : a number of persons united by some common tie.  $-\nu t$ . to give form to: to embody:  $-\rho r. \rho$ . bod'ying;  $\rho a. \rho$ . bod'ied. [A.S. *bodig*.] Bodyguard, bod'i-gärd, *n*. a guard to protect the
- person, esp. of the sovereign. Body-politic, bod'i-pol'it-ik, n. the collective body of the people in its political capacity.
- Bcotian, be-o'shyan, *adj.* pertaining to Bcotia in Greece, noted for the dullness of its inhabitants : hence, stupid, dull.
- Bog, bog, n. soft ground: a marsh or quagmire, -adj. Bogg'y. [Ir. bogach; Gael. bog.] Boggle, bog'l, v.i. to stop or hesitate as if at a
- bogle : to make difficulties about a thing.
- Bogle, bög'l, n. a spectre or goblin. [Scot. bogle, a ghost; W. bwg, a goblin. See Bug.] Bogmoss, bog'mos, n. a genus of moss plants. Bogus, bö'gus, adj. counterfeit, spurious. [An
- Amer. cant word, of very doubtful origin.]
- Bohea, bo-he', n. the lowest quality of black tea. [Chinese.]
- Bohemian, bo-hē'mi-an, n. and adj. applied to persons of loose and irregular habits. n. Bo**h**e'mianism. [Fr. bohémien, a gipsy, from the belief that these wanderers came from Bohemia.]
- Boil, boil, v.i., to bubble up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated .- v.t. to heat to a boiling state: to cook or dress by boiling. — Boiling-point, the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under heat. [O. Fr. boilir-L. bullire-bulla, a bubble.]

Boil, boil, n. an inflamed swelling or tumour. [A.S. byl; Ger. beule; Ice. bola, from the root of Bulge.] [anything is boiled. Boiler, boil'er, *n*. one who boils: that in which

- Boisterous, bois'ter-us, adj., wild: noisy: tur-bulent: stormy.-adv. Bois'terously.-n. Bois'terousness. [M.E. boistous-W. bwyst, wildness.
- Bold, bold, adj. daring or courageous: forward or impudent : executed with spirit : striking to the sight: steep or abrupt.—adv. Bold'1y.—n. Bold'ness.—To make Bold, to take the liberty, to make free. [A.S., bald; O. Ger. pald, O. Fr. baud, Goth. balths, Ice. ballr.]
- Bole, böl, n., the round stem or body of a tree. [Ice. bolr, from its round form. Conn. with Bowl, a cup, Bulge, Boll, a swelling, and Bag.] Boll, böl, n. one of the round heads or seed
- vessels of flax, poppy, &c. : a pod or capsule : a Scotch dry measure = six imperial bushels, not now legally in use. [A form of Bowl, a cup, and sig. 'thing round.'] [bollen, to swell.] sig. 'thing round.'] [bollen, to swell.] Bolled, bold, swollen: podded. [Pa.p. of M.E.
- Bolster, bol'ster, n. a long round pillow or cushion: a pad.—v.t. to support with a bolster: to hold up. [A.S. *bolster*; from root of **Bowl**.] Bolt, bolt, n. a bar or pin used to fasten a door,
- &c.: an arrow: a thunderbolt.-v.t. to fasten with a bolt: to throw or utter precipitately: to swallow hastily.—z.i. to rush away (like a bolt from a bow). [A.S. and Dan. bolt, Ger. bolzen; from root of Bole, of a tree.]
- Bolt, bolt, v.t. to sift, to separate the bran from, as flour: to examine by sifting: to sift through coarse cloth. [O. Fr. bulter, or buleter = bureter, from bure-Low L. burra, a coarse reddish-
- brown cloth—Gr. pyrros, reddish—pyr = Fire.] Bolting-hutch, bolt'ing-huch, *n*. a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted.
- Bolt-upright, bolt'-up-rīt', adv. upright and straight as a bolt or arrow.
- Bolus, bō'lus, n. a rounded mass of anything; a large pill. [L. bolus, Gr. bōlos, a lump.]
  Bomb, bum, n. a hollow shell of iron filled with
- gunpowder, and discharged from a mortar, so as to explode when it falls. [Fr. bombe-L. bombus, Gr. bombos, a humming sound; an imitative word.]
- Bombard, bum-bärd', v.t. to attack with bombs. -n. Bombard'ment.-n. Bombardier'.
- Bombasine, Bombazine, bum-ba-zen', n. a twilled fabric of silk and worsted. [Fr. bombasin-Low L. bombacinium-Gr. bombyx, silk. See Bombast.1
- Bombast, bum'bast, n. (orig.), cotton or any soft material used for stuffing garments : inflated or high-sounding language. [Low L. bombax, cotton—Gr. bombyx, silk.] [flated. Bombastic, bum-bast'ik, adj. high-sounding: in-Bomb-proof, bum'-proof, adj. proof or secure against the f rec of bombs. Bomb-vessel, bum'-ves-el, n. a vessel for carrying

- the mortars used in bombarding from the sea.
- Bonbon, bong'bong, n. a sweetmeat. [Fr., 'very good'-bon, good.]
  Bond, bond, n. that which binds, a band: link of
- connection or union : a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract:-pl. im-prisonment, captivity.-adj. bound: in a state of servitude. -v.t. to put imported goods in the customs' warehouses till the duties on them are paid. [A.S.; a variation of band-bindan, to bind.1
- Bondage, bond'aj, n. state of being bound : cap-

tivity: slavery. [O. Fr.-Low L. bondagium, a kind of tenure. Acc. to Skeat, this is from A.S. bonda, a boor, a householder, from Ice. bondi =

- buandi, a tiller, a husbandman.] [duties. Bonded, bond'ed, p.adj. secured by bond, as Bonding, bond'ing, n. that arrangement by which goods remain in the customs' warehouses till the
- duties are paid. Bondman, bond'man, n. a man slave.-ns. Bond'maid, Bond'woman. Surety.

Bondsman, bondz'man, n. a bondman or slave : a

- Bone, bon, n. a hard substance forming the skeleton of an animal: a piece of the skeleton of an animal.-v.t. to take the bones out of, as meat. [A.S. *lan;* Ger. *bein,* Goth. *bain,* bone, leg; W. *bon,* a stem or stock.] Bone-ash, bon'-ash, *n.* the remains when bones
- are burned in an open furnace.
- Bone-black, bon'-blak, n. the remains when bones are heated in a close vessel.
- Bone-dust, bon'-dust, n. ground or pulverised bones, used in agriculture.
- **Bone-setter**, bon'-set'er, *n*. one whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.
- Bonfire, bon'fir, n. a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c. fire in which bones were burnt.] [Orig. a
- Bon-mot, bong'-mo, n., a good or witty saying.
- [Fr. bon, good, mot, word.] Bonne-bouche, bon-boosh', n. a delicious mouth-ful. [Fr. bonne, good, bouche, mouth.]
- Bonnet, bon'et, n. a covering for the head worn
- by women: a cap.-p.adj. Bonn'eted. [Fr. -Low L. bonneta, orig. the name of a stuff.] Bonny, bon'i, adj. beautiful : handsome: gay.-adv. Bonn'ily. [Fr. bon, bonne-L. bonnes,
- good; Celt. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.] Bonus, bön'us, *n*. a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan: an extra dividend to shareholders. [L. bonus, good.]
- Bony, bon'i, adj. full of, or consisting of, bones.
- Bonze, bon'ze, n. a Buddhist priest. [Jap. bozu, a priest.]
- Booby, boob'i, n. a silly or stupid fellow : a waterbird, of the pelican tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. [Sp. bobo, a dolt; O. Fr. bobn, stupid—L. balbus, stuttering.]
- Book, book, n. a collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank: a literary composition: a division of a volume or subject. -v.t. to write in a book. [A.S. *boc*, a book, the beech; Ger. *buche*, the beech, *buch*, a book, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards.]

Book-club, book'-klub, n. an association of persons who buy new books for circulation among them-

selves. [only with books.—*n*. Book'ishness. Bookish, book'ish, *adj*. fond of books: acquainted Book-keeping, book'-kēp'ing, *n*. the art of keep-

ing accounts in a regular and systematic manner. Book-learning, book'-lern'ing, n. learning got from

- books, as opposed to practical knowledge.
- **Bookplate**, book'plāt, *n*. a label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's
- name, crest, or peculiar device. Book-post, book'-post, *n*. the department in the Post-office for the transmission of books.
- Bookworm, book'wurm, n. a worm or mite that eats holes in books: a hard reader: one who reads without discrimination or profit.
- Boom, boom, n. a pole by which a sail is stretched : a chain or bar stretched across a harbour. [Dut. boom, a beam, a tree.]

Boom, boom, v.i. to make a hollow sound or roar.

-n. a hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, &c. [From a Low Ger. root found in A.S. byme, a trumpet, Dut. bommen, to drum; like Bomb, of imitative origin.]

- Boomerang, boom'e-rang, n. a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so made that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower [Australian.]
- Boon, boon, n. a petition : a gift or favour. [Ice. bôn, a prayer; A.S. ben.]
  Boon, boon, adj. (as in boon companion) gay, merry or kind. [Fr. bon-L. bonus, good.]
- Boor, boor, n. a coarse or awkward person. [Dut. boer (Ger. bauer), a tiller of the soil-Dut. bou-
- wen; cog. with Ger. banen, A.S. bnan, to till.] Boorish, boor'ish, adj. like a boor: awkward or rude.—adv. Boor'ishly.—n. Boor'ishness.
- Boot, boot, n. a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather: an old instrument of torture for the legs: a box or receptacle in a coach: -n.pl, the servant in a hotel that cleans the boots.—v.t. to put on boots. [Fr. *botte*, a butt, or a boot, from O. Ger. *buten*, a cask. See **Bottle**, **Butt**.]
- Boot, boot, v.t. to profit or advantage.--n. advan-tage: profit.-To Boot, in addition. [A.S. bot, compensation, amends, whence betan, to amend, to make Better.]
- Booth, booth, n. a hut or temporary erection formed of slight materials. [Ice. buth; Ger. bude ; also Slav. and Celt., as Gael. both, hut.]
- Bootjack, boot jak, n. an instrument for taking off boots. [Boot and Jack.]
- Bootless, bootles, adj. without boot or profit : useless.-adv. Bootlessly.-....Bootlessness. Booty, booti, n. spoil taken in war or by force : plunder. [lee. byti, share-byta, to divide.]
- Bo-peep, bo-pep', n. a game among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries 'Bo.'
- Boracic, bo-ras'ik, adj. of or relating to borax. -Boracic acid, an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy.
- Borax, bo'raks, n. a mineral salt used for soldering and also in medicine. [Fr.-Ar. baraq.]
- Border, bord'er, n. the edge or margin of anything: the march or boundary of a country : a flower-bed in a garden. -v.i. to approach : to be adjacent.—w.t. to make or adorn with a border: to bound. [Fr. bord, bordure; from root of Board.]
- Borderer, bord'er-er, n. one who dwells on the border of a country.
- Bore, bor, v.t. to pierce so as to form a hole: to weary or annoy .- n. a hole made by boring: the size of the cavity of a gun: a person or thing that wearies. [A.S. borian, to bore, from bor, a borer; Ger. bohren; allied to L. foro, to bore, Gr. pharynx, the gullet.] Bore, bör, did bear, pa.t. of Bear. Bore, bör, n. a tidal flood which rushes with great

- force into the mouths of certain rivers. [Ice. bara, a wave or swell, from root of to Bear or lift.]
- Boreal, bo're-al, adj. pertaining to the north or the north wind.

Boreas, bo're-as, n. the north wind. [L. and Gr.] Born, bawrn, pa.p. of Bear, to bring forth. Borne, born, pa.p. of Bear, to carry. Borough, bur'o, n. a town with a corporation : a

town that sends representatives to parliament. [A.S. burg, burh, a city, from beorgan, Ger. bergen, to protect.]

## Boulevard

- Boroughmonger, bur'o-mung'er, n. one who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs.
- Borrow, bor'o, v.t. to obtain on loan or trust : to adopt from a foreign source .- n. Borr'ower. [A.S. borgian-borg, borh, a pledge, security; akin to Borough, from the notion of security.]
- [Fr. boscage, bockaj, n. thick foliage: woodland. [Fr. boscage, bocage—Low L. boscus (hence Fr. bois), conn. with Ger. busch, E. bush.]

Bosh, bosh, n. used also as int., nonsense, foolish talk or opinions. [Turk. bosh, worthless, frequent in Morier's popular novel Ayesha (1834). Bosky, bosk'i, adj. woody or bushy : shady.

- Bosom, booz'um, n. the breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it: (fig.) the seat of the passions and feelings : the heart : embrace, inclosure, as within the arms: any close or secret receptacle.—*adj*. (in composition) confidential: intimate. - v.t. to inclose in the bosom. [A.S. bosm, Ger. busen.]
- Boss, bos, n. a knob or stud: a raised ornament. -v.t. to ornament with bosses. [Fr. bosse, It. bozza, a swelling, from O. Ger. bôzen, to beat.]
- Bossy, bos'i, adj. having bosses.
- Botanise, bot'an-īz, v.i. to seek for and collect plants for study.
- Botanist, bot'anist, n. one skilled in botany. Botany, bot'ani, n. the science of plants.—adj. Botan'ic.—adv. Botan'ically. [Gr. botanë, herb, plant-boskō, to feed, L. vescor, I feed myself; perh. cog. with A.S. wweed.] Botch, boch, n., a sweeling on the skin : a clumsy patch; ill-finished work.-w.t. to patch or mend
- clumsily : to put together unsuitably or unskilfully. [From root of Boss.] Botcher, boch'er, n. one who botches.

Botchy, boch'i, adj. marked with or full of botches.

- Both, both, adj. and pron., the two: the one and the other.-conj. as well: on the one side. [Ice. bathi, Ger. beide; A.S. bâ; cf. L. am-bo, Gr. am-phō, Sans. ubha, orig. ambha.]
- Bother, both'er, v.t. to perplex or tease. [Perh. from Ir. buaidhirt, trouble.]
- Bottle, bot'l, n., a bundle of hay. [Dim. of Fr. botte, a bundle, from root of Boss.]
- Bottle, bot'l, n. a hollow vessel for holding liquids: the contents of such a vessel.-v.t. to inclose in bottles. [Fr. bouteille, dim. of botte, a vessel for liquids. From root of Boot, Butt.] Bottled, bot'ld, p.adj. inclosed in bottles: shaped
- or protuberant like a bottle.
- Bottom, bot'um, n. the lowest part of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded : low land, as in a valley: the keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself.—v.t. to found or rest upon.— adj. Bott'omless. [A.S. botm; Ger. boden; conn. with L. fundus, bottom, Gael. bond, bown, the sole.]
- Bottomry, bot'um-ri, n. a contract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship or
- bottom. [From Bottom, a ship.] Boudoir, bood'war, *n*. a lady's private room. [Fr.-bouder, to pout, to be sulky.]

Bough, bow, n. a branch of a tree. [A.S. bog, boh, an arm, the shoulder (Ger. bug, the shoulder,

- the bow of a ship)—A.S. bugan, to bend.] Bought, bawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Buy. Boulder, böld'er, n. a large stone rounded by the action of water: (geol.) a mass of rock trans-ported by natural agencies from its native bed. -adj. containing boulders. [Acc. to Wedg-wood, from Swed. bullra, Dan. buldre, to roar like thunder, as large pebbles do.]

Boulevard, bool'e-vär, n. a promenade, formed by

levelling the old fortifications of a town. [Fr.-Ger. bollwerk. See Bulwark.]

Bounce, bowns, v.i. to jump or spring suddenly : to boast, to exaggerate.—*n*. a heavy sudden blow: a leap or spring: a boast: a bold lie. [Dut. *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow, from the sound.] [thing big: a bully: a liar.

Bouncer, bowns'er, n. one who bounces : some-Bound, bownd, pa.t. and pa.p. of Bind.

- Bound, bownd, n. a limit or boundary .- v.t. to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround. [O. Fr. bonne-Low L. bodina-Bret. bonn, a boundary.]
- Bound, bownd, v.i. to spring or leap.-n. A spring or leap [Fr. bondir, to spring, in O. Fr. to resound—L. bombita See Boom, the sound.]
- Bound, bownd, adj. ready to go. [Ice. buinn, pa.p. of bua, to prepare.]
- Boundary, bownd'a-ri, n. a visible bound or limit:
- border: termination. Bounden, bownd'n, adj., binding: required: obligatory. [From Bind.] Boundless, bownd'les, adj. having no bound or
- limit : vast.-n. Bound'lessness.
- Bounteous, bown'te-us or bown'tyus, Bountiful, bown'ti-fool, adj. liberal in giving: generous.-advs. Boun'teously, Boun'tifully.-ws. Boun'-teousness, Boun'tifulness. [From Bounty.]
- Bounty, bown'ti, n. liberality in bestowing gifts : the gift bestowed : money offered as an induceand the solution of the series of t
- Bourg, burg, n. Same as Burgh, Borough.
- Bourgeois, bur-jois', n. a kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer. [Fr.-perh. from the name of the typefounder.]
- Bourgeoisie, boorzh-waw'zē, n. the middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [From Fr. bourgeois,
- of cluzens, esp. traters. [rtom to specify a citizen, from root of Borough.] Bourgeon, burjun, v.i. to put forth sprouts or bucks; to grow. [Fr. bourgeon, a bud, shoot.] Bourn, Bourne, born or boorn, v. a boundary,
- or a limit. [Fr. borne, a limit. See Bound.]
- Bourn, Bourne, born or boorn, n. a little stream. [A.S. burna, a stream; Scot. burn, a brook; Goth. brunna, a spring.
- **Bourse**, boors, n. an exchange where merchants meet for business. [Fr. bourse. See Purse.] Bouse, booz, v.i. to drink deeply. [Dut. buysen,
- to drink deeply-buis, a tube or flask ; allied to Box.]

Bout, bowt, n. a turn, trial, or round : an attempt. [Doublet of Bight ; from root of Bow, to bend.] Bovine, bo'vīn, adj. pertaining to cattle. [L. bos,

- bovis, Gr. bous, an ox or cow.]
- Bow, bow, v.t., to bend or incline towards: to subdue.-v.i. to bend the body in saluting a person: to yield. -n. a bending of the body in saluting a person: the curving forepart of a ship. [A.S. bugan, to bend; akin to L. fugio, to flee, to yield.]
- Bow, bo, n. a bent piece of wood for shooting arrows : anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded. [A.S. boga.]
- Bowels, bow'elz, n.pl. the interior parts of the body, the entrails : the interior part of anything : (*fig.*) the heart, pity, tenderness. [Fr. *boyau*, O. Fr. *boel*—L. *botellus*, a sausage, also, an intestine.]

- Bower, bow'er, n. an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship. [From Bow.]
- Bower, bow'er, n. a shady inclosure or recess in a garden, an arbour. [A.S. bur, a chamber; Scot. byre-root A.S. bhan, to dwell.]

Bowery, bow'er-i, adj. containing bowers: shady.

- Bowie-knife, bo'i-nīf, n. a dagger-knife worn in the southern states of America, so named from its inventor, Colonel Bowie.
- Bowl, bol, n. a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground.—v.t. and i. to play at bowls: to roll along like a bowl: to throw a ball, as in cricket. [Fr. *boule*—L. *bulla*. See **Boi**], v.]
- Bowl, bol, n. a round drinking-cup: the round hollow part of anything. [A.S. bolla. See Bole.]
- Bowlder, böld'er, n. Same as Boulder. Bowline, bö'lin, n. (*lit.*) the *line* of the *bow* or bend: a rope to keep a sail close to the wind.
- Bowling-green, böl'ing-grēn, n. a green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling.

Bowman, bo'man, n. an archer.

- Bowshot, bo'shot, n. the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow.
- Bowsprit, bo'sprit, n. a boom or spar projecting from the bow of a ship. [Bow and Sprit.]
- Bowstring, bo'string, n. a string with which the Turks strangled offenders.
- Bow-window, bo'-wind'o, n. a bent or semicircular window.
- Box, boks, n. a tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood : a case or receptacle for holding anything : the contents of a box : a small house or lodge : a private seat in a theatre : the driver's seat on a carriage. -v.t. to put into or furnish with boxes. [A.S. box-L. buxus, Gr. pyxos, the tree, pyxis, a box.]
- Box, boks, n. a blow on the head or ear with the hand.-v.t. to strike with the hand or fist.-v.i. to fight with the fists. [Dan. bask, a sounding blow; cf. Ger. pochen, to strike.] Boxen, boks'n, adj. made of or like boxwood.
- Boxing-day, boks'ing-dā, n. in England, the day after Christmas when boxes or presents are given.
- Boxwood, boks'wood, n. wood of the box-tree.
- Boy, boy, a. a male child : a lad.—n. Boy'hood.
  —adj. Boy'ish.—adv. Boy'ishly.—n. Boy'ishness. [Fris. boi, Dut. boef, Ger. bube, L. pupns.]
  Boycott, boy'kot, v.t. to shut out from all social and commercial intercourse. [From Captain Boycott, who was so treated by his neighbours in the lad. in Ireland in 1881.]
- Brace, bras, n. anything that draws together and holds tightly: a bandage : a pair or couple : in printing, a mark connecting two or more words or lines ( } ) :- pl. straps for supporting the trousers : ropes for turning the yards of a ship .-v.t. to tighten or strengthen. [O. Fr. bracc, Fr. bras, the arm, power-L. brachium, Gr. brachion, the arm, as holding together.]
- Bracelet, brās'let, n. an ornament for the wrist. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. brac. See Brace.]
- Brach, brak, brach, n. a dog for the chase. [O. Fr. brache, from O. Ger. bracco.]

Brachial, brak'i-al, adj. belonging to the arm. [See Brace.] [From Brace.] Bracing, braking, adj. giving strength or tone. Bracken, brakien, n. fern. [See Brake.]

Bracket, brak'et, n. a support for something fastened to a wall:-pl. in printing, the marks [] used to inclose one or more words. -v.t. to support by brackets: to inclose by brackets. [Dim. formed from Brace.]

- Brackish, brak'ish, adj. saltish : applied to water mixed with salt or with sea-water .- n. Brack'-
- ishness. [Dut. brak, refuse; conn. with Wreck.] Bract, brakt, n. an irregularly developed leaf at the base of the flower-stalk.—adj. Brac'teal. [L. bractea, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]
- Bradawl, brad'awl, n. an awl to pierce holes. [For inserting brads, long, thin nails.] Brag, brag, v.i. to boast or bluster:-pr.p. bragg'-
- ing; pa.p. bragged. -n. a boast or boasting: the thing boasted of: a game at cards. [Prob. from a root brag, found in all the Celtic languages. See Brave.
- Braggadocio, brag-a-do'shi-o, n. a braggart or boaster : empty boasting. [From Braggadochio, a boastful character in Spenser's Faëry Queen.]
- Braggart, brag'art, adj. boastful.—n. a vain boaster. [O. Fr. bragard, vain, bragging, from boaster. [O. root of Brag.]
- Brahman, brä'man, Brahmin, brä'min, n. a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus. -adjs. Brahman'ic, -al, Brahmin'ic, -al. [From Brahma, the Hindu Deity.]
- Brahmanism, brä'man-izm, Brahminism, brä'min-izm, n. one of the religions of India, the worship of Brahma.
- Braid, brad, v.t., to plait or entwine.—n. cord, or other texture made by plaiting. [A.S. bredan, bregdan; Ice. bregda, to weave.]
- Brain, bran, n. the mass of nervous matter contained in the skull: the seat of the intellect and of sensation: the intellect.—v.t. to dash out the brains of. [A.S. brægen; Dut. brein.] Brainless, bræn'les, adj. without brains or under-
- standing : silly.
- Brain-sickness, bran'-sik'nes, n. disorder of the brain : giddiness, indiscretion.
- Brake, brāk, obs. pa.t. of Break.
- Brake, brak, n. a fern: a place overgrown with ferns or briers: a thicket. [Low Ger. brake, brushwood; Ger. brach, fallow.]
- Brake, brāk, n. an instrument to break flax or hemp: a carriage for breaking-in horses: a bit for horses: a contrivance for retarding the motion of a wheel. [From root of Break.]
- Braky, brāk'i, *adj.* full of brakes : thorny : rough. Bramble, bram'bl, *n.* a wild prickly plant bearing black berries: any rough prickly shrub.-adj. Bram'bly. [A.S. bremel; Dut. braam, Ger.
- brom.] Bran, bran, n., the refuse of grain : the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour. [Fr. bran, bran-Celt. bran, bran, refuse.]
- Branch, bransh, n. a shoot or arm-like limb of a tree: anything like a branch: any offshoot or subdivision .- v.t. to divide into branches. -v.i. to spread out as a branch.—*adjs.* Branch/Bss, Branch'y. [Fr. *branche*—Bret. *branc*, an arm; Low L. *branca*, L. *brachium*. See Brace.]
- Branchiæ, brangk'i-ē, n.pl., gills.—adj. Branch-ial, brangk'i-al. [L.]
- Branchlet, bransh'let, n. a little branch.
- Brand, brand, n. a piece of wood burning or partly burned : a mark burned into anything with a hot iron: a sword, so called from its glitter: a mark of infamy. -v.t. to burn or mark with a hot iron: to fix a mark of infamy upon. [A.S., from root of Burn.]
- Brandish, brand'ish, v.t. to wave or flourish as a brand or weapon.-n. a waving or flourish. [Fr. brandir, from root of Brand.]

Brand-new, brand'-nū, adj. quite new (as if newly

from the fire). Brandy, brand'i, n. an ardent spirit distilled from

vine. [Formerly brandwine-Dut. brandewijn -branden, to burn, to distil, and wijn, wine; cf. Ger. brantwein.]

Bran-new, bran'-nū, adj. Corr. of Brand-new.

Brasier, bra'zher, n. a pan for holding burning coals. [Fr., from the root of Brass.]

Brass, bras, n. an alloy of copper and zinc: (fig.) impudence :- pl. monumental plates of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches. [A.S. braes; Ice. bras, solder; from brasa, to harden by fire, Swed. brasa, fire.]

Brass-band, bras'-band, n. a band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments.

- Brassy, bras'i, adj. of or like brass : impudent.
- Brassy, brast, adv. of of interstass, implementation of a child. [A.S. bratt, W., Gael. brat, a rag; prov. E. brat, a child's pinafore.] Bravado, brav-ïdo, n. a display of bravery: a boastful threat :--pl. Bravadoes. [Sp. bravada,
- from root of Brave.]
- Brave, brav, adj. daring, courageous: noble.—v.t. to meet boldly: to defy.—n. a bully.—adv. Bravely. [Fr. brave; It. and Sp. brave; from Celt., as in Bret. braga, to strut about, Gael. breagh, fine. See Brag.]

- Bravo, bräv'o, int. well done : excellent. [It.]
- Bravura, bräv-oor'a, n. (mus.) a term applied to songs that require great spirit in execution. [It.]
- Brawl, brawl, n. a noisy quarrel.-v.i. to quarrel noisily: to murmur or gurgle. [W. bragal, to vociferate, which, acc. to Skeat, is a freq. of Brag.]
- Brawn, brawn, n. muscle: thick flesh, esp. boar's flesh : muscular strength. [O. Fr. braon, from O. Ger. brato, flesh (for roasting)-O. Ger. pratan (Ger. braten), to roast.]

Brawny, brawn'i, adj. fleshy: muscular: strong.

- Bray, brā, v.t., to break, pound, or grind small. [O. Fr. breier (Fr. broyer); from root of Break. Bray, brā, n. the cry of the ass: any harsh grat-
- ing sound .- v.i. to cry like an ass. [Fr. braire, Low L. bragire, from root of Brag, Brawl.]
- Braze, braz, v.t. to cover or solder with brass.
- Brazen, bra'zn, adj. of or belonging to brass: im-pudent.—v.t. to confront with impudence.
- Brazier, brā'zher, n. See Brasier.
- Breach, brech, n. a break or opening, as in the walls of a fortress: a breaking of law, &c. : a quarrel. - v.t. to make a breach or opening. [A.S. brice, Fr. breche, from root of **Break**.]
- Bread, bred, n. food made of flour or meal baked : food : livelihood. [A.S. bread, from breotan,
- to break ; or from *breowan*, to brew.] Bread-fruit-tree, bred'-froot-tre', n. a tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread.
- Breadth, bredth, n. extent from side to side: width. [M. E. brede, A.S. brædu. See Broad.] Break, bräk, v.t. to part by force: to shatter: to
- crush: to tame: to violate: to check by intercepting, as a fall: to interrupt, as silence: to make bankrupt: to divulge. -v.i. to part in two: to burst forth : to open or appear, as the morning: to become bankrupt: to fall out, as with a friend :—pa.t. broke; pa.p. brok'en.— *n*. the state of being broken: an opening: a pause or interruption: the dawn.—Break COVOF, to burst forth from concealment, as game.—Break down, to crush, or to come down by breaking:  $(\hat{\mathcal{F}}_{\mathcal{S}})$  to give way.—Break ground, to commence excavation: (fig.) to

fate, far; mē, her; mīne: mote; mūte; moon; then.

- begin —Break the ice  $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{G}})$ , to get through first difficulties.—Break a jest, to utter a jest unexpectedly —Break a lance  $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{G}})$ , enter into a contest with a rival .- Break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel, and breaking his bones.—Break with, to fall out, as friends. [A.S. brecan; Goth. brikan, Ger. brechen; conn. with L. frango, Gr. rhegnūmi; Gael. bragh, a burst.]
- Breakage, brāk'āj, n. a breaking : an allowance for things broken. [the shore.
- Breaker, brāk'er, n. a wave broken on rocks or **Breakfast**, brekfast, *n*. a break or breaking of a fast: the first meal of the day.-v.i. to take breakfast.-v.i. to furnish with breakfast.
- Breaking-in, brāk'ing-in', n. the act of training to
- labour, as of a horse. [broken neck. Breakneck, bräk'nek, *adj.* likely to cause a Breakwater, bräk'waw'ter, *n.* a barrier at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the waves.
- Bream, brēm, n. a fresh-water fish of the carp family : a salt-water fish somewhat like it. [Fr. brême, for bresme-O. Ger. brahsema, Ger. brassen.]
- Breast, brest, n. the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly : (fig.) conscience, disposition, affections. -v.t. to bear the breast against: to oppose manfully. [A.S. breost; Ger. brust, Dut. borst, perh. from the notion of bursting forth, protruding.]
- Breastplate, brest'plat, n. a plate or piece of armour for the breast: in B., a part of the dress of the Jewish high-priest.
- Breastwork, brest'wurk, n. a defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high.
- Breath, breth, n. the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing, life: the time occupied by once breathing: a very slight breeze. [A.S. bræth; Ger. brodem, steam, breath; perh. akin to L. frag-rare, to smell.]
- Breathe, breth, v.i. to draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.-v.t. to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter by the breath or softly: to keep in breath, to exercise.
- Breathing, brething, n. the act of breathing : aspiration, secret prayer : respite. Breathless, breth'les, *adj*. out of breath : dead.
- -n. Breath'lessness.
- Breech, brech, n. the lower part of the body behind : the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun.-v.t. to put into breeches. [See **Breeches**, the garment, in which sense it was first used.]
- Breeches, brich'ez, n.pl. a garment worn by men on the lower part of the body, trousers. [A.S. broc, pl. broc; found in all Teut. lang.; also Fr. braies—L. brace, which is said to be from the Celt., as in Gael. briogais, breeches.]
- Breech-loader, brēch'-lod'er, n. a firearm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech.
- Breed, bred, v.t. to generate or bring forth: to train or bring up : to cause or occasion.—v.i. to be with young : to produce offspring : to be produced or brought forth :—pa.t. and pa.p. bred.—n. that which is bred, progeny or offspring : kind or race. [A.S. brêdan, to cherish, keep warm; Ger. brüten, to hatch; conn. with Brew.]

Breeder, bred'er, n. one who breeds or brings up. Breeding, bred'ing, n. act of producing : education or manners.

Breeze, brēz, n. a gentle gale; a wind. [Fr. brise, a cool wind; It. brezza.] [breezes. Breezy, brez'i, adj. fanned with, or subject to

Brethren, breth'ren, plur. of Brother. Breton, brit'un, adj. belonging to Brittany or

- Bretagne, in France.
- Breve, brev, n. (lit.) a brief or short note: the longest note now used in music, Ol. [It. breve -L. brevis, short. In old church music there were but two notes, the *long* and the *breve* or short. Afterwards the long was disused, and the breve became the longest note. It is now little used, the semibreve being the longest note.]
- Brevet, brev'et, n. a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay. [Fr., a short document-L. brevis, short.]
- Breviary, brev'i-ar-i, n. book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr. bréviaire-L. brevis, short.]
- Brevier, brev-ēr', n. a small type between bourgeois and minion, orig. used in printing breviaries.
- Brevity, brev'it-i, n., shortness: conciseness. [L. brevitas-brevis, short.]
- Brew, broo, v.t. to prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials: to contrive or plot.-v.i.to perform the operation of brewing: to be gathering or forming. [A.S. breovan; cf. Ger. brauen, which, like Fr. brasser, is said to be from Low L. braxare, which is perh. from Celt. brag, malt.] Brewer, broo'er, n. one who brews.
- Brewery, broo'er-i, n. a place for brewing.
- Brewing, broo'ing, n. the act of making liquor from malt : the quantity brewed at once.
- ribe, brīb, *n.* something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct: Bribe, allurement. -v.t. to influence by a bribe. [Fr. bribe, a lump of bread-Celt. as in W. briwo, to break, briw, a fragment.]

Briber, brīb'er, n. one who bribes. [bribes.

Bribery, brīb'er-i, n. the act of giving or taking

- Brick, brik, n. an oblong or square piece of burned clay: a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick .-v.t. to lay or pave with brick. [Fr. brique, from root of Break. 1
- Brickbat, brik'bat, n. a piece of brick. [Brick and Bat, an implement for striking with.]
- Brick-kiln, brik'-kil, n. a kiln in which bricks are burned.
- Bricklayer, brik'lā-er, n. one who lays or builds with bricks .- n. Brick laying.
- Bridal, brīd'al, n. a marriage feast : a wedding.— adj. belonging to a bride, or a wedding : nuptial. [Bride, and Ale, a feast.]
- Bride, brīd, n. a woman about to be married : a woman newly married. [A.S. bryd; Ice. brudr, Ger. braut, a bride; W. priod, one married.] Bridecake, brīd'kāk, n. the bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding. [apartment.
- Bride-chamber, brīd'-chām'ber, n. the nuptial
- Bridegroom, brid'grööm, n. a man about to be married : a man newly married.—Bride'maid, Bride's'maid, Bride'man, Bride's'man, attendants at a wedding. [A.S. brydguma-guma, a man.]
- Bridewell, brīd'wel, *n*. a house of correction. [From a palace near St Bride's Well in London, afterwards used as a house of correction.]
- Bridge, brij, n. a structure raised across a river, &c. : anything like a bridge.—v.t. to build a bridge over. [A.S. bricg; Ger. brücke, Ice. bryggja.]

- Bridle, brī'dl, n. the instrument on a horse's head, by which it is controlled : any curb or restraint.-v.t. to put on or manage by a bridle : to check or restrain .- v.i. to hold up the head proudly or affectedly. [A.S. bridel; O. Ger. bridel, whence Fr. bride.] [horsemen.
- Bridle-path, brī'dl-päth, n. a path or way for Brief, brēf, adj., short: concise <u>adv</u>. Brief'ly. -n. Brief'ness.
- Brief, bref, n. a short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a writ: a short statement of any kind. [Fr. bref-L. brevis, short.]
- Briefless, bref'les, adj. without a brief.
- Brier, bri'er, n. a prickly shrub: a common name for the wild rose.—adj. Bri'ery. [M. E. brere, -A.S. brer, Ir. briar, thorn.]
- Brig, brig, n. a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.
- [Shortened from Brigantine.] Brigade, brig-ād', n. a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry, and commanded by a general-officer, two or more of which form a division .- v.t. to form into [Fr. brigade-It. brigata-Low L. brigades. briga, strife.]
- Brigadier, brig-a-der', Brigadier-general, briga-dēr'-jen'er-al, n. a general-officer of the lowest
- grade, who has command of a brigade. Brigand, brig'and, n. a robber or freebooter. [Fr.—It. brigante—briga, strife.] [ing.
- Brigandage, brig'and-āj, *n*. freebooting : plunder-Brigandine, brig'an-dīn, *n*. a coat of mail.
- [Fr.; so called because worn by *brigands*.] Brigantine, brig'an-tīn, *n.* a small light vessel or brig. [From Brigand, because such a vessel was used by pirates.
- Bright, brīt, adj., shining: full of light: clear: beautiful: clever: illustrious.-adv. Bright'ly. -n. Bright'ness. [A.S. beorht, briht; cog. with Goth. bairnts, clear, Gr. phlego, L. flagro, to flame, flamma = flag-ma, Sans. bhraj, to shine.] Brighten, brit'n, v.t. to make bright or brighter:
- to make cheerful or joyful : to make illustrious. -v.i. to grow bright or brighter : to clear up.
- Brill, bril, n. a fish of the same kind as the turbot, *brith-el*, dim. of *brith*, speckled, cognate with Gael. *breac*, speckled, a trout. See **Brock**.]
- Brilliant, brilyant, adj. speckled, a trout. See Block.] splendid.—n. a diamond of the finest cut.—adv. Brilliantly.—ns. Brill'ancy, Brill'anthess. [Fr. brillant, pr.p. of briller, to shine, which, like Ger. brille, an eyeglass, is from Low L. beryllus, a beryl.]
- Brim, brim, n. the margin or brink of a river or lake: the upper edge of a vessel. -v.t. to fill to the brim.-v.i. to be full to the brim :-pr.p. brimm'ing ; pa.p. brimmed. [A.S. brim, surge, surf, the margin of the sea where it sounds; conn. with O. Ger. bræmen, to hum, L. fremere, to roar.
- Brimful, brim'fool, adj. full to the brim.
- Brimmer, brim'er, n. a bowl full to the brim or top.
- Brimstone, brim'ston, n. sulphur. [Lit. burning stone; from A.S. bryne, a burning-byrnan, to burn, and Stone; cf. Ger. brnstein.] Brinded, brin'ded, Brin'dled, adj. marked with spots or streaks. [See Brand.]
- Brine, brin, n. salt-water: the sea. [A.S. bryne, a burning; applied to salt liquor, from its burning, biting quality.]
- Bring, bring, v.t. to fetch: to carry: to procure: to draw or lead.—pa.t. and pa.p. brought (brawt).-Bring about, to bring to pass, effect.

-Bring down, to humble.-Bring forth, to give birth to, produce .- Bring to, to check the course of, as a ship, by trimming the sails so as to counteract each other. [A.S. bringan, to

- carry, to bring; allied perh. to **Bear**.] Brink, bringk, *n*. the edge or border of a steep place or of a river. [Dan. brink, declivity; Ice. bringr, hillock.] [sea : salt.
- Briny, brīn'i, adj. pertaining to brine or to the
- Bring, brin, *adj.* pertaining to brite of to the Bring, brisk, *adj.* full of life and spirit: active: effervescing, as liquors.—*adv.* Brisk'ly.—*n.* Brisk'ness. [W. *brysg.*, nimble, *brys.*, haste. Other forms are Frisk, Fresh.] Brisket, brisk'et, *n.* the breast of an animal: the
- part of the breast next to the ribs. [Fr. brechet, brichet—W. brysced.]
- Bristle, bris'l, n. a short, stiff hair, as of swine. -w.i. to stand erect, as bristles. [A.S. byrst; Scot. birse; cog. with Ger. borste, [ce. burst.] Bristly, bris'li, adj. set with bristles: rough.-
- n. Brist'liness.
- Britannia-metal, brit-an'i-a-met'l, n. a metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, &c. for Great Britain : British.
- Britannic, brit-an'ik, adj. pertaining to Britannia British, brit'ish, adj. pertaining to Great Britain or its people.
- Briton, brit'on, n. a native of Britain.
- Brittle, brit'l, adj., apt to break: easily broken. -n. Brittleness. [A.S. breotan, to break.]
- Broach, broch, v.t. to pierce as a cask, to tap: to open up or begin: to utter. [Fr. brocher, to pierce, broche, an iron pin-Lat. brocchus, a projecting tooth.]
- Broad, brawd, adj. wide: large, free or open: coarse, indelicate. adv. Broad'ly. n. Broad' ness. [A.S. brad, Goth. braids.]
- **Broad-arrow**, brawd'-ar'ō, n. a mark, thus ( $\Lambda$ ) stamped on materials used in the royal dockyards
- Broadbrim, brawd'brim, n. a hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers : (collog.) a Ouaker.
- Broadcast, brawd'kast, adj. scattered or sown abroad by the hand : dispersed widely.-adv. by throwing at large from the hand.
- Broad church, brawd church, n. a party in the Church of England holding broad or liberal views of Christian doctrine.
- Broadcloth, brawd'kloth, n. a fine kind of woollen fulled cloth, wider than twenty-nine inches.
- Broaden, brawd'n, v.t. to make broad or broader. -v.i. to grow broad or extend in breadth.
- Broad-gauge, brawd'-gāj, n. a distance of six or seven feet between the rails of a railway, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 81 in.
- Broadside, brawd'sīd, n. the side of a ship: all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge: a sheet of paper printed on one side. [with a broad blade.

Broadsword, brawd'sord, n. a cutting sword

- Brobdingnagian, brob-ding-nā'ji-an, n. an inhabitant of the fabulous region of Brobdingnag in Gulliver's Travels, the people of which were of great stature, hence a gigantic person.-adj. gigantic.
- Brocade, brok-ād', n. a silk stuff on which figures are wrought. [It. broccato, Fr. brocart, from It. broccare, Fr. brocher, to prick ; from root of Broach.]
- Brocaded, brok-ād'ed, adj. woven or worked in the manner of brocade : dressed in brocade.

- Broccoli, brok'o-li, n. a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It., pl. of broccolo, a sprout, dim. of brocco, a skewer, a shoot-root of Broach.]
- Brochure, bro-shoor', n. a pamphlet. [Lit. a small book stitched, Fr.-brocher, to stitchbroche, a needle. See Broach.]
- Brock, brok, n. a badger, an animal with a black and white streaked face. [From the Celtic, as in Gael. broc, a badger, which is from Gael. breac, speckled.]
- Brog, brog, n. a pointed steel instrument used by joiners for piercing holes in wood. [Gael. brog, a pointed instrument, as an awl; W. procio, to stab.]
- Brogue, brog, n. a stout coarse shoe : a dialect or manner of pronunciation, esp. the Irish. [Ir.
- and Gael. brog, a shoe.] Broider, broid'er, Broidery, broid'er-i. Same as Embroider, Embroidery.
- Broil, broil, n. a noisy quarrel: a confused dis-turbance. [Fr. brouiller, to break out, to rebel, prob. from the Celtic.]
- Broil, broil, v.t. to cook over hot coals .- v.i. to be greatly heated. [Ety. dub.]
- Broke, brök, pa.t. and old pa.p. of Break. Broken, brökn, p.adj. rent asunder: infirm: humbled. [From Break.]
- Broken-hearted, bro'kn-härt'ed, adj. crushed
- with grief: greatly depressed in spirit. Broker, brok'er, n. one employed to buy and sell for others. [M. E. brocour-A.S. brucan, Ger. brauchen, to use, to profit.] Brokerage, brok'er-āj, n. the business of a
- broker: the commission charged by a broker.
- Bromide, brom'id, n. a combination of bromine with a base.
- Bromine, brom'in, n. an elementary body closely allied to iodine, so called from its disagreeable smell. [Gr. bromos, a disagreeable odour.]
- Bronchiæ, brongk'i-ā, n.pl. a name given to the ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs .- adj. Bronch'ial. [Gr. bronchos, the windpipe.] [bronchiæ.

Bronchitis, brongk-ī'tis, n. inflammation of the Bronze, bronz, n. a mixture of copper and tin

- used in various ways since the most ancient times: anything cast in bronze: the colour of bronze : impudence. - v.t. to give the appearance of bronze to : to harden. [Fr.-It. bronzo; conn. with bruno, brown, and root bren, to burn.]
- Brooch, broch, n. an ornamental pin for fastening any article of dress. [Fr. broche, a spit. See Broach.]
- Brood, brood, v.i. to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch: to cover, as with wings: to think anxiously for a long time.-v.t. to mature or cherish with care. -n. something bred : off-spring : the number hatched at once. [A.S. brid, a young one, esp. a young bird, from root of Breed.1
- Brood-mare, brood'-mar, n. a mare kept for breeding. [breaking forth.] Brook, brook, n. a small stream. [A.S. broc, water
- Brook, brook, v.t. to bear or endure. [A.S. brucan,
- to use, enjoy ; Ger. brauchen, L. fruor, fruc-tus.] Brooklet, brook/let, n. a little brook.
- Broom, broom, n. a wild evergreen shrub: a besom made of its twigs. [A.S. brom.]
  Broomstick, broom'stik, n. the staff or handle of
- a broom. Broth, broth, n. a kind of soup. [A.S. broth-breowan, to brew; cf. Fr. brouet, O. Ger. prot, and Gael. brod.]
- Brothel, broth'el, n. a house of ill-fame. [Fr.

bordel-O. Fr. borde, a hut, from the boards of which it was made.]

- Brother, bruth'er, n. a male born of the same parents: any one closely united with or resem-bling another : a fellow-creature. [A.S. brodhor; cog. with Ger. bruder, Gael. brathair, Fr. frère, L. frater. Sans. bhratri; from root bhar, to bear, and hence brother orig. meant one who supports the family after the father's death.]
- Brother-german, bruth'er-jer'man, n. a brother having the same father and mother, in contra-
- distinction to one by the same mother only. Brotherhood, bruth'er-hood, n. the state of being a brother : an association of men for any purpose. Brother-in-law, bruth'er-in-law, n. the brother of
- a husband or wife : a sister's husband.
  - Brother-like, bruth'er-līk, Brotherly, bruth'er-li, adj. like a brother: kind: affectionate.
  - Brougham, broo'am or broom, n. a one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham.

  - **Brought**, brawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Bring. Brow, brow, *n*. the ridge over the eyes : the forehead : the edge of a hill. [A.S. bra; Ice. brun, Scot. brae, a slope ; conn. with Gr. ophrys.]
  - Browbeat, brow'bet, v.t. to bear down with stern looks or speech : to bully.
  - Brown, brown, adj. of a dark or dusky colour inclining to red or yellow.-n. a dark reddish colour. -v.t. to make brown or give a brown colour to. -adj. Brown'ish. -n. Brown'ness. [A.S. brun-A.S. byrnan, to burn.]
  - Brownie, brown'i, n. in Scotland, a kind of goodnatured domestic spirit.
  - Brown-study, brown'-stud'i, n. gloomy reverie : absent-mindedness.
  - Browse, browz, v.t. and v.i. to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants. [O. Fr. brouster (Fr. brouter) -broust, a sprout ; also Celt. See Brush.]
  - Bruin, broo'in, n. a bear, so called from its brown colour. [Dut. bruin, Ger. brann, brown.]
  - Bruise, brooz, v.t., to break or crush: to reduce to small fragments. -n. a wound made by anything heavy and blunt. [O. Fr. bruiser, from O. Ger. bresten, to burst.]
  - Bruiser, brooz'er, *n*. one that bruises : a boxer.
  - Bruit, broot, n. something noised abroad: a Bruntle, broon, *in someting nonced and area in rumour or report.* [Fr. bruit—Fr. bruite; cf. Low L. brugitus, Gr. bruchō, to roar; prob. imitative.] Bruntle, broon-e<sup>i</sup>, n. a girl with a brown or dark complexion. [Fr. dim. of brun, brown.]

  - Brunt, brunt, n. the heat or shock of an onset or contest: the force of a blow. [Ice. bruni; Ger. brunst, heat. See Burn.]
  - Brush, brush, n. an instrument for removing dust, usually made of bristles, twigs, or feathers : a kind of hair-pencil used by painters : brushwood: a skirmish or encounter: the tail of a fox.-v.t. to remove dust, &c. from by sweeping : to touch lightly in passing : (with off) remove.-v.i. to move over lightly. [Fr. brosse, a brush, brushwood-O. Ger. brusta (Ger. bürste), acc. to Brachet, orig. heather, broom. See Browse.]
  - Brushwood, brush'wood, n. rough, close bushes: a thicket.
  - Brusque, broosk, adj. blunt, abrupt in manner, rude.-n. Brusque ness. [Fr. brusque, rude. See Brisk.]
  - Brussels-sprouts, brus'elz-sprowts, n.pl. a variety of the common cabbage with sprouts like miniature cabbages. [From Brussels, whence the seeds were imported.]

- Brutal, broot'al, adj. like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman.-adv. Brut'ally.-n. Brutal'ity.
- Brutalise, broot'al-īz, Brut'ify, broot'i-fī, v.t. to make like a brute, to degrade.
- Brute, broot, adj. belonging to the lower animals : irrational: stupid: rude.—n. one of the lower animals. [Fr. brut-L. brutus, dull, irrational.] Brutish, broot'ish, adj. brutal: (B.) unwise.-
- adv. Brut'ishly.-n. Brut'ishness
- Bryony, bri'o-ni, n. a wild climbing plant. [L. bryonia, Gr. bryonē, perhaps from bryo, to burst forth with, to grow rapidly.]
- Bubble, bub'l, n. a bladder of water blown out with air: anything empty: a cheating scheme. -v.i. to rise in bubbles. [Dim. of the imita-tive word blob; cf. Dut. bobbel, L. bulla, a bubble.]
- Buccaneer, Bucanier, buk-an-er', n. the buccancers were pirates in the West Indies during the seventeenth century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly. [F. boucaner, to smoke meat-Carib boucan, a wooden gridiron. The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a boucan after the manner of the natives, and were hence called boucaniers.]
- Buck, buk, n. the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit : a dashing young fellow. [A.S. buc, bucca; Ger. bock, a he-goat.] Buck, buk, v.t. to soak or steep in lye, a process
- in bleaching.—*n.* lye in which clothes are bleached. [From the Celt., as in Gael. *buac*, cowdung, used in bleaching—bo, a cow; Ger. beuchen, &c., from the same source.]
- Bucket, buk'et, n. a vessel for drawing or holding water, &c. [A.S. buc, a pitcher; prob. from Gael. bucaid, a bucket.]
- Buckle, buk'l, n. an instrument for fastening shoes and other articles of dress. -v.t. to fasten with a buckle: to prepare for action: to engage in close fight .- v.i. to bend or bulge out : to engage with zeal. [Fr. boucle, the boss of a shield, a ring-Low L. buccula, dim. of bucca, a cheek.] Buckler, buk'ler, n. a shield with a buckle or central boss. [Fr. bouclier-Low L. buccula.]
- Buckram, buk'ram, n. coarse cloth stiffened with dressing.-adj. made of buckram: stiff: precise. [O. Fr. boqueran—O. Ger. boc, a goat; such stuff being made orig. of goats' hair.] Buckskin, buk'skin, n. a kind of leather:—pl.
- breeches made of buckskin.-adj. made of the skin of a buck.
- Buckwheat, buk'hwēt, n. a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds like the kernels of beech-
- Inter-contect seeds like the kernels of obech-nuts. [A. S. bôc, beech, and Wheat; Ger. buck-weizen-buche, beech, weizen, corn.] Bucolic, al, bü-kol'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral.-m. a pastoral poem. [L. bucolicus-Gr. boukolikos-boukolos, a herdsman, from bous, an ox, and perh. the root of L. *colo*, to tend.] Bud, bud, *n*. the first shoot of a tree or plant.-
- v.i. to put forth buds: to begin to grow.—v.t. to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree: -pr.p. budd'ing ; pa.p. budd'ed. [From a Low Ger. root, as in Dut. bot, a bud. See Button.]
- Buddhism, bood'izm, n. the religion of the greater part of Central and E. Asia, so called from the title of its founder, 'the Buddha,' 'the wise.'

- Buddhist, bodd'ist, n. a believer in Buddhism Budge, buj, v.i. to move off or stir. [Fr. bouger —It. bulicare, to boil, to bubble—L. bullire.]
- Budget, buj'et, n. a sack with its contents: annual statement of the finances of the British

nation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Fr. bougette, dim. of bouge, a pouch-L. bulga, a word of Gallic origin-root of Bag.]

- Buff, buf, n. a leather made from the skin of the buffalo: the colour of buff, a light yellow: -pl. a regiment so named from their buff-coloured
- facings. [Fr. buffle, a buffalo.] Buffalo, buf'a-lo, n. a large kind of ox, generally wild. [Sp. bufalo-L. bubalus, Gr. boubalos, the wild ox-bous, an ox.]
- Buffer, buf'er, n. a cushion to deaden the 'buff' or concussion, as in railway carriages.
- Buffet, buf'et, n. a blow with the fist, a slap.w.t. to strike with the hand or fist: to contend against. [O. Fr. *bufet-bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; conn. with Puff, Buffon.] Buffet, buffet, *n*. a kind of sideboard. [Fr.
- Bulley, but et, *n*. a kind buffet; orig. unknown.] Buffoon, buf-oon', *n*. one who amuses by jests, grimaces, &c.: a clown. [Fr. bouffon-It. buffare, to jest, (*lit.*) to puff out the cheeks.]
- Buffoonery, buf-oon eri, n. the practices of a buffoon : ludicrous or vulgar jesting. Bug, bug, n. an object of terror; applied loosely
- to certain insects, esp. to one that infests houses and beds. [W. bwg, a hobgoblin.]
- Bugbear, bug'bār, n., an object of terror, gener-ally imaginary.—adj. causing fright. Buggy, bug'i, n. a light one-horse chaise. Bugie, bū'gi, Bugle-horn, bū'gl-horn, n. a hunt-

- Bughe, bughe, bugher way, bugher way, and print, *w. a* numering-horn, orig, a buffalo-horn; a keyed horn of rich tone. [O. Fr.—L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox.]
   Buhl, bül, *n.* unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into patterns for inlaying: furniture ornamented with such. [From Boule, the name of an Italian wood-carver who introduced it into France in the time of Louis XIV.]
- Build, bild, v.t. to erect, as a house: to form or construct. -v.i. to depend (on) : -pa.p. built or build'ed. -n. construction : make. [O. Swed. bylja, to build; Dan. bol; A.S. bold, a house.]
- Builder, bild'er, n. one who builds.
- Building, bild'ing, *n*. the art of erecting houses, &c. : anything built : a house.
- Built, bilt, p.adj. formed or shaped.
- Bulb, bulb, n. an onion-like root.-v.i. to form bulbs : to bulge out or swell.-adjs. Bulbed, Bul'bous.
- Bulbul, bool'bool, n. the Persian nightingale.
- Bulge, bulj, n. the bilge or widest part of a cask. v.i. to swell out. [A.S. belgan, to swell ; Gael.
- bolg, to swell. See Bilge, Belly, Bag, &c.] Bulk, bulk, n. magnitude or size: the greater part: (of a ship) the whole cargo in the hold. [A form of Bulge.]
- Bulkhead, bulk'hed, n. a partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another.
- [Bulk = balk, a beam.] [n. Bulk'iness. Bulky, bulk'i, adj. having bulk: of great size.— Bull, bool, n. the male of the ox kind: a sign of
- the zodiac.—*adj.* denoting largeness of size— used in composition, as bull-trout. [From an A.S. word, found only in dim. *bulluca*, a little
- bull—A.S. *bellan*, to bellow.] Bull, bool, *n*. an edict of the pope which has his seal affixed. [L. bulla, a knob, anything rounded
- by art: later, a leaden seal.] Bull, bool, n. a ludicrous blunder in speech. [Perh. in sarcastic allusion to the pope's bulls.]
- Bull-baiting, bool'-bāt'ing, n. the sport of baiting
- or exciting bulls with dogs. [See Bait.] Bulldog, bool'dog, n. a kind of dog of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls. Bullet, bool'et. n. a ball of lead for loading small

- Bulletin, bool'e-tin, n. an official report of public news. [Fr.-It. bulletino, dim. of bulla, a seal, because issued with the seal or stamp of authority. See Bull, an edict.]
- Bullet-proof, bool'et-proof, adj. proof against bullets. [amusement in Spain.
- Bullfight, bool'fit, *n*. bull-baiting, a popular Bullfinch, bool'finsh, *n*. a species of finch a little larger than the common linnet. [Acc. to Wedgwood, prob. a corr. of bud-finch, from its destroy-
- ing the buds of fruit-trees.] Bullion, bool'yun, *n*. gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise. [Ety. dub.]
- Bullock, bool'ok, n. an ox or castrated bull. [A.S. bulluca, a calf or young bull. See Bull.]
- Bull's-eye, boolz'-ī, n. the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest, and usually round.
- Bulltrout, bool'trowt, n. a large kind of trout, nearly allied to the salmon.
- nearly anie to the samon. Bully, bool'i, n., a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow. -v.i. to bluster. -v.t. to threaten in a noisy way: -pr.p. bull'ying; pa.p. bull'ied. [Dut, bulderen, to bluster; Low Ger. buller-brook, a noisy blustering fellow.] Bulrush, bool'rush, n. a large strong rush, which memory much bool or in waters
- grows on wet land or in water.
- Bulwark, bool'wark, n. a fortification or rampart : any means of defence or security. [From a Teut. root, seen in Ger. bollwerk-root of Bole,
- trunk of a tree, and Ger. *vuerk*, work.] Burn, burn, v.i. to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee:-pr.p. burm'ing; pa.p. bummed'. [Bum = boom, from the sound.] Bumbailiff, bum'bāl'if, *n*. an under-bailiff.
- Bumble-bee, bum'bl-be, n. a large kind of bee that makes a bumming or humming noise : the hum-ble-bee. [M. E. bumble, freq. of Bum, and Bee.] Bumboat, bumble, n. boat for carrying provisions to a ship. [Dut. bum-boot, for bunboot, a bo t
- with a bun, or receptacle for keeping fish alive.]
- Bump, bump, v.i. to make a heavy or loud noise. -v.t. to strike with a dull sound: to strike against.—n. a dull, heavy blow: a thump: a hump caused by a blow: the noise of the bittern. [W. *pumpio*, to thump, *pump*, a round mass, a bump; from the sound.]
- Bumper, bump'er, n. a cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim. [A corr. of bom-bard, bumbard, a large drinking-vessel.]
   Bumpkin, bump'kin, n. an awkward, clumsy
- rustic : a clown. [Dut. boom, a log, and dim. -kin.]
- Bun, bun, n. a kind of sweet cake. [O. Fr. bugne, a kind of fritters, a form of bigne, a swelling, and found also in *beignet*, a fritter; cf. Scot. bannock; conn. with Bunion and Bunch, the orig. meaning being a swelling.]
- Bunch, bunsh, n. a number of things tied together or growing together: a cluster: something in the form of a tuft or knot. -v.i. to swell out in a bunch. [O. Sw. and Dan. bunke, Ice. bunki, a heap-O. Sw. bunga, to strike, to swell out.]
- Bunchy, bunsh'i, adj. growing in bunches or like a bunch.
- Bundle, bun'dl, n. a number of things loosely bound together. -v.t. to bind or tie into bundles. [A.S. byndel-from the root of Bind.]
- Bung, bung, n. the stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork.-v.t. to stop up with a bung.
- [Ety. dub.] Bungalow, bung'ga-lō, n. a country-house in India. [Pers., 'belonging to Bengal.']

#### Burgomaster

- arms. [Fr. boulet, dim. of boule, a ball-L. Bungle, bung'l, n. anything clumsily done: a bulla. See Bull, an edict.] ward manner.—v.t. to make or mend clumsly, awk-to manage awkwardly.—n. Bungl'er. [Perh. freq. of bang; cf. O. Sw. bunga, to strike, bangla, to work ineffectually.]
  - Bunion, bun'yun, n. a lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [From root of Bun.]
  - Bunting, bunt'ing, n. a thin woollen stuff of which ships' colours are made: a kind of bird. [Ety. dub.]
  - **Buoy**, bwoi, *n*. a floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, &c.-v.t. to fix buoys or marks: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain. [Dut. *boei*, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman, *boie*), from O. L. *boia*, a collar of leather—L. *bos*, ox.]
  - Buoyancy, bwoi'an-si, n. capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air: specific lightness: (fig.) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness.
  - Buoyant, bwoi'ant, adj. light : cheerful.
  - Bur, Burr, bur, n. the prickly seed-case or head If, Buil, buil, we the pickty sectrates of head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes: the rough sound of r pronounced in the throat. [Prob. E., but with cognates in many lang., as Swed. borre, a sea-urchin, L. burre, trash-from a root signifying rough.]
  - Burbot, burbot, n. a fresh-water fish, like the eel, having a longish beard on its lower jaw. [Fr. barbote-L. barba, a beard.]
  - Burden, bur'dn, n. a load : weight : cargo : that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear. -v.t. to load : to oppress : to encumber. [A.S. byrthen-beran, to bear.]
  - Burden, bur'dn, *n*. part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain. [Fr. bourdon, a humming tone in music—Low L. burdo, a drone
  - or non-working bee.] Burdensome, bur'dn-sum, adj. heavy : oppressive. Burdock, bur'dok, n. a dock with a bur or prickly head.
  - Bureau, būr'o, n. a writing-table or chest of drawers, orig. covered with dark cloth : a room or office where such a table is used : a depart-ment for the transacting of public business :--pl. Bureaux, būr'o, Bureaus, būr'oz. [O. Fr. burel, coarse russet cloth-L. burrus, dark red ; cf. Gr. pyrrhos, flame-coloured—pyr = Fire.]
  - Bureaucracy, būr-õ'kras-i, n. government by officials appointed by the ruler, as opposed to self-government or government by parliamentary majority. [Bureau and Gr. krato, to govern.]
  - Bureaucratic, būr-ō-krat'ik, adj. relating to, or having the nature of a bureaucracy.
  - Burgage, burg'aj, n. a system of tenure in boroughs, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements. Burgamot, bur'ga-mot, n. Same as Bergamot. Burgeon, bur'jun, v.i. Same as Bourgeon.

- Burgess, burjes, Burgher, burg'er, n. an inhabitant of a borough: a citizen or freeman : a magistrate of certain towns.
- Burgh, bur'o or burg, n.-adj. Bur'ghal.
- Burglar, burg'lar, n. one who breaks into a house
- Burglar, burg lar, n. one who breaks into a nouse by night to steal. [Fr. bourg, town (-Ger, burg, E. Borough), O. Fr. lerss-L. latro, a robber.]
   Burglary, burg'lar-i, n. breaking into a house by night to rob.-adj. Burglar'ious.-adv. Burg-lar'daught. lar'iously.
- Burgomaster, burg'o-mast'er, n. the chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch burgh, answering to the English term mayor. [Dut. burgemeester -burg, and meester, a master.]

- Burgundy, bur'gun-di, n. a French wine, so called
- from *Burgundy*, the district where it is made. Burial, ber i-al, *n*. the act of placing a dead body in the grave; interment. [A.S. *birgels*, a tomb. See Bury.]
- Burin, bur'in, n. a kind of chisel used by engravers. [Fr.; from root of Bore.]
- Burke, burk, v.t. to murder, esp. by stifling: hence, (fig.) to put an end to quietly. [From Burke, an Irishman who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies of his victims for dissection.]
- Burlesque, bur-lesk', n. (lit.) a jesting or ridiculing: a ludicrous representation .- adj. jocular : comical.-v.t. to turn into burlesque : to ridicule. [Fr.—It. burlesco; prob. from Low L. burra, a flock of wool, a trifle.] Burly, burli, adj. bulky and vigorous : boisterous.
- -n. Burliness. [Prob. Celt., as in Gael. borr, a knob, borrail = burly, swaggering.]
- Burn, burn, v.t. to consume or injure by fire .-v.i. to be on fire: to feel excess of heat: to be inflamed with passion :-- pa.p. burned' or burnt. --n. a hurt or mark caused by fire.-- To burn one's fingers, to suffer from interfering in other's affairs, from embarking in speculations, &c. [A.S. byrnan; Ger. brennen, to burn; akin to L. ferveo, to glow.]
- Burner, burn'er, n. the part of a lamp or gas-jet from which the flame arises.
- Burning-glass, burn'ing-glas, n. a glass so formed as to concentrate the sun's rays.
- Burnish, burn'ish, v.t. to polish : to make bright by rubbing.—n. polish : lustre. [Fr. brunir, to make brown—root of Brown.]
- Burnisher, burn'ish-èr, *n*. an instrument employed in burnishing.
- Burnt-offering, burnt'-of'er-ing, n. something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice. Burr, bur, n. Same as Bur.
- **Burrow**, bur'ō, *n*. a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for *shelter* or *defence*.—v.i. to make holes underground as rabbits : to dwell in a concealed place. [A doublet of Borough-A.S. beorgan, to protect.]
- Bursar, burs'ar, n. one who keeps the *purse*, a treasurer: in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowment. [Low L. bursarius-bursa, a purse-Gr. byrsē, skin or leather.] [paid to a bursar.
- Bursary, burs'ar-i, n. in Scotland, the allowance Burst, burst, v.t. to break into pieces: to break open suddenly or by violence .- v.i. to fly open or break in pieces: to break forth or away :pa.t. and pa.p. burst.-n. a sudden outbreak. [A.S. berstan; Ger. bersten, Gael. brisd, to break.
- Burthen, bur'thn, n. and v.t. Same as Burden.
- Bury, ber'i, v.t. to hide in the ground : to place in the grave, as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance: -pr.p. bur'ying; pa.p. buried. [A.S. byrgan, to bury; Ger. bergen, to hide.]
- Burying-ground, ber'i-ing-grownd, Buryingplace, ber'i-ing-plas, n. ground set apart for burying the dead : a graveyard.
- Bush, boosh, n. a shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape : any wild uncultivated country, esp. at the Cape or in Australia. [M. E. busk, busch; from a Teut. root found in
- Ger. busch, Low L. boscus, Fr. bois.] Bush, boosh, n. the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works. [Dut. bus -L. buxus, the box-tree.]

- Bushel, boosh'ei, n. a dry measure of 8 gallons, for measuring grain, &c. [O. Fr. *boissel*, from the root of Box.]
- Bushman, boosh'man, n. a settler in the uncleared land of America or the colonies, a woodsman: one of a savage race in South Africa.
- Bush-ranger, boosh'-ranj-er, n. in Australia, a lawless fellow, often an escaped criminal, who takes to the bush and lives by robbery.
- Bushy, boosh'i, adj. full of bushes: thick and spreading.—n. Bush'iness. Busily, biz'i-li, adv. in a busy manner.
- Business, biz'nes, n. employment : engagement : trade, profession, or occupation : one's concerns or affairs : a matter or affair.
- **Busk**, busk, v.t. or v.i. to prepare : to dress one's self. [Ice. bua, to prepare, and -sk, contr. of sik, the recip. pron. == self.]
- Busk, busk, n. the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays. [A form of **Bust**.] **Buskin**, busk'in, *n*. a kind of half-boot with high
- heels worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy: hence, the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy.-adj. Busk'ined, dressed in buskins, noting tragedy, tragic. [Ety. dub.] Buss, bus, n. a rude or playful kiss.—v.t. to kiss,
- esp. in a rude or playful manner. [M. E. bass, prob. from O. Ger. bussen, to kiss. but modified by Fr. baiser, to kiss, from L. basium, a kiss.]
- Bust, bust, n. the human body from the head to the waist: a sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. buste-Low L. bustum.] Bustard, bus'tard, n. a genus of large, heavy birds, akin to the ostrich family, and of which
- the Great Bustard is the largest of European land-birds. [Fr. bistard, corr. from L. avis tarda, slow bird, from the slowness of its flight.]
- Bustle, bus', v.i., to busy one's self: to be active.
  -n. hurried activity: stir: tumult. [M. E. buskle, prob. from A.S. bysig, busy.]
  Busy, biz'i, adj. fully employed : active : diligent :
- meddling .- v.t. to make busy: to occupy :pr.p. busying (biz'i-ing); pa.p. busied (biz'id) .-
- adv. Bus'ily. [A.S. bysig.] Busybody, biz'i-bod-i, n. one busy about others' affairs, a meddling person.
- But, but, prep. or conj. without: except: besides: only: yet: still. [A.S. butan, biutan, without be, by, and utan, out-near and yet outside.] But, but, n. Same as Butt.
- Butcher, booch'er, *n*. one whose business is to slaughter animals for food: one who delights in bloody deeds .- v.t. to slaughter animals for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly. [Fr. boucher, orig. one who kills he-goats-bouc, a he-goat ; allied to E. buck.]
- Butcher-meat, booch'er-met, n. the flesh of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls, and game.
- Butchery, booch'er-i, n. great or cruel slaughter: a slaughter-house or shambles.
- Butler, but'ler, n. a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, &c.-n. But'lership. [Norm. Fr. butuiller, Fr. bouteiller-bouteille, a bottle.]
- Butt, but, v.i. and v.t., to strike with the head, as a goat, &c. -n. the thick and heavy end: a push with the head of an animal: a mark to be shot at: one who is made the object of ridicule. [O. Fr. *boter*, to push, strike, from O. Ger. *bozen*, to strike (see Beat).]
- Butt, but, n. a large cask: a wine-butt = 126 [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather. See **Boot**, of which it is a doublet. Cf. A.S. *bytte*, a bottle.]

- Butt-end, but'-end, n. the striking or heavy end : the stump. [See Butt, to strike.]
- from cream by churning.—v.t. to spread over with butter. [A.S. buter; Ger. butter; both from L. butyrum-Gr. boutyron-bous, ox,
- tyros, cheese.] Buttercup, but'ér-kup, n. a plant of the crowtoot genus, with a cup-like flower of a golden yellow, like butter.
- Butterfly, but'er-fl, n. the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects, so called perh. from the *butter*-like colour of one of the species.
- Butterine, but'er en, n. an artificial fatty com-pound, sold as a substitute for butter.
- Buttermilk, but'er-milk, n. the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the
- cream by churning. Buttery, but'er-i, n. a storeroom in a house for provisions, especially liquors. [Fr. bonteillerie, lit. 'place for bottles.' See Butler, Bottle.]
- Buttock, but'ok, n. the rump or protuberant part of the body behind. [Dim. of Butt, end.] Button, but'n, n. a knob of metal, bone, &c.,
- used to fasten the dress by means of a buttonhole: the knob at the end of a foil. -v.t. to fasten by means of buttons. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push; cf. W. botwm, a button.]
- Buttress, but'res, *n*. a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall: any support or prop.—*v.t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress. [Prob. from O. Fr. bretesche, a battlement.]
- Buxom, buks'um, adj. yielding, elastic: gay, lively, jolly. [M. E. buksum, pliable, obedient -A.S. bugan, to bow, yield, and affix some.]
- Buy, bī, v.t. to purchase for money: to bribe :pr.p. buy'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. bought (bawt). [A.S. bycgan; Goth. bugjan.] Buyer, bi'er, n. one who buys, a purchaser.
- Buzz, buz, v.i. to make a humming noise like bees. -v.t. to whisper or spread secretly. -n. the noise of bees and flies: a whispered report. [From the sound.]
- Buzzard, buz'ard, n. a bird of prey of the falcon family : a blockhead. [Fr. busard-L. buteo, a kind of falcon.]
- By, bi, prep. at the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, &c.-adv. denoting the agent, cause, means, &c.--adv.
  near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away.--By and by, soon, presently.--By the bye, by the way, in passing. [A.S. bi, big; Ger. bei, L. ambi, Gr. amphi, Sans. abhi.]
  By-form, bi'-form, n. a form of a word slightly varying from it. [Prep. By.]
  Bygone, bi'gon, ad', past.-n. a past event.
  Bylaw, bi'law, n. the law of a city, town, or private corroration: a supelementor law of a

- private corporation: a supplementary law or private corporation: a supplementary law or regulation. [From Ice *byar-lög*, Dan. *by-log*, town or municipal law; Scot. *bir-law*; from Ice. *bua*, to dwell. See **Bower**. *By*, town, is a suffix in many place-names. The form *by* in bylaw, esp. in its secondary meaning, is generally confused with the prep.]

- Byname, břnām, n. a nickname. [Prep. By.] Bypath, bř/päth, n. a side path. [Prep. By.] Byplay, bř/plä, n. a scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play. [Prep. By.] Byroad, bī'rōd, n. a retired sideroad.

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- Bystander, bī'stand'er, n. one who stands by or near one: hence, a looker-on.
- Byway, bī'wā, n. a private and obscure way.

- Byword, bi'wurd, n. a common saying: a proverb.
- Byzant, biz'ant, Byzantine, biz'an-tīn, n. a gold coin of the Greek empire, struck at Byzantium or Constantinople, valued at £15 sterling.

- Cab, kab, n. short for Cabriolet.
- Cab, kab, n. a Hebrew dry measure = nearly 3 pints. [Heb. kab-kabab, to hollow.]
- Cabal, ka-bal', *n*. a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself. -v.i. to form a party for a secret purpose: to plot: -pr.p.caball'ing; pa.p. caballed'. -n. Caball'er, a plotter or intriguer. [Fr. *cabale*; from Cabala.]
- Cabala, kab'a-la, n. a secret science of the Jewish Rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture.—n. Cab'alist, one versed in the cabala. [Chal. kabbel, to receive—that is, the mystic interpretation of the Scripture.]
- Cabbage, kab'āj, n. a well-known kitchen vegetable, [Fr. cabus, headed (choux cabus, a cabbage); from L. caput, the head.] Cabin, kab'in, n. a hut or cottage: a small
- room, especially in a ship.-v.t. to shut up in a
- cabin. [W. cab, caban, a rude little hut.] Cabinet, kab'in-et, n. a small room or closet: a case of drawers for articles of value: a private room for consultation-hence The Cabinet, the ministers who govern a nation, being in England the leaders of the majority in Parliament.
- Cabinet-maker, kab'in-et-māk'er, n. a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture.
- Cable, kā'bl, n. a strong rope or chain which ties anything, especially a ship to her anchor. [Fr. -Low L. caplum, a halter-capio, to hold.]
- Caboose, ka-boos', n. the kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. [Dut. kombuis, a cook's room.] Cabriolet, kab-ri-ō-lā', n. a covered carriage with
- two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr. cabriole, formerly capriole, the leap of a kid; the springing motion being implied in the name of the carriage—L. *capra*, a she-goat.] Cacao, ka-kā'o, *n*. the chocolate-tree, from the seeds
- of which chocolate is made. [Mex. kakahuatl.]
- Cachinnation, kak-in-5'shun, n., loud laughter, [L. cachinno, to laugh loudly—from the sound.] Cackle, kak'l, n. the sound made by a hen or
- goose.—v.i. to make such a sound. [E.; cog. with Dut. kakelen—from the sound.]
- Cacophony, ka-kof'ō-ni, n. a bad, disagreeable sound; discord of sounds. -adj. Cacoph'onous. [Gr. kakos, bad, phone, sound.]
- Cactus, kak'tus, n. an American plant, generally with prickles instead of leaves. [Gr.]
- Cad, kad, n. a low fellow. [Short for Cadet.]
- Cadastre, ka-das'ter, n. the head survey of the lands of a country : an ordnance survey .- adj. Cadas'tral. [F. — Low L. capitastrum, register for a poll-tax—L. caput, the head.] Cadaverous, ka-dav'er-us, adj. looking like a dead body: sickly-looking. [L. cadaver, a dead
- body-cado, to fall dead.] Caddy, kad'i, *n*. a small box for holding tea. [Malay kat'i, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]
- Cade, kad, n. a barrel or cask. [L. cadus, a cask.]
- Cadence, kā'dens, n. (uit.) a falling: the fall of the voice at the end of a sentence : tone, sound,
- modulation. [Fr.-L. *cado*, to fall.] Cadet, ka-det', *n*. the younger or youngest son: in the army, one who serves as a private in order to become an officer: a student in a military

school.-n. Cadet'ship. [Fr. cadet, formerly capdet-Low L. capitettum, dim. of caput, the head. See Captain.]

- Cadi, kā'di, *n*. a judge in Mohammedan coun-tries. [Ar. *kadhi*, a judge.]
- Caducous, ka-dū'kus, adj., falling early, as leaves or flowers. [L. caducus-cado, to fall.]
- Cæsura, Cesura, sē-zū'ra, n. a syllable cut off at the end of a word after the completion of a foot: a pause in a verse —*adj*. Cæsu'ral. [L.—*cædo*, cæsum, to cut off.]

Caffeine, kaf'e-in or kaf-ē'in, n. the active principle of coffee and tea. [Fr. cafeine. See Coffee.] Caftan, kaf'tan, n. a Persian or Turkish vest.

- Cage, kāj, n. a place of confinement: a box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals. [Fr.-L. cavea, a hollow place.]
- Cairn, kārn, n., a heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave. [Celt. carn.]
- Caitiff, ka'tif, n. a mean despicable fellow.—adj. mean, base. [O. Fr. caitif (Fr. chétif)—L.
- captivus, a captive-capio, to take.] Cajole, kajol', v.t. to coax: to cheat by flattery. -ns. Cajoler, kajol'er, Cajolery, kajol'eri, [Fr. cajoler, O. Fr. cageoler, to chatter like a bird in a Cage.]
- **Cake**, kāk, n. a piece of dough that is baked or *cooked*: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass baked hard .- v.t. to form into a cake or hard mass. -v.i to become baked or hardened. [Sw. kaka, Ger. kuchen-kochen; all borrowed from L. coquo, to cook.] Calabash, kal'a-bash, n. a vessel made of a dried
- gourd-shell: the gourd. [Sp. calabaza, the gourd-Ar. gar aybas, dried gourd.]
- Calamitous, kal-am'i-tus, adj. making wretched, disastrous.
- Calamity, kal-am'i-ti, n. a great misfortune: affliction. [Fr. calamité-L. calamitas. Ety. dub.] [grass.

- Calamus, kal'a-mus, n. an Indian sweet-scented Calash, ka-lash', n. a light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top: a hood worn by ladies to protect their bonnets. [Fr. calèche-Ger. kalesche; of Slav. origin, as Bohem. kolesa, Russ. kolo, a wheel.]
- Calcareous, kal-kā're-us, adj. like or containing chalk or lime.-n. Calca'reousness. [L. calcarius, from calx.]
- Calcine, kal-sīn' or kal'sīn, v.t. to reduce to a calx or chalky powder by the action of heat.-v.i. to become a calx or powder by heat.-n. Calcination, kal-sin-ā'shun.
- Calcium, kal'si-um, n. an elementary substance present in limestone and chalk. [L. calx, chalk.]
- Calcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, n. a style of engraving like chalk-drawing. - adj. Calcograph'ical. [L. calx, and Gr. graphe, writing-grapho, to write.
- Calculate, kal'kū-lāt, v.t. to count or reckon: to adjust. -v.i. to make a calculation: to estimate. -adj. Cal'culable. [L. calculo, to reckon by help of little stones-calculus, dim. of calx, a little stone.]
- Calculation, kal-kū-lā'shun, n. the art or process of calculating : estimate.
- Calculative, kal'kū-lāt-iv, adj. relating to calculation.
- Calculator, kal'kū-lāt-or, n. one who calculates.
- Calculus, kal'kū-lus, n. one of the higher branches of mathematics: a stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body .- pl. Calculi, kal′kū-lī.
- Caldron, kawl'dron, n. a large kettle for boiling

or *heating* liquids. [L. caldarium-calidus,

- hot-caleo, to grow hot.] Caledonian, kal-e-dō'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland.
- Calendar, kal'en-dar, n. a register of the months: an almanac: a list of criminal causes for trial. [L. calendaris, relating to the calends-calenda.]
- Calender, kal'en-der, n. (a corruption of Cylinder) a press consisting of two *rollers* for smoothing and dressing cloth: a person who calenders, properly a calendrer.-v.t to dress in a calender. [Gr. kylindros-kylindo, to roll.]
- Calends, kal'endz, *n*. among the Romans, the first day of each month. [L. calendæ-calo, Gr. kaleō, to call, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed.]
- Calenture, kal'en-tür, n. a kind of fever or deli-rium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr. and Sp.-L. caleo, to be hot.]
- Calf, käf, n. the young of the cow and of some other animals: a stupid, cowardly person. -pl. Calves, kävz. [A.S. cealf; Ger. kalb, Goth. kalbo.
- Calf, käf, n. the thick fleshy part of the leg behind. [Ice. kalfi ; perh. the same word as the precedin , the root idea being to be fat, thick.]
- Calibre, Caliber, kal'i-ber, n. the size of the bore of a gun: diameter: intellectual capacity. [Fr. calibre, the bore of a gun; It. calibro.]
- Calico, kal'i-ko, n. cotton cloth first brought from Calicut in the East Indies.
- Calif, Caliph, kā'lif or kal'if, n. the name assumed by the successors of Mohammed. [Fr.-Ar. khalifah, a successor.]
- Califate, Caliphate, kal'if-āt, n. the office, rank, or government of a calif.
- Caligraphy, Caligraphy, ka-lig'ra-fi, n., beauti-ful hand-writing. [Gr. kalos, beautiful (akin to E. hale), graphe, writing.] Calipers, kal'i-per, Caliper-compasses, kal'i-per-
- kum'pas-ez, n. compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies. [Corr. of Caliber.]
- Calisthenics, Callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks, n. exercises for the purpose of promoting graceful-ness as well as strength of body.—adj. Calisthen'ic. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, sthenos, strength.] Calix. See Calyx.

- Calk, kawk, v.t. to stuff (as if pressed with the foot) oakum into the seams of a ship to make it water-tight: to roughen a horse's shoe to keep it from slipping.-n. Calk'er. [O. Fr. cauguer -L. calcare, to tread under foot-calx, the heel.]
- Call, kawl, v.i. to cry aloud : to make a short visit. -v.t. to name: to summon: to appoint or proclaim.-n. a summons or invitation : an impulse : a demand : a short visit : a shrill whistle : the cry of a bird. [A.S. ceallian; Ice. kalla, Gr. ger-, in geryein, to proclaim.]
- **Calling**, kawling, *n*. that to which a person is *called* (by a divine voice, as it were) to devote his attention: trade: profession: occupation.
- Callosity, kal-os'i-ti, n. a hard swelling on the skin. [L. callositas—callus, hard skin.]
- Callous, kal'us, adj., hardened: unfeeling or in-sensible adv. Call'ously.—n. Call'ousness.
- Callow, kal'ō, adj. not covered with feathers : un-fledged. [A.S. calu; Dut. kaal, L. calvus, bald.]
- Calm, käm, adj. still or quiet : serene, tranquil.*n*. absence of wind : repose : serenity. -v.t. to make calm: to quiet -adv. Calm'ly .- n. Calm'ness. [Fr. calme; from Low L. cauma-Gr. kauma, noonday heat-kaio, to burn.]

fate. far: mē. her: mīne: möte: mūte: moon: then.

- Calomel, kal'o-mel, n. a preparation of mercury much used as a medicine: the *white* sublimate got by the application of heat to a mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, which is black. [Gr. kalos, fair, melas, black.]
- **Caloric**, ka-lor'ik, n., heat: the supposed principle or cause of heat. [L. calor, heat-caleo, to be hot.]
- Calorific, kal-or-if'ik, adj., causing heat: heating. -n. Calorifica'tion. [L. calor, and facio, to make.]
- Calotype, kal'o-tip, n. a kind of photography. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, typos, an image.]
- Caltrop, kal'trop, n. a plant with prickly fruit : an instrument armed with four spikes, formerly strewn in the way of an enemy's cavalry. [A.S. coltræpe.]
- Calumet, kal'ū-met, n. a kind of pipe, smoked by the American Indians, regarded as a symbol of peace. [Fr.-L. calamus, a reed.]
- Calumniate, ka-lum'ni-āt, v.t. to accuse falsely: to slander.-v.i. to spread evil reports.-ns.
- Calum'niation, Calum'niator. Calumnious, ka-lum'ni-us, *adj*. of the nature of calumny: slanderous.—*adv*. Calum/niously.
- Calumny, kal'um-ni, n. false accusation : slander. [L. calumnia-calvere, to deceive.]
- Calve, käv, v.i. to bring forth a calf. Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, n. the doctrines of Calvin, an eminent religious reformer of 16th century.
- Calvinist, kal'vin-ist, n. one who holds the doc-trines of Calvin.
- Calvinistic, kal-vin-ist'ik, Calvinistical, kal-vinist'i-kal, adj. pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.
- Calx, kalks, n., chalk or lime: the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being sub-
- jected to violent heat.—*pl.* Calxes, kalk'sēz, or Calces, kal'sēz. [L. *calx*, a stone, limestone, lime; allied to Gael. *carraig*, a rock.] Calyx, Calix, kal'iks or kā'liks, *n*. the outer *covering* or cup of a flower.—*pl.* Cal'yxes, Cal'yces, or Cal'ices. [L.; Gr. *kalyx-kalyptö*, to cover.
- Cambric, kām'brik, n. a kind of fine white linen, originally manufactured at Cambray in Flanders.
- Came, kām-did come-past tense of Come. Camel, kam'el, n. an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. [O. Fr. camel, -L. camelus-Gr. kamēlos-Heb. gamal.]
- Camellia, ka-mel'ya, n. a species of evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan. [Named from Camellus, a Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.]
- **Camelopard**, kam-el'õ-pärd or kam'el-õ-pärd, n. the giraffe. [L. camelopardalis; from Gr. kamēlos, the camel, and pardalis, the panther.]
- Camelot, kam'lot, n. See Camlet.
- Cameo, kam'ē-ō, n. a gem or precious stone, carved in relief. [It. cammeo; Fr. camée-Low L. cammæus, traced by Littré to Gr. kamnein, to work.]
- Camera, kam'er-a, Camera obscura, kam'er-a ob-skū'ra, n. an instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a white surface placed within a dark chamber or box : used in photography. [L.]
- Camerated, kam'er-at-ed, adj. divided into chambers: arched or vaulted.
- Camlet, kam'let, n. a cloth originally made of camels' hair, but now chiefly of wool and goats' hair. [Fr.-Low L. camelotum-L. camelus.]
- Camomile, Chamomile, kam'o-mīl, n. a plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine. [Gr. cham-

aimelon, the earth-apple, from the apple-like smell of its blossours-chamai, on the ground, mēlon, an apple.

- Camp, kamp, n. the ground on which an army pitch their tents : the tents of an army.-v.i. to encamp or pitch tents. [Fr. camp, a camp-L.
- campus, a plain.] Campaign, kam-pān', n. a large open field or *plain*; the time during which an army keeps the field.—v.i. to serve in a campaign. [Fr. campagne; from L. campania—campus, a field.]
- Campaigner, kam-pān'er, n. one who has served
- several campaigns. Campaniform, kam-pan'i-form, Campanulate, kam-pan'to-lat, adj., in the form of a bell, applied to flowers. [It. campana, a bell, and Form.]
- Campanile, kam-pan-ē'lā, n. Italian name for a church-tower from which bells are hung. [It.campana, a bell, also a kind of balance invented in Campania.
- Campanology, kam-pan-ol'o-ji, *n.* a discourse on, or the science of, bells or bell-ringing. [It. campana, a bell, and Gr. logos, a discourse.]
- Campestral, kam-pes'tral, adj. growing in or per-
- taining to *fields*. [L. campestris, from campus.] Camp-follower, kamp-fol'ō er, n. any one who follows in the train of an army, but takes no part in battle.
- Camphor (in B., Camphire), kam'for, n. the white, solid juice of the laurel-tree of India, China, and Japan, having a bitterish taste and a pleasant smell. [Fr. camphre-Low L. camphora-Malay kapur, chalk.] Camphorated, kam'for-āt-ed, adj. impregnated
- with camphor. [phor.
- Camphoric, kam-for'ik, *adj.* pertaining to cam-Camp-stool, kamp'-stool, *n*. a seat or stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used.
- Can, kan, v.i. to be able : to have sufficient power :
- -pa.t. Could. [A.S. cunnan, to know (how to do a thing), to be able, pres. ind. can; Goth. kunnan, Ger. können, to be able. See Know.]
- Can, kan, n. a vessel for holding liquor. [A.S. canne; cf. L. canna, a reed. Gr. kannē, a reed.] Canal, kan-al', n. an artificial watercourse for
- navigation: a duct in the body for any of its fluids. [L. canalis, a water-pipe ; akin to Sans. khan, to dig.] [lying story. [Fr.
- Canard, ka-när' or ka-närd', n. an extravagant or Canary, ka-nā'ri, n. a wine from the Canary Islands: a bird orig. from the Canary Islands.
- Cancel, kan'sel, v.t. to erase or blot out by crossing with lines: to annul or suppress :- pr.p. can'celling; pa.p. can'celled. [Fr. canceller-L. cancello, from cancelli, railings, lattice-work, dim. of cancer.] or lines.
- Cancellated, kan'sel-āt-ed, adj. crossed by bars
- Cancer, kan'ser, n. an eating, spreading tumour or canker, supposed to resemble a crab: a sign of the zodiac. [L. cancer; cog. with Gr. karkinos, Sans. karkata, a crab.]
- Cancerous, kan'ser-us, adj. of or like a cancer.
- Candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, n. a branched and ornamented candlestick.-pl. Candela'bra. [L.]
- Candid, kan'did, adj. frank, ingenuous: free from prejudice: fair, impartial.—adv. Can'didly.—n. Can'didness. [Fr. candide-L. candidus, white
- -candeo, to shine.] Candidate, kan'di-dāt, n. one who offers himself for any office or honour, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white.-ns. Can'didature, Can'didateship. [L. candidatus, from candidus.]

Candle, kan'dl, n. wax, tallow, or other like sub- | stance surrounding a wick: a light. [ candel-L. candela, from candeo, to glow.] IA.S.

Candle-coal, n. the same as Cannel-coal.

- Candlemas, kan'dl-mas, n. a festival of the R. Catholic Church in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the 2d of February, and so called from the number of candles used. [Candle and Mass.]
- Candlestick, kan'dl-stik, n. an instrument for holding a candle, orig. a *stick* or piece of wood. Candour, kan'dur, *n*. freedom from prejudice or
- disguise: sincerity: openness. [L. candor, whiteness, from candeo, to be shining white.]
- Candy, kan'di, n. a sweetmeat made of sugar: anything preserved in sugar. -v.t. to preserve or dress with sugar: to congeal or crystallise as sugar. - v.i. to become congealed :- pr.p. can'dy-ing; pa.p. can'died. [Fr. candi, from Ar. gand, sugar.] Oane, kan, n., a reed, as the bamboo, &c.; a
- walking-stick .- w.t. to beat with a cane. [Fr. canne-L. canna-Gr. kannē, a reed.]
- Canine, ka-nīn', adj. like or pertaining to the dog. [L. caninus, from canis, a dog.]
- Canister, kan'is-ter, n. a box or case, usually of tin: a case containing shot, which bursts on being discharged. [L. canistrum, a wicker-basket, Gr. kanastron—kannē, a reed.] Canker, kang'kėr, n. small sores in the mouth: a
- disease in trees, or in horses' feet : anything that corrupts or consumes.-v.t. to eat into, corrupt, or destroy: to infect or pollute.-v.i. to grow corrupt : to decay. [Same as L. cancer, orig. pronounced canker.] [canker.
- Cankerous, kang'ker-us, adj. corroding like a Canker-worm, kang'ker-wurm, n. a worm that
- cankers or eats into plants. Cannel-coal, kan'el-kōl, Candle-coal, kan'dl-kōl, n. a very hard, black coal that burns without smoke, like a candle. [Prov. cannel, candle.]
- Cannibal, kan'i-bal, n. one who eats human flesh. -adj. relating to cannibalism. [Span., a corr. of Caribals (English Caribs), the native name of the W. India islanders, who ate human flesh : prob. changed into a word expressive of their character, from L. canis, a dog.]
- Cannibalism, kan'i-bal-izm, n. the practice of eating human flesh.
- Cannon, kan'un, n. a great gun used in war: a particular stroke in billiards. [Fr. canon, from L. canna, a reed. See Cane.]
- Cannonade, kan-un-ād', n. an attack with cannon. -v.t. to attack or batter with cannon.
- Cannoneer, Cannonier, kan-un-ēr', n. one who manages cannon.
- Cannot, kan'ot, v. i. to be unable. [Can and Not.] Canoe, ka-noo', n. a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [Sp. canoa, which like Fr. canot is from Carib canaoa.]
- Cañon, kan-yun', n. a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by water-courses. [Sp., a hollow, from root of Cannon.]
- Canon, kan'un, n. a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: the genuine books of Scripture, called *the sacred canon*: a dignitary of the Church of England: a list of saints canonised : a large kind of type. [A.S., Fr., from L. *canon*— Gr. kanon, a straight rod-kanne, a reed.]
- Canonic, ka-non'ik, Canonical, ka-non'ik-al, adj. according to or included in the canon : regular : ecclesiastical.-adv. Canon'ically.
- Canonicals, ka-non'ik-alz, n. the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons.

### Caoutchouc

- **Canonicity**, kan-un-is'i-ti, *n*. the state of belong-ing to the *canon* or genuine books of the Scrip-ture. [list of saints.—*n*. **Canonica**/tion.
- Canonise, kan'un-īz, v. t. to enrol in the canon or Canonist, kan'un-ist, n. one versed in the canon
- law.—adj. Canonist'ic. Canonry, kan'un-ri, n. the benefice of a canon.
- Canopy, kan'o-pi, n. a covering over a throne or bed: a covering of state stretched over the head. w.t. to cover with a canopy: pr.p. can'opying; pa.p. can'opied. [Fr. canapé, O. Fr. conopée-L. conopeum-Gr. könöpeion, a mosquito curtain-konops, a mosquito.]
- Canorous, kan-o'rus, adj., musical: melodious. [L. canorus, from canor, melody-cano, I sing.]
- Cant, kant, v.i. to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way. -n. a hypocritical or affected style of speech : the language peculiar to a sect : odd or peculiar talk of any kind. [Lit. to sing
- or whine; L. canto, freq. of cano, to sing.] Cant, kant, n. (orig.) an edge or corner: an incli-nation from the level: a toss or jerk.—v.t. to turn on the edge or corner: to tilt or toss suddenly. [Dut. kant; Ger. kante, a corner.] Cantankerous, kan-tang'ker-us, adj. cross-
- grained : perverse in temper. -n. Cantan'kerousness.
- Cantata, kan-tä'ta, n. a poem set to music, interspersed with recitative. [It .- L. cantare, freq. of cano, to sing.]
- Canteen, kan-ten', n. a tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors: a barrack-tavern. [Fr. cantine-It. cantina, a small cellar, dim. of canto, a corner.]
- **Canter**, kan'ter, *n*. an easy gallop. -v.i. to move at an easy gallop. -v.t. to make to canter. [Orig. Canterbury-gallop, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury.]
- Cantharides, kan-thar'i-dez, n.pl. Spanish flies, used for blistering. [L. cantharis, beetle, pl. cantharides.]
- Canticle, kan'ti-kl, n. a song :- in pl. the Song of
- Solomon. [L. canticulum, dim. of canticum.] Cantilever, kau'ti-lev-er, n. (arch.) a wooden or iron block projecting from a wall to bear mouldings, balconies, and the like. The principle has been applied in the construction of bridges to support enormous weights.
- Canto, kan'to, n. division of a song or poem : the treble or leading melody.
- Canton, kan'tun, n. a small division of territory : also, its inhabitants : a division of a shield or painting .- v.t. to divide into cantons : to allot
- quarters to troops. [Fr., a corner, a division.] Cantonal, kan'tun-al, *adj*. pertaining to or divided into cantons.—*n*. Can'tonment (also pron. Cantoon'ment), the quarters of troops in a town.
- Canvas, kan'vas, n. a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, &c., and for painting on: the sails of a ship. [Fr. canevas—L. and Gr. cannabis = E. Hemp.]
- Canvass, kan'vas, v.t. to sift, examine: to dis-cuss: to solicit votes. -n. close examination: a seeking or solicitation.—n Can'vasser. [Lit. to sift through canvas.]
- Cany, kān'i, adj. full of or made of canes.
- Canyon. Same as Cañon.
- Canzonet, kan-zō-net', n. a little or short song. [It. canzonetta, dim. of canzone, a song; from L. canto-cano, to sing.]
- Caoutchouc, koo'chook, n. the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in S. America and Asia: India-rubber. [S. American.]

- Cap, kap, n. a covering for the head : a cover : the top. -v.t. to put on a *cap*: to *cover* the end or top: -pr.p. capping; pa.p. capped'. [Low L. cappa, a cape or cope.] Capable, kap'a-bi. ad; having ability, power, or skill to do: qualified for. -n. Capability. [Fr.
- -L. capio, to hold, take or seize.] Capacious, kap-ā'shus, adj. including much: roomy: wide: extensive.—adv. Capa ciously. -n. Capa'ciousness. [L. capax, capaciscapio, to hold.] [qualify.

- Capacitate, kap-as'i-tāt, v.t., to make capable : to Capacity, kap-as'i-ti, n. power of holding or grasping a thing : room : power of mind : character.
- Caparison, ka-par'is-un, n. the covering of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a war-horse. -v.t. to cover with a cloth, as a horse : to dress very richly. [Fr. caparaçon—Sp. caparazon, aug-mentative of capa, a cape, cover—Low L. cappa.]
- Cape, kāp, n. a covering for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak : a cloak. [O. Fr. cape-Low L. cappa.]
- Cape, kap, n. a head or point of land running into the sea: a head-land. [Fr. cap-L. caput, the head.]
- Caper, kā'per, n. the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. [Fr. câpre-L. and Gr. cap-paris; from Pers. kabar, capers.]
- **Caper**, kā'per, v.i. to leap or skip like a goat: to dance in a frolicsome manner.—n. a leap: a spring. [It. capriolare-capriolo, a kid-L. caper, a goat.]
- Capillarity, kap-il-ar'it-i, n. name given to certain effects produced by liquids in contact with capillary tubes
- Capillary, kap'il-a-ri or ka-pil'a-ri, adj. as fine or minute as a *hair*: having a very small bore, as a tube.—*n*. a tube with a bore as fine as a hair :-- in pl. the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. [L. capillariscapillus, hair, akin to caput, the head, akin to E. Head.]
- **Capital**, kap'it-al, *adj.* relating to *the head*: involving the loss of the head: chief: principal: important.-adv. Cap'itally. [Fr.-L. capitalis -caput, the head.]
- **Capital**, kap'it-al, *n*. the *head* or top part of a column or pillar: the chief or most important thing: the chief city of a country : a large letter: the stock or money for carrying on any business.
- Capitalise, kap'it-al-īz, v.t. to convert into cap-

ital or money. [or money. Capitalist, kap'it-al-ist, n. one who has capital

- Capitation, kap-it-ā'shun, n. a numbering of every head or individual : a tax on every head. [Fr.
- -Low L. capitatio-caput. the head.] Capitol, kap'it-ol, n. the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the top of a hill: in the U.S. the house where Congress meets. [L. Capitolium
- -caput, the head.] Capitular, kap-it'ūl-ar, Capitulary, kap-it'ūl-ar-i, n. a statute passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court : a member of a chapter.-adj. relating to a chapter in a cathedral : belonging to a chapter.
- -adv. Capit'ularly. [See Chapter.] Capitulate, kap-it'ūl-āt, v.i. to yield or surrender on certain conditions or heads.-n. Capitula'tion.
- Capon, kā'pn, n. a young cock cut or castrated. [A.S. capun-L. capo-Gr. kapon-kopto, to cut. See Chop.] [cape, a cloak.] Capote, ka-pöt', n. a kind of cloak. [Fr., dim. of Caprice, ka-pres', n. a change of humour or

opinion without reason : a freak. [Fr. caprice-

- It. capriccio; perh. from L. capra, a she-goat.] Capricious, ka-prish'us, adj. full of caprice: changeable.—adv. Capri'ciously.—n. Capri'ciousness.
- Capricorn, kap'ri-korn, n. one of the signs of the zodiac, like a horned goat. [L. capricornus—
- caper, a goat, cornu, a horn.] Capriole, kap'ri-öl, n., a caper; a leap without advancing. [O. Fr. capriole-It. capriola-L.
- caper, capra, a goat.] Capsicum, kap'si-kum, n. a tropical plant, from which cayenne pepper is made. [From L. capsa, a case, its berries being contained in pods or capsules—*capio*, to hold.] Capsize, kap-sīz', v.t. to upset. [Ety. dub.] Capstan, kap'stan, n. an upright machine turned

- by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board
- ship. [Fr. cabestan ; ety. dub.] Capsular, kay'sūl-ar, Capsulary, kay'sūl-ar-i, adj. hollow like a capsule : pertaining to a capsule. Capsule, kay'sūl, n. the seed-vessel of a plant : a
- small dish. [Fr.-L. capsula, dim. of capsa, a case-capio, to hold.]
- Captain, kap'tan or kap'tin, n. a head or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship: the overseer of a mine. [O. Fr. capitain-L. caput, the head.]

Captaincy, kap'tān-si or kap'tin-si, n. the rank or commission of a captain.

- Caption, kap'shun, n. the act of taking : an arrest. [L. captio-capio, to take.]
- Captious, kap'shus, adj. ready to catch at faults or take offence : critical : peevish. - adv. Cap'tiously .- n. Cap'tiousness. [Fr.-L. captiosus -capto, to snatch at.]
- Captivate, kap'tiv-āt, v.t. (lit.) to take or make captive: to charm: to engage the affections. [See Captive.]
- Captivating, kap'tiv-āt-ing, adj. having power to engage the affections.
- Captive, kap'tiv, n. one taken : a prisoner of war: one kept in bondage.—adj., taken or kept prisoner in war: charmed or subdued by any thing .- n. Captiv'ity. [L. captivus-capio, captus.] [prize.
- Captor, kap'tor, n. one who takes a prisoner or a
- Capture, kap'tur, n. the act of taking : the thing taken: an arrest. -v.t. to take as a prize: to take by force. [Fr. capture-L. capturacapio, to take.]
- Capuchin, kap-ū-shēn', n. a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears: a hooded pigeon. [Fr. capucin-It. cappucino, a small cowl-Low L. cappa. See Cap, Cape.]
- Car (old form Carr), kär, n. a light vehicle moved on wheels: a railway carriage: (poetic) a chariot. [Fr. char, O. Fr. car, char-L. carrus; from Celt. câr, allied to Lat. currus.]
- Carabine, kar'a-bīn, Carbine, kär'bīn, n. a short light musket. [Fr. carabine, O. Fr. calabrin, a carabineer-calabre, a machine for casting stones-Low L. chadabula-Gr. katabolē, overthrow-kataballo-kata, down, and ballo, to throw. The name was transferred to the mus-
- ket after the invention of gunpowder.] Carabineer, kar-a-bin-ēr', Carbineer, kär-bin-ēr', n. a soldier armed with a carabine.
- Carack, kar'ak, n. a large ship of burden. [Fr. caraque, Sp. carraca; perh. from Low L. carica, a load—root of Car.]
- Caracole, kar'a-kol, n. the half-iurn which a horseman makes: a winding stair. - v.i. to turn

half round, as cavalry in wheeling. [Fr. cara-cole—Sp. caracol, the spiral shell of a snail—Ar. karkara, to turn.] [Fr.-Sp. garrafa-Ar.]

- Carafe, ka-raf, n. a water-bottle for the table. Carat, kar'at, n. a weight of 4 grains: 1-24th part of pure gold. [Fr.—Ar. qirat—Gr. keration, a seed or bean used as a weight.]
- Caravan, kar'a-van, n. a company of travellers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the East : a large close carriage. [Fr. caravane-Pers. kârwân.]
- Caravansary, kar-a-van'sa-ri. Caravansera, kara-van'se-ra, n. a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop. [Pers. kârwânsarâi-kârwân, caravan, sarâi, inn.]
- Caravel, kar'av-el, n. a kind of light sailing vessel. [Fr.-It. caravella-L. carabus-Gr. kar.zbos, a barque.]
- Caraway, kar'a-wā, n. a plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment. [Sp. alcaravea-Ar. karviya-Gr. karon.]
- Carbine, Carbineer. See Carabine.
- Carbolic acid, kar-bol'ik as'id, n. an acid produced from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant. [L. carbo, coal.
- Carbon, kärbon, n. an elementary substance, widely diffused, of which pure charcoal is an example. [Fr. carbone-L. carbo, coal.]
- Carbonaceous, kär-bon-ā'she-us, Carbonic, kär-
- bon'ik, adj. pertaining to or composed of carbon. Carbonari, kär-bon-är'i, n. members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of this century. [It. 'charcoal-burners.']
- Carbonate, kär'bon-āt, *n*. a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
- Carbonic, kär-bon'ik, adj. relating to carbon. Carbonic Acid is an acid formed of carbon and oxygen, generally gaseous, and evolved by respiration and combustion.
- Carboniferous, kär-bon-if'er-us, adj., producing carbon or coal. [L. carbo, and fero, to produce.]
- Carbonise, kär'bon-īz, v.t. to make into carbon. -n. Carbonisa'tion.
- Carbuncle, kär'bung-kl, n. a fiery red precious stone: an inflamed ulcer, [L. carbunculus, dim. of carbo, a coal.]
- Carbuncular, kär-bung'kū-lar, adj. belonging to or resembling a carbuncle : red : inflamed. Carcanet, kär/ka-net, n. a collar of jewels. [Fr.
- -Bret. kerchen, the neck.]
- Carcass, Carcase, kärkas, n. a dead body or corpse: the framework of anything: a kind of bombshell. [Fr. carcasse, a skeleton-It. car-casso, a quiver, hull, hulk-Low L. tarcasius-Pers. tarkash, a quiver.]
- Card, kärd, n. a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it : a note. [Fr. carte-L. charta, Gr. chartes, paper. Carte is a doublet.]
- Card, kärd, n. an instrument for combing wool or flax.-v.t. to comb wool, &c. [Fr. carde-L. carduus, a thistle.]
- Cardiac, kär'di-ak, Cardiacal, kar-dī'ak-al, adj., belonging to the heart : cordial, reviving. [L.
- Gr. kardiakos-kardia, the heart.] Cardinal, kär'din-al, adj. denoting that on which a thing *hinges* or depends: principal.—n. a dignitary in the R. C. Church next to the pope. [L. cardinalis-cardo, cardinis, a hinge.]
- Cardinalate, kär'din-al-āt, Cardinalship, kär'dinal-ship, n. the office or dignity of a cardinal.

Care, kar, n., anxiety, heedfulness: charge, oversight: the object of anxiety.-v.i. to be anxious: to be inclined: to have regard. [A.S. caru;

Goth. kara, sorrow, Ice. kæra, to lament, Celt. car, care : allied to L. carus, dear.]

- Careen, ka-ren', v.t. to lay a ship on her side to repair her bottom and keel. [Fr. caréner-
- carene-L. carina, the bottom of a ship, the keel.] Careenage, ka-rēn'āj, n. a place where ships are careened : the cost of careening.
- Career, ka-rer', n. a racecourse : a race : course of action.-v.i. to move or run rapidly. [Fr.
- carrière—O. Fr. car, a car. See Car.] Careful, kār'fool, adj., full of care: heedful: in B., anxious: in Dan. iii. 16, at a loss, puzzled.
- -adv. Carefully.-n. Carefulness. Careless, kārles, adj., without care: heedless: unconcerned.-adv. Carefessly.-n. Carefessness.
- Caress, ka-res', v.t. to treat with affection: to fondle: to embrace.-n. any act or expression of affection. [Fr. caresser—It. carezza, an en-dearment—Low L. caritia—L. carus, dear.]
- Caret, kā'ret, n. a mark, A, used in writing when a word is left out. [L. caret, there is wanting.]
- Cargo, kär'go, n. what a ship carries: its load. [Sp., from Celtic root of Car.]
- Caricature, kar-i-ka-tūr', n. a likeness of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous. -v.t. to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness. [It. caricatura—carricare, to load, from root of Car.] [tures.
- Caricaturist, kar-i-ka-tūr'ist, n., one who carica-
- Caries, kā'ri-ēz, n., rottenness or decay of a
- bone. [L.] Cariole, kari-öl, *n*. a light one-horse carriage, used in Norway. [F.: *carriole*—root of Car.]
- Carious, kā'ri-us, adj. affected with caries.
- Carking, kärk'ing, adj. distressing, causing
- Carmelite, kär'mel-īt, n. a monk of the order of Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century: a kind of pear.
- Carmine, kär'mīn, n. a crimson colour. [Fr. or Sp. carmin-Sp. carmesin, crimson-carmes, cochineal-Ar. qirmizi, crimson. Same root as Crimson.] [from L. caro, carnis, flesh.]

Carnage, kār'nāj, n. slaughter. [Fr. carnage, Carnal, kār'nāj, *adj., fleshly:* sensual: un-spiritual.—adv. Car'nally. [L. carnalis—caro,

- carnis, flesh.]
- Carnalist, kär'nal-ist, n. a sensualist: a worldling.
- Carnality, kar-nal'i-ti, n. state of being carnal.
- Carnation, kar-nā'shun, n. flesh-colour : a fleshcoloured flower. [L. carnatio, fleshiness.]
- Carnelian, kar-nē'li-an, n. a corr. of Cornelian, owing to a supposed ety. from carneus, fleshy.
- Carnival, kär'ni-val, n. a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent: riotous carnovale-Low L. carnelevamen, solace of the flesh-caro, carnis, flesh, and levamen, solace-levare, to lighten.] [animals.
- Carnivora, kar-niv'ō-ra, n.p. order of flesh-eating Carnivorous, kar-niv'ō-rus, adj., flesh-eating. [L. caro, carnis, flesh, voro, to eat.]
- Carol, kar'ol, n. a song of joy or praise. -v.i. to sing a carol: to sing or warble.-v.t. to praise or celebrate in song:-pr.p. car'olling; pa.p. car'olled. [O. Fr. carole; It. carola, orig. a ring-dance ; ety. dub., either dim. of L. chorus, a choral dance, or from Bret. koroll, a dance,
- W. carol, a song-root car, circular motion.] Carotid, ka-rot'id, adj. relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. karötides-karos, sleep, deep sleep being caused by compression of them.]

Carousal, kar-owz'al, n. a carouse : a feast.

- Carouse, kar-owz', n. a drinking-bout : a noisy revel.-v.i. to hold a drinking-bout: to drink freely and noisily. [O. Fr. carous, Fr. carrousse-Ger. gar aus, quite out !- that is, empty the glass.]
- Carp, kirp, v.i. to catch at small faults or errors. —adv. Carp'ingly. [Ice. karpa. to boast, modi-fied in meaning through likeness to L. carpo, to
- pluck, deride.] [lang., also Fr. and It.] Carp, kärp, *n.* a fresh-water fish. [In all Teut. Carpenter, kär pent-er, *n.* a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, &c.-n. Carpentry, kärpent-ri, the trade or work of a car-penter. [Fr. charpentier, O. Fr. carpentier-Low L. carpentarius—carpentum, a car, from root of Car.]

- Carper, kärp'er, n. one who carps or cavils. Carpet, kär'pet, n. the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, &c. -v.t. to cover with a carpet: pr.p. and n. carpeting; pa.p. carpeted. [Fr. carpette-Low L. carpeta, a coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces-L. carpere, to pluck.] Carriage, karij, n., act or cost of carrying: a
- vehicle for carrying : behaviour : (B.) baggage.
- **Carrion**, kar'i-un, *n*. the dead and putrid body or *flesh* of any animal.—*adj*. relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh. [Fr. *carogne*—Low L. *caronia* -L. caro, carnis, flesh.] Carronade, kar-un-ād', n. a short cannon of large
- bore, first made at *Carron* in Scotland. **Carrot**, kar'ut, *n*. an eatable root of a reddish or
- yellowish colour. [Fr. carotte-L. carota.]
- Carroty, kar'ut-i, adj., carrot-coloured.
- Carry, kar'i, v.t. to convey or bear: to lead or transport: to effect: to behave or demean.-v.i. to convey or propel as a gun :- pr.p. carr'ying; pa.p. carr'ied. [O. Fr. carier, from root of Car.]
- Cart, kärt, n. a vehicle with two wheels for conveying heavy loads.-v.t. to convey in a cart. [Celt. cart, dim. of Car.]

- **Cartage**, kärt'āj, *n*. the act or cost of carting. **Carte**, kärt, *n*. a bill of fare : a term in fencing. [Fr.—L. charta, Gr. chartēs, paper. See Card.] Carte-blanche (-blänsh), n. a white or blank card,
- with a signature at the foot, which may be filled up at the pleasure of the receiver : unconditional terms. [Fr. carte, and blanche, white.]
- Carte-de-visite, -viz-it', n. a photographic portrait pasted on a small card.
- Cartel, kär'tel, n. a paper of agreement for ex-change of prisoners. [Fr. cartel-It. cartello, dim. from root of Carte.]
- Carter, kärt'er, n. one who drives a cart. Cartesian, kar-te'zhi-an, adj. relating to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or his philosophy.
- Cartilage, kär'ti-lāj, n. a tough, elastic substance, softer than bone: gristle. [Fr.-L. cartilago, ety. of which is doubtful.]
- Cartilaginous, kär-ti-laj'in-us, adj. pertaining to or consisting of cartilage : gristly.
- Cartoon, kär-toon', n. a preparatory drawing on strong paper, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c. : any large sketch or design on paper. [Fr. carton (It. cartone), augmentative of Carte.]
- Cartouche, kär-toosh', n. a case for holding cartridges : a case containing bullets to be discharged from a mortar: (arch.) an ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up. [Fr.-It. cartoccio-L. charta, paper.]
- Cartridge, kär'trij, n. a paper case containing the charge for a gun. [Corruption of Cartouche.]
- Cartulary, kär'tü-lar-i, n. a register-book of a monastery, &c.: one who kept the records.

[Low L. cartularium-chartula, a documentcharta, paper.]

- Carve, kärv, v.t., to cut into forms, devices, &c. : to make or shape by cutting: to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces: to apportion or distribute. -v.i. to exercise the trade of a sculptor. [A.S. ceorfan, to cut, to hew; Dut. kerven, Ger. kerben, to notch. See Grave.] Carver, kärv'er, ». one who carves: a sculptor. Caryates, kar-iāt'ēz, Caryatides, kar-i-at'i-dēz,
- - n.pl. (arch.) figures of women used instead of columns for supporters. [L. Caryates, Gr. Karyatides, the women of Carya, a town in Arcadia.]
- Cascade, kas-kād', n. a waterfall. [Fr. cascade-It. cascata, from cascare, L. cado, casus, to fall.]
- Case, kās, n. a covering, box, or sheath. [Fr. caisse, O. Fr. casse-L. capsa, from capio, to receive.]
- Case, kas, v.t. to put in a case or box.
- Case, kas, n. that which falls or happens, event: particular state or condition : subject of question or inquiry: statement of facts: (gram.) the inflection of nouns, &c. [Fr. cas-L. casus, from cado, to fall.]
- Casein, Caseine, kā'se-in, n. an organic substance, contained in milk and cheese. [Fr.-L. caseus, cheese.]
- Casemate, kās'māt, n. a bomb-proof chamber or battery in which cannon may be placed to be fired through embrasures. [Fr.; ety. dub.] Casement, kās'ment, n. the case or frame of a
- window: a window that opens on hinges: a hollow moulding.
- Cash, kash, n. coin or money: ready-money.v.t. to turn into or exchange for money: to pay money for. [A doublet of Case, a box-O. Fr. casse, a box or till.]
- Cashier, kash-ēr', n. a cash-keeper: one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money. Cashier, kash-ēr', v.t. to dismiss from a post in
- disgrace : to discard or put away. [Ger. cassiren-Fr. casser—L. cassare-cassus, void, empty.]
- Cashmere, kash'mēr, n. a rich kind of shawl, first made at Cashmere, in India.
- Casino, kas-ē'nō, n. a room for public dancing. [It.; from L. casa, a cottage.]
- Cask, kask, n. a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops. [Fr. casque, Sp. casco, skull, helmet, cask.] Casket, kask'et, n., a little cask or case : a small
- case for holding jewels, &c.
- Casque, Cask, kask, n. a cover for the head: a helmet. [A doublet of Cask.]
- Cassia, kash'ya, n. a species of laurel-tree whose bark is cut off on account of its aromatic qualities : wild cinnamon : the senna-tree. [L. cassia -Gr. kasia; from a Heb. root, to cut.]
- Cassimere, kas-i-mer' (also spelled Kerseymere), n. a twilled cloth of the finest wools. [Corr. of Cashmere.]
- Cassock, kas'ok, n. a vestment worn by clergymen under the gown or surplice. [Fr. casaque-lt. casacca-L. casa, a cottage, a covering.]
- Cassowary, kas'o-war-i, n. an ostrich-like bird,
- found in the E. Indies. [Malay kasswuvaris.] Cast, kast, v.t., to throw or fling; to throw down: to throw together or reckon: to mould or shape. -v.i. to warp :-pa.t. and pa.p. cast. -n. act of casting : a throw : the thing thrown : the distance thrown : a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye : a chance : a mould : the form received from a mould : manner : the assignment of the

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

various parts of a play to the several actors : the company of actors to whom such have been assigned. [Scan.; as Ice. kasta, to throw.] [cast.

- Castaway, kast'a wā, *n., one cast away*, an out-Caste, kast, *n.* one of the classes into which society in India is divided : any class of society which keeps itself apart from the rest. [A name given by the Port, to the classes of people in India, Port. casta, breed, race-L. castus, pure, unmixed.] [castle.

Castellan, kas'tel-an, n. governor or captain of a Castellated, kas'tel-åt-ed, *adj*. having turrets and battlements like a *castle*. [L. *castellatus*.] Caster, kast'er, *n.* a small wheel on the legs of furniture.—in *pl.* small cruets.

- Castigate, kas'tig-āt, v.t., to chastise: to correct: to punish with stripes. [L. castigo, castigatus,
- from castus, pure.] Castigation, kas-tig-ā'shun, n. act of castigating : chastisement: punishment.
- Castigator, kas'tig-āt-or, n. one who castigates.
- Casting, kast'ing, n. act of casting or moulding: that which is cast : a mould. Cast-iron. See under Iron.
- Castle, kas'l, n. a fortified house or fortress : the residence of a prince or nobleman. [A.S. castel -L. castellum, dim. of castrum, a fortified place : from root skad, as E. shade.]
- Castor, kas'tor, n. the beaver : a hat made of its fur. [L., Gr. kastor; cf. Sans. kasturi, musk.] Castor-oil, kas'tor-oil, n. a medicinal oil obtained
- from a tropical plant, the Ricinus communis. [Ety. dub.]
- Castrate, kas'trāt, v.t. to deprive of the power of generation, to geld : to take from or render imperfect. -n. Castra'tion. [L. castrare.]
- Casual, kazh'ū-al, adj. accidental: unforeseen: See Case.] occasional. [L. casualis-casus.
- Casualty, kazh'ū-al-ti, n., that which falls out: an accident : a misfortune.
- Casuist, kazh'ū-ist, n. one who studies and resolves cases of conscience.
- Casuistic, kazh-ū-ist'ik, Casuistical, kazh-ū-ist'ik-
- al, *adj.* relating to *cases* of conscience. Casuistry, kazh'ū-ist-ri, *n.* the science or doctrine of cases of conscience.
- Cat, kat, n. a common domestic animal. [In Teut, Celt, Slav., Ar., Turk., and Late L.] Cataclysm, kataklizm, n. a flood of water: a deluge. [Gr. kataklysmos-kata, downward, klyzein, to wash or dash.]
- Catacomb, kat'a-kom, n. a hollow or cave underground used as a burial-place. [It. catacomba, Low L. catacumba—Gr. kata, downward, and kymbē, a hollow, akin to W. cum, a hollow.]
- Catafalque, kat-a-falk', n. a temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph : a tomb of state. [Fr.-It. catafalco-Sp. catar, to see, and falco, from the Ger. root of Balcony. Scaffold is a doublet through Fr. échafaud.]
- Catalepsy, kat'a-lep-si, n. a disease that seizes suddenly, matarlogi, ni a distant for kata, down, lambanō, lēpsomai, to seize.] Catalogue, kata-log, n. a list of names, books,
- &c.-v.t. to put in a catalogue:-pr.p. cat'aloguing; pa.p. cat'alogued. [Fr.-Late Lat.
- -Gr., from kata, down, logos, a counting.] Catamaran, kata-ma-ran', m. a raft of three trees, used by the natives of India and Brazil. [Tamul 'tied logs.']
- Catapult, kat'a-pult, n. anciently a machine for throwing stones, arrows, &c.; an instrument used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. catapulta -Gr. katapeltes-kata, down, pallo, to throw.]

- Cataract, kat'a-rakt, n. a great waterfall; a disease of the eye which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. [Gr. kata, down, arasso, to dash, to rush.]
- Catarrh, kat-är, n. a discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, especially of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself.—adj. Catarrh'al. [L. catarrhus, Gr. katarrhooskata, down, rheo, to flow.]
- Catastrophe, kat-as'trō-fē, n., an overturning: a final event: an unfortunate conclusion: a calamity. [Gr. kata, down, strepho, to turn.]
- Catcal, Catcall, kat'kawl, n. a squeaking instru-
- ment used in theatres to condemn plays. Catch, kach, v.t., to take hold of: to seize after pursuit : to trap or insnare : to take a disease by infection. -v.i to be contagious: -pa.t and pa.p. caught (kawt).-n. seizure : anything that seizes or holds: that which is caught: a sudden advantage taken: a song the parts of which are caught up by different voices. [A doublet of Chase, from O. Fr. cachier—L. captiare for captare, inten. of capere, to take. See Chase.]
- Catchpenny, kach'pen-i, n. any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money. Catchpoll, kach'pol, n. a constable.
- Catchup, kach'up, Catsup, kat'sup, Ketchup, kech'up, *n*. a liquor extracted from mushrooms, &c., used as a sauce. [Prob. of E. Indian origin.]
- Catchword, kach'wurd, n. among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker : the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page.
- Catechetic, kat-e-ket'ik, Catechetical, kat-e-ket'ik-al, adj., relating to a catechism.-adv. Catechet'ically.
- Catechise, kat'e-kīz, v.t. to instruct by question into the ears-kata, down, ēcheo, to sound.]
- Catechism, kat'e-kizm, n. a book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers.
- Catechist, kat'e-kist, n. one who catechises.
- Catechumen, kat-e-kū'men, n. one vho is being taught the rudiments of Christianity. [Gr. katechoumenos, being taught, p. of katēcheō, to teach.] [lute: without exception.
- Categorical, kat-e-gor'ik-al, adj. positive: abso-Category, kat'e-gor-i, n., what may be affirmed of
- a class: a class or order. [Gr. kategoria-kata, down, against, agoreuo, to harangue, declare.]
- Cater, kā ter, v.i. to provide food, entertainment, &c.-n. Ca'terer. [Lit. to act as a *cater*, the word being orig. a substantive, and spelled catour -O. Fr. acat (Fr. achat), a purchase-Low L. accaptare, to buy-L. ad, to, captare, intensive
- of capere, to take.] Caterpillar, kat'er-pil-ar, n. a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants. [O. Fr. chattepeleuse, a the leaves of plants.] hairy cat-chatte, a she-cat, peleuse = Lat. pilosus, hairy.] [cats. Caterwaul, kat'ėr-wawl, v.i. to make a noise like
- Cates, kātz, n.pl. dainty food. [O. E. acatesroot of Cater.]
- Catgut, kat'gut, n. a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, and used as strings for musical instruments.
- Cathartic, kath-ärt'ik, Cathartical, kath-ärt'ik-al, adj. having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels: purgative. [Gr. kathar-
- tikos, fit for cleansing, from katharos, clean.] Cathartic, kath-ärt'ik, n. a purgative medicine.
- Cathedral, kath-ē'dral, n. the principal church of

- a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.—*adj.* belonging to a cathedral. [L. *cathedra*—Gr. *kathedra*, a seat.]
- Catholic. kath'ol-ik, adj., universal: general, embracing the whole body of Christians: liberal, the opp. of exclusive: the name claimed by its adherents for the Church of Rome as the representative of the church founded by Christ and his apostles: relating to the Roman Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal— *kata*, throughout, *kolos*, the whole.]
- Catholicism, ka-thol'i-sizm, Catholicity, kath-olis'it-i, n., universality : liberality or breadth of view : the tenets of the R. Catholic Church.
- Catkin, kat'kin, n. a loose cluster of flowers like a cat's tail growing on certain trees, as hazels, &c. [Cat, and dim. suffix -kin.] [nine lashes.
- Cat-o'-nine-tails, kat'-ō-nīn'-tālz, n. a whip with Catoptric, kat-op'trik, adj. relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection. [Gr., from katoptron, a
- mirror-kata, against, optomai, to see.]
- **Catoptrics**, kat-op'triks, *n.sing*. the part of optics which treats of *reflected light*.
- Cat's-paw, kats'-paw, n. the dupe or tool of another: (naut.) a light breeze. [From the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.] Cattle, kat'l, n.pL beasts of pasture, esp. oxen,
- bulls, and cows; sometimes also horses, sheep, &c. [O. Fr. catel, chatel-Low L. captale, orig. capital, property in general, then esp. animals-L. capitalis, chief-caput, the head, beasts in early times forming the chief part of property.]
- Caucus, kawkus, n. a party combination or meeting for influencing elections, esp. in Amer. [Ety. dub.; perh. a corr. of *calkers*' club, the nickname of a Boston clique about 1760.]
- Caudal, kaw'dal, adj. pertaining to the tail: having a tail or something like one. [L. cauda.]
- Caudle, kaw'dl, n., a warm drink given to the sick. [O. Fr. chaudel-Fr. chaud-L. calidus, hot.]
- Caught, kawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Catch.
- Caul, kawl, n. a net or covering for the head : the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [O. Fr. cale, a little cap-Celt. calla, a veil, hood.] Cauldron. See Caldron.
- Cauliflower, kaw'li-flow-er, n. a variety of cab-bage, the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. caulis, cabbage, and Flower. See Cole.]
- Caulk. See Calk. Causal, kawz'al, adj. relating to a cause or causes. **Causality**, kawz-al<sup>7</sup>it-i, *n*. the working of a cause (*phren.*) the faculty of tracing effects to their
- [the bringing about of an effect. causes.
- Causation, kawza'shun, n., the act of causing: Causative, kawz'a-tiv, adj. producing an effect : causing.-adv. Caus'atively.
- Cause, kawz, n. that by or through which anything is done : inducement : a legal action. -v.t. to produce: to make to exist: to bring about. [Fr. cause-L. causa.]
- Causeless, kawz'les, adj., having 10 cause or occasion.—adv. Cause'lessly.—n Cause'lessness.
- Causeway, kawz'wā, Causey, kawz'e, n. a pathway raised and paved with stone. [O. Fr. caucie, Fr. chaussée-L. calcuata-calx, chalk, because built with mortar.]
- Caustic, kaws'tik, adj. burning: severe, cutting. -n. a substance that burns or wastes away the flesh. [L.-Gr. kaustikos-kaiō, kausō, to burn.]

Causticity, kaws-tis'i-ti, n. quality of being caustic.

- Cauterisation, kaw-ter-īz-ā'shun, Cauterism, kaw'ter-izm, Cautery, kaw'ter-i, n. a burning with caustics or a hot iron.
- Cauterise, kaw'ter-īz, v.t. to burn with a caustic or a hot iron. [Fr. cautériser-Gr. kautēr, a hot iron-kaiō, to burn.]
- Caution, kaw'shun, n. heedfulness: security: warning .- v.t. to warn to take care. [Fr -L.
- cautio—caveo, to beware.] Cautionary, kaw'shun-ar-i, caution: given as a pledge. adj. containing
- Cautious, kaw'shus, adj. possessing or using caution : watchful : prudent .- adv. Cau'tiously .n. Cau'tiousness.
- Cavalcade, kav'al-kād, n. a train of persons on horseback. [Fr.-It. cavallo-L. caballus, Gr.
- kadailës, a horse, a nag.]
   Cavalier, kav-al-ër', n. a knight : a partisan of Charles I.—adj. like a cavalier ; gay : warlike : haughty.—adv. Cavalier'ly. [Fr.—It. cavallo. [Fr.—It. cavallo.] See Cavalcade.] [rie—It.]
- Cavalry, kaval-ri, n., horse-soldiers. [Fr. cavale-Cave,  $k\bar{a}v$ , n. a hollow place in the earth : a den. [Fr.-L. cavea-cavus, hollow. Cage is a doublet.]
- Caveat, kā've-at, n. (lit.) let him take care: a notice or warning : a notice to stop proceedings in a court. [L.—*caveo*, to take care.] Cavendish, kav'en-dish, *n*. tobacco moistened and
- pressed into quadrangular cakes.
- Cavern, kav'ern, n. a deep hollow place in the earth. [L. caverna-cavus, hollow.]
- Cavernous, kav'er-nus, adj., hollow: full of caverns,
- Caviare, Caviar, kav-i-är', n. an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, &c. [Fr. caviar-It. caviale-Turk. haviâr.]
- Cavil, kav'il, v.t. to make empty, trifling objections: to use false arguments :- pr.p. cav'illing; pa.p. cavilled.—n. a frivolous objection.—n. Caviller. [O. Fr. caviller—L. cavillor, to practise jesting—cavilla, jesting.]
- Cavity, kavit-i, n., a hollow place : hollowness : an opening. [L. cavitas—cavus, hollow.] Caw, kaw, v.i. to cry as a crow.—n. the cry of a crow.—n. Cawing. [From the sound. See Chough.1
- Cazique, ka-zēk', n. a chief in certain parts of America at the time of its discovery [Span. cacique, orig. Haytian.]
- Cease, ses, v.i., to give over: to stop: to be at an end.-v.t. to put an end to. [Fr. cesser-L. cesso, to give over-cedo, to yield, give up.]
- Ceaseless, ses'les, adj., without ceasing : incessant.-adv. Cease'lessly.
- Cedar, se'dar, n. a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood.-adj. made of cedar. [L.-Gr. kedros.]
- Cede, sed, v.t. to yield or give up to another .v.i. to give way. [L. cedo, cessum, to go away from.]
- Ceil, sel, v.t. to overlay the inner roof of a room. [See Ceiling.]
- Ceiling, selling, n. the inner roof of a room. [M. E. syle or cyll, a canopy-Fr. ciel, heaven, a canopy, a ceiling—L. cælum, the vault of heaven. Cf. Gr. koilos = E. Hollow.]
- Celandine, sel'an-dīn, n., swallow-wort, a plant of the poppy family, so named because it was supposed to flower when the *swallows* appeared, and to perish when they departed. [O. Fr. *celi*doine-Gr. chelidonion-chelidon, a swallow.] Celebrate, sel'e-brat, v.t. to make famous: to

distinguish by solemn ceremonies. [L. celebro, ] -atum-celeber, frequented.]

Celebration, sel-e-brā'shun, n., act of celebrating. Celebrity, sel-eb'ri-ti, n. the condition of being

- celebrated : fame. [L. celebritas-celeber.] Celerity, sel-er'it-i, n. quickness : rapidity of motion. [Fr.-L. celeritas-celer, quick-cello,
- Gr. kellö, to drive, urge on.] Celery, sel'er-i, n. a kitchen vegetable. céleri-L. and Gr. selinon, parsley.] [Fr.
- Celestial, sel-est'yal, adj., heavenly: dwelling in heaven: in the visible heavens. -n. an inhabitant of heaven .- adv. Celest'ially. [L. cælestis-
- calum, heaven; Gr. koilos, E. Hollow.]
  Celibacy, sel'i-bas-i or se-lib'as-i, n. a single life: an unmarried state. [L. calebs; single.]
  Celibate, sel'i-bat, adj., pertaining to a single life.—n. one unmarried.

- Cell, sel, n. a small room: a cave: a small shut cavity. [L. cella, con., with celare, to cover.] Cellaret, sel-ar-et, n. an ornamental case for holding bottles. [A diminutive of Cellar.]
- Cellar, sel'ar, n. a cell under ground where stores are kept. [L. cellarium—cella.]
- Cellarage, sel'ar-āj, n. space for cellars: cellars: charge for storing in cellars.
- Cellular, sel'ū-lar, adj., consisting of or containing cells. [From L. cellula, a little cell.]
- Colt, selt, n. a cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows. [Founded on *Celte* (translated 'with a chisel'), perh. a misreading for *certe* ('surely'), in the Vulgate, Job xix. 24.] **Celt**, selt, n. one of the *Celts*, an Aryan race, now
- represented by the Welsh, Irish, and Scottish Highlanders.—*adj.* Colt'ic. [L. Celtæ; Gr. Keltoi or Keltai.]
- Cement, se-ment', n. anything that makes two bodies stick together : mortar : a bond of union, [L. cæmenta, chips of stone used to fill up in building a wall, cædimenta-cædo, to cut off.]
- Cement, se-ment', v.t. to unite with cement: to join firmly.
- Cementation, sem-ent-ā'shun, n., the act of cementing: the process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.-done by surrounding them with a *cement* or powder and exposing them to heat.
- Cometery, sem'e-ter-i, n. a burying-ground. [Low L. cæmeterium-Gr. koimētērion-koimaō, to lull to sleep.]
- Cenobite, sen'o-bīt or sē'no-bīt, n. one of a religious order *living* in a *community*, in opposition to an Anchorite: a monk.-adjs. Cenobit'ic, Cenobit'ical. [L. canobita-Gr. koinobios, from
- koinos, common, and bios, life.] Conotaph, sen'o-taf, n. (lit.) an empty tomb: a monument to one who is buried elsewhere. [Fr. -L.-Gr. kenotaphion - kenos, empty, and taphos, a tomb.]
- Censer, sens'er, n. a pan in which incense is burned. [Fr. encensoir-Low L. incensorium.]
- Censor, sen'sor, n. in ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals: in modern times, an officer who examines books or newspapers before they are printed, and whose permission is necessary for their publication : one who censures or blames. [L.-censeo, to weigh, to estimate.]
- Censorial, sen-so'ri-al, adj. belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.
- Consorious, sen-so'ri-us, adj. expressing censure: fault-finding .- adv. Censo'riously .- n. Censo'riousness.

- Consorship, sen'sor-ship, n. office of censor : time during which he holds office.-Censorship of the press, a regulation of certain governments, by which books and newspapers must be examined by officers, whose approval is necessary to their publication.
- Censurable, sen'shūr-a-bl, adj. deserving of censure: blamable.-adv. Cen'surably.-n. Cen'surableness.
- Censure, sen'shūr, n. an unfavourable judgment: blame: reproof. -v.t. to blame: to condemn as wrong. [L. censura, an opinion, a severe judgment-censeo, to estimate or judge.]
- Consus, sen'sus, n. an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. [L. census, a register.]
- Cent, sent, n., a hundred: an American coin=the hundredth part of a dollar.—Per cent., by the hundred. [L. centum, a hundred.]
- Centage, sent'aj, n. rate by the hundred.
- Cental, sen'tal, n. a weight of 100 lbs. proposed for general adoption, legalised in 1878.
- Centaur, sen'tawr, n. a fabulous monster, half-man half-horse. [L.-Gr. kentauros; ety. dub.]
- Contonary, sen'ten-ar-i, n. a hundred: a century or hundred years .- adj. pertaining to a hundred. -n. Contona'rian, one a hundred years old. [L.-centeni, a hundred each-centum.]
- Centennial, sen-ten'i-al, adj. happening once in a hundred years. [Coined from L. centum, and annus, a year.] Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, adj., hundredth.-adv.
- Centes'imally. [L. centesimus-centum.] Centigrado, sen'ti-grād, adj. having a hundred
- degrees : divided into a hundred degrees, as the centigrade thermometer, in which freezing-point is zero and boiling-point is 100°. [L. centum, and gradus, a step, a degree.] Centiped, sen'ti-ped, Centipede, sen'ti-pēd, n. an
- insect with a hundred or a great many feet. [L. centum, and pes, pedis, a foot.]
- Centner, sent'ner, n. a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight.
- Central, sen'tral, Centric, sen'trik, Centrical, sen'trik-al, adjs., relating to, placed in, or con-taining the centre.-advs. Con'trally, Con'trically. [n. Centralisa'tion.
- Contralise, sen'tral-īz, v.t. to draw to a centre .-
- Control Conter, sein darle, v. t. to draw to a centre. Centre, Center, sein de la centre. v.t. to place on or collect to a centre. v.t. to place on or collect to a centre. v.t. to place in the middle pr.p. centring; p.a.p. cen-tred, centrered. [Fr. L. centrum Gr. kentron, a sharp point-kenteo, to prick.]
- Centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal, adj. tending to flee from the centre. [L. centrum, and fugio, to flee from, ]
- Centripetal, sen-trip'et-al, adj., tending toward
- the centre. [L. centrum, and peto, to seek.] Centuple, sen'tū-pl, adj., hundredfold. [L. cen-tuplex-centum, and plico, to fold.]
- Centurion, sen-tū'ri-on, n. among the Romans, the
- commander of a hundred men. [L. centurio.] Century, sen'tū-ri, n., a hundred, or something consisting of a hundred in number : a hundred years. [L. centuria—centum.] Gephalic, se-fal'ik, ad, belonging to the head.
- [Gr. kephalikos-kej hale, the head.]
- Ceraceous, se-rā'shus, adj., of or like wax.
- Coramic, se-ram'ik, adj., pertaining to pottery. [Gr. keramos, potter's earth, and suffix -ic.]
- Cere, ser, v.t. to cover with wax. -ns. Cere'cloth. Cere'ment, a cloth dipped in melted wax in which to wrap a dead body. [L. cera; cog. with Gr. kēros, Gael. ceir, beeswax.]

- **Cereal**, se're-al, *adj*. relating to corn or edible grain. —**Coreals**, se're-alz, *n.pl*. the grains used as food, such as wheat, barley, &c. [L. *cerealis* -Ceres, the goddess of corn or produce.]
- Cerebellum, ser-e-bel'um, n. the hinder and lower part of the brain. [L., dim. of cerebrum.] Cerebral. ser'e-bral, adj., pertaining to the cere-
- brum.-n. Cerebra'tion, action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.
- **Cerebrum**, ser'e-brum, *n*. the front and larger part of the brain. [L. cerebrum, the brain, of which cere = Gr. kara, the head, M. E. hernes, brains, Scot. harns.]
- Ceremonial, ser-e-mo'ni-al, adj. relating to cere-mony.-n. outward form: a system of ceremonies.-adv. Ceremo'nially.
- Ceremonious, ser-e-mo'ni-us, adj., full of ceremony : particular in observing forms : precise .adv. Ceremo'niously.-n. Ceremo'niousness.
- Ceremony, ser'e-mo-ni, n. a sacred rite : the outward form, religious or otherwise. [ carimonia, from root kar, to make, do.] [Fr.-L.
- Certain, sertan or sertin, adj. sure: fixed: regu-lar: some: one.-adv. Certainly.-ns. Cer-tainty, Certitude. [Fr. certain-L. certus,
- old part. of *cerno*, to decide.] Certificate, sér-tifi-kāt, *n*. a written declaration of some fact: a testimonial of character.—*w.k.* to give a certificate.—*n*. Certification. [Fr. certificat-L. certus, and facio.]
- Certify, ser'ti-fi, v.t., to make known as certain ; to inform : to declare in writing :-pr.p. cer'tify-ing; pa.p. cer'tified. [Fr. certifier-L. certus, and facio. to make.]
- Cerulean, se-roo le-an, adj., sky-blue; dark-blue: sea-green. [L. caruleus = caluleus - calum,the sky.]
- Ceruse, se'roos, n. white-lead, the native carbonate of lead. [Fr.-L. cerussa, conn. with cera, wax.]
- Cervical, ser'vi-kal, adj. belonging to the neck.
- [Fr.-L. cerviz, cervicis, the neck.] Cervine, ser'vīn, adj. relating to deer. [L. cervus, a stag; akin to E. hart.]
- **Cesarean**, sē-zā're-an, *adj*. the Cesarean operation is taking a child out of the body of its mother by cutting. [L. cædo, cæsus, to cut.] Cess, ses, n. a tax.-v.t. to impose a tax. [Short-
- ened from Assess.]
- Cessation, ses-ā'shun, n. a ceasing or stopping : a rest: a pause. [Fr.-L.; see Cease.]
- Cession, sesh'un, n. a yielding up. [Fr.-L.; see Cede.
- Cesspool, ses'pool, n., a pool or hollow in which filthy water collects. [Acc. to Skeat, from Celt. soss-pool, a pool into which foul messes flow. Cf. Scot. soss, a mixed dirty mess.]
- Cestus, ses'tus, n. the girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love : an ancient boxing-glove loaded with lead or iron. [L.-Gr. kestos, a girdle.]

Cesura. See Cæsura.

Cetaceous, set-ā'shus, adj. belonging to fishes of the whale-kind. [L. cete-Gr. ketos, any seamonster.] Chace. See Chase.

Chafe, chaf, v.t., to make hot by rubbing : to fret or wear by rubbing : to cause to fret or rage.v.i. to fret or rage —n. heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion. [Fr. chauffer—L. calefacere— caleo, to be hot, and facere, to make.]

Chafer, chāf'er, n. a kind of beetle. [A.S. ceafor.] Chaff, chaf, n. the case or covering of grain: empty, worthless matter.—adjs. Chaff'y, Chaff'-less. [A.S. ceaf; Ger. kaff.] Chaff, chaf, v.t. to banter .- n. Chaff'ing. [A corr. of chafe.]

- Chaffer, chaf'er, v.t., to buy .- v.i. to bargain : to haggle about the price. [M.E. chapfare, a bargain, from A.S. ceap, price, faru, way-a business proceeding.]
- Chaffinch, chafinsh, n. a little song-bird of the finch family. [Said to delight in *chaff*. See Finch.]
- **Chagrin**, sha-grēn', *n*. that which *wears* or *gnaws* the mind : vexation : ill-humour.—*v.t.* to vex or annoy. [Fr. chagrin, shagreen, rough skin used for rasping or polishing wood.]
- Chain, chān, n. a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things coming after each other: anything that binds: a measure of 100 links, 66 feet long .- v.t. to bind with or as with a chain. [Fr. chaîne-L. catena.]
- Chair, chār, n. something to cit down upon: a movable seat for one, with a back to it: the seat or office of one in authority.-v.t. to carry one publicly in triumph. [Fr. chaire—L. cathedra— Gr. kathedra—kathezomai, to sit down.]
- Chaise, shaz, n. a light two-wheeled carriage, for two persons, drawn by one horse. [Fr., a Pari-sian pronunciation of *chaire*. See Chair.] Chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni or kal'-, *n*. a variety of
- quartz of a milk-and-water colour.-adj. Chal-
- cedon'ic. [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.] Chaldaic, kal-dā'ik, Chaldee, kal'dē, *adj*. relating to Chaldea.
- Chaldron, chawl'drun, n. a coal-measure holding 36 bushels. [Fr. chaudron. See Caldron.] Chalice, chal'is. n. a cuto or bowl: a communion-cup.-adj. Chal'iced. [Fr. calice-L. calix, calicis; Gr. kylix, a cup. Calyx is a different word, but from the same root.]
- Chalk, chawk, n. the well-known white substance. a carbonate of lime. -v.t. to rub or manure with chalk. -adj. Chalk'y. -n. Chalk'iness. [A.S. cealc, like Fr. chaux, O. Fr. chaulx, is from L. calx, limestone.]
- Challenge, chal'enj, v.t. to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or any kind of contest: to claim as one's own : to accuse : to object to .n, a summons to a contest of any kind : exception to a juror : the demand of a sentry. [O. Fr. chalenge, a dispute, a claim-L. calumnia, a false accusation-calui, caluere, to deceive.]
- Chalybeate, ka-lib'e-āt, adj. containing iron.-n. a water or other liquor containing iron. [Gr. chalyps, chalybos, steel, so called from the Chalybes, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]
- Chamber, chām'ber, n. an apartment: the place where an assembly meets: an assembly or body of men met for some purpose, as a chamber of commerce: a hall of justice: the back end of commerce: a nan of justice. the back end of the bore of a gun.-adj. Cham'bered.-n. Cham'bering, in B., lewd behaviour. [Fr. chambre-L. camera-Gr. kamara, a vault, a room; akin to Celt. cam, crooked.]
- Chamberlain, chām'ber-lān or -lin, n. an overseer of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman : treasurer of a corporation .- n. Cham'berlainship. [O. Fr. chambrelenc; O. Ger. chamerling-L. camera, a chamber, and affix ling or lenc = E. ling in hireling.
- Chameleon, ka-mēl'yun, n. a small lizard famous for changing its colour. [L. chamæleon-Gr. chamaileon-chamai (=L. humi), on the ground, *leon*, a lion = a dwarf-lion.]
- Chamois, sham'waw or sha-moi', n. a kind of goat: a soft kind of leather originally made from its skin. [Fr.-Ger. gemse, a chamois.]

Chamomile. See Camomile.

- Champ, champ, v.i. to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing .- v.t. to bite or chew. [Older form cham, from Scand., as in Ice. kiapta, to chatter, kiaptr, the jaw.]
- Champagne, sham-pān', n. a light sparkling wine from *Champagne*, in France.
- Champaign, sham-pān', adj., level, open. —n. an open, level country. [A doublet of Campaign, from O. Fr. champaigne-L. campania, a plain.]
- Champion, cham'pi-un, n. one who fights in single combat for himself or for another : a successful combatant: a hero.-n. Cham'pionship. [Fr. Low L. campio-Low L. campus, a combat-L. campus, a plain, a place for games; whence also are borrowed A.S. camp, a fight, cempa, a warrior, Ger. kämpfen, to fight.]
- Chance, chans, n. that which falls out or happens: an unexpected event: risk: opportunity: possibility of something happening. -v.t. to risk. -v.i. to happen. -adj. happening by chance. [Fr.-Low L. cadentia-L. cado, to fall.]
- Chancel, chan'sel, n. the part of a church where the altar is placed, formerly inclosed with *lat-tices* or rails. [O. Fr. - L. *cancelli*, lattices.] Chancellor, chan'sel-or, *n*. the president of a court of *chancery* or other court. - *n*. Chan'cel
- lorship. [Fr. chancelier-Low L. cancellarius, orig. an officer that had charge of records, and stood near the *cancelli* (L.), the crossbars that surrounded the judgment-seat.]
- Chance-medley, chans'-med-li, n. the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence. [Chance, a
- corruption of Fr. chaude, hot, mêlée, fray, fight.] Chancery, chan'ser-i, n. the highest court of justice next to the parliament, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor. [Fr. chancellerie.]
- Chandelier, shan-de-lēr', n. a frame with branches for holding lights. [Fr.-Low L. candelaria, a candlestick-L. candela, a candle.]
- Chandler, chand'ler, n. orig. a candle maker and
- dealer : a dealer generally. [Fr. chandelier.] Chandlery, chand'ler-i, n. goods sold by a chandler
- Change, chānj, v.t. to alter or make different : to put or give one thing or person for another: to make to pass from one state to another.-v.i. to suffer change. -n. alteration or variation of any kind : a shift : variety : small coin : also used as a short term for the Exchange. [Fr. *changer*— Late L. cambiare-L. cambire, to barter.]
- Changeable, chānj'a-bl, adj. subject or prone to change : fickle : inconstant.—adv. Change'ably. —n. Change'ableness.
- Changeful, chānj'fool, adj., full of change: changeable.—adv. Change'fully.—n. Change'fulness. [constant.
- Changeless, chānj'les, adj., without change: Changeling, chānj'ling, n. a child taken or left in place of another : one apt to change.
- Channel, chan'el, n. the bed of a stream of water: the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour: a strait or narrow sea: means of passing or conveying. [O. Fr. chanel or canel-L. canalis.]
- Chant, chant, v.t., to sing : to celebrate in song : to recite in a singing manner. -n. song: melody: a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung. [Fr. chanter (It. cantare)-L. canto-cano, to sing.]
- Chanter, chant'er, n., one who chants : a chief singer: the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

Chanticleer, chant'i-kler, n. a cock. chaunte-cleer, from Chant and Clear.] M.E.

Chantry, chant'ri, n. an endowed chapel in which

### Character

masses are *chanted* for the souls of the donors or others. [O. Fr. chanterie-chanter, to sing.] Chaos, kā'os, n. a confused, shapeless mass: dis-

order : the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator. [L. and Gr. chaosroot ha, to gape, seen also in Gr. chainō, chaō, to gape, to yawn.] [disordered. Chaotic, kā-ot'ik, adj., like chaos: confused or

Chap, chap or chop, v.t., to cut: to cleave, split, or crack.—v.i. to crack or open in slits: -pr.p. chapp'ing ; pa.p. chapped', chapt. [E. ; Dut. kappen, Dan. kappe, to cut. See Chip.]

- Chap, chap, Chop, chop, n. a cleft, crack, or chink. Chapbook, chapbook, n. a small kind of book or tract, at one time carried about for sale by chapmen.
- Chapel, chap'el, n. place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a palace or a private dwelling : a dissenters' place of worship. [Fr. chapelle, O. Fr. capele-Low L. capella, dim. of capa, a cloak or cope : such a small cope was kept in the palaces of kings on which to administer oaths; the name was transferred to the sanctuary where the capella was kept, and hence to any sanctuary containing relics.—LITTRÉ.] [chapel.
- Chapelry, chap'el-ri, n. the jurisdiction of a Chaperon, shap'e-ron, n. a kind of hood or cap: one who attends a lady in public places as a protector.—v.t. to attend a lady to public places. [Fr., a large hood or head-dress, and hence a person who affords protection like a hood-chape, a hooded cloak-Low L. cappa. See Cape.] Chap-fallen, chap-fawln. Same as Chop-fallen.

- Chapiter, chap'i-ter, n. the head or capital of a column. [Fr. chapitel-Low L. capitellum, dim. of L. caput, the head.]
- Chaplain, chap'lan or chap'lin, n. a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or family.—ns. Chap'laincy, Chap'lainship. [Fr. chapelain—Low L. capellanus —capella. See Chapel.]
- Chaplet, chaplet, n. a garland or wreath for the head: a rosary. [Fr. chapelet, dim. of O. Fr. chapel, a hat-Low L. capa, a cape.]
- Chapman, chap'man, n. one who buys or sells : a dealer. [A.S. ceap-man-ceap, trade, and man. See Cheap.]
- Chaps, chaps, n.pl. the jaws. [N. E. and Scot. chafts-Scand., as Ice. kjaptr, the jaw. See Jowl.]
- Chapt, chapt, pa.p. of Chap.
- Chapter, chap'ter, n., a head or division of a book: a corporation of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church: an organised branch of some society or fraternity. [Fr. chapitre—L. capitulum, dim. of caput, the head.]
- Char, chār, n. work done by the day : a turn of work: a job. -v.i. to work by the day. [A.S.
- cierr, a turn, space of time-cyrran, to turn.] Char, chär, n. a red-bellied fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Ir. and Gael. cear, red, blood-coloured.]
- Char, chär, v.t. to roast or burn until reduced to carbon or coal — pr.p. charring; pa.p. charred'. [Ety. dub.; acc. to Skeat, because wood is turned to coal, from Char, a turn of work.]
- Character, kar'ak-ter, n. a letter, sign, or figure : the peculiar qualities of a person or thing : a description of the qualities of a person of thing : a person with his peculiar qualities. [Fr. car-actère — L. character — Gr. charaktēr, from charasso, to cut, engrave.]

fate, far; mē, her: mīne; mote; mute; moon; then.

- Characterise, kar'ak-ter-īz, v.t. to give a character to: to describe by peculiar qualities: to distinguish or designate .- n. Characterisa'tion. [Gr. charakterizo.]
- Characteristic, kar-ak-ter-is'tik, Characteristical, kar-ak-ter-is'tik-al, *adj*. marking or con-stituting the peculiar nature.—Characteris'tic, *n*.that which marks or constitutes the character. -adv. Characteris'tically. [Gr.]
- Charade, shar-äd' or -ād', n. a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables and of the whole; the charade is often acted. [Fr.; ety. dub.]
- Charcoal, chärkol, n., coal made by charring or burning wood under turf.
- Charge, chärj, v.t. to lay on or load: to impose or intrust: to fall upon or attack : to put to the account of: to impute to: to command: to exhort. -v.i. to make an onset. -n. that which is laid on: cost or price: the load of powder, &c. for a gun: attack or onset: care, custody: the object of care : command : exhortation : accusation. [Fr. charger-Low L. carricare, to load -L. carrus, a wagon. See Car, Cargo.] Chargeable, chärj'a-bl, adj. liable to be charged :
- imputable: blamable: in B., burdensome. -n. Charge'ableness.-adv. Charge'ably.
- Charger, chärj'er, n. a dish capable of holding a heavy charge or quantity: a horse used in charging, a war-horse. Charliy, Chariness. See Chary. Charlot, chari-ot, n. a four-wheeled pleasure or

- state carriage : a car used in ancient warfare. [Fr., dim. of char, a car, from root of Car.]
- Charioteer, char-i-ot-ēr', n. one who drives a chariot
- Charitable, char'i-ta-bl, *adj.*, *full of charity*: of or relating to charity: liberal to the poor. *adv*. Char'itably.-n. Char'itableness.
- Charity, chari-ti, n. in New Test., universal love : the disposition to think favourably of others, and do them good : almsgiving. [Fr. charité-L. caritas, from carus, dear.]
- Charlatan, shärla-tan, n. a mere talking pre-tender: a quack. [Fr.-It. ciarlatano-ciarlare, to chatter, an imitative word.] Charlatanry, shär'la-tan-ri, n. the profession of a
- charlatan : undue or empty pretension : deception
- Charlock, chärlok, n. a piant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in cornfields. [A.S. cerlice-cer, unknown, lic = leek, a plant.]
- Charm, chärm, n. a spell : something thought to possess hidden power or influence : that which can please irresistibly .- v.t. to influence by a charm: to subdue by secret influence: to enchant : to delight : to allure. - adv. Charm'ingly.

- [Fr. charme-L. carmen, a song.] [delights. Charmer, chärmer, n., one who enchants or Charnel, chärnel, adj. containing flesh or car-casses. [Fr. charnel-L. carnalis-caro, carnis, flesh.
- Charnel-house, chär'nel-hows, n. a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.
- Chart, chärt, n. a map of a part of the sea, with its coasts, shoals, &c. for the use of sailors. [L. charta, a paper. See Card.] Charter, chärt'er, n. a formal written paper, con-
- ferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges : a patent: grant: immunity. -v.t. to establish by charter : to let or hire, as a ship, on contract. [Fr. chartre-L. chartarium, archives-charta.]

- Charter-party, chärt'er-pär-ti, n. a mutual charter or contract for the hire of a vessel. [Fr. chartre*partie*, (*lit*.) a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person.]
- Chartism, chärt'izm, n. the principles of a party who sprung up in Gt. Britain in 1838, and who advocated the people's charter-viz. universal suffrage, &c.

Chartist, chärt'ist, n. one who supports chartism. Charwoman, chār-woom'an, n. a woman who

- chars or does odd work by the day.
- Chary, chār'i, adj. sparing: cautious.-adv. Char'ily.-n. Char'iness. [A.S. cearig-cearu, care.]
- Chase, chās, v.t. to pursue: to hunt: to drive away.--n. pursuit: a hunting: that which is hunted: round abounding in game. [Fr. chasse:-Low L. caciare-L. capto-capio, to take.] [chase.]

Chase, chās, v.t. to incase: to emboss. [See En-

- Chase, chēz. 2, a case or frame for holding types: a groove. [Fr. châsse, a shrine, a setting— L. capsa, a chest. See Case.]
- Chaser, chās'er, n., one who chases : an enchaser.
- Chasm, kazm, n. a yawning or gaping hollow: a gap or opening: a void space. [Gr. chasma,
- from chainō, to gape; connected with Chaos.] Chaste, chāst, adj. modest: refined: virtuous: pure in taste and style.—adv. Chaste'ly. [Fr. chaste-L. castus, pure.]
- Chasten, chās'n, v.t. to free from faults by punishing: hence, to punish: to correct. [Fr. châtier, O. Fr. chastier-L. castigare-castus, pure.] Chasteness, chāst'nes, Chastity, chas'ti-ti, n.,
- purity of body, conduct, or language. Chastise, chastiz, v.t. to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction : to reduce to order or to obedience.—n. Chastisement, chastizment.
- Chasuble, chaz'ū-bl, n. the uppermost garment worn by a R. C. priest at mass. [Fr.-Low L. casubula, L. casula, a mantle, dim. of casa, a hut.]
- Chat, chat, v.i. to talk idly or familiarly :- pr.p chatt'ing; pa.p. chatt'ed.—n. familiar, idle talk. [Short for Chatter.]
- Chateau, sha-tō', n. a nobleman's castle: a country-seat. [Fr., O. Fr. châtel, castel-L. castellum, dim. of castrum, a fort.]
- Chattel, chat'l, n. any kind of property which is not freehold. [Doublet of Cattle.]
- **Chatter**, chat'er, v.i. to talk idly or rapidly: to sound as the teeth when one shivers. [From the sound.]

Chatty, chat'i, adj., given to chat: talkative. Chatty, chat'i, adj. low in price: of small value.— adv. Chean'ly.—n. Chean'ness. [Orig. Good chean, i.e., a good bargain; A.S. cean, price, a bargain; A.S. ceanan, Icc. kaupa, Ger. kaufen, to buy; Scot. coup—all borrowed from L. caupo, a burgetted. a huckster.] [down in price.

- **Cheapen**, chēp'n, v.t. to make cheap: to beat **Cheat**, chēt, v.t. to deceive and defraud. -n. a fraud: one who cheats. [A corr. of Escheat, the seizure of such property being looked upon as robbery.]
- Check, chek, v.t. to bring to a stand : to restrain or hinder: to rebuke.—n. a term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king: anything that checks: a sudden stop: in B., a rebuke. [Fr. échec = Pers. shah, king—(mind your) king !]-v.t. to compare with a counterpart or authority in order to ascertain

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

correctness.-n. a mark put against items in a list: a token: an order for money (usually written **Cheque**): any counter-register used as security: a checkered cloth. [From the prac-tice of the Court of *Exchequer*, where accounts were settled by means of counters on a checkered cloth.]

- Check-book, chek'-book, n. a bank-book containing blank checks, for the use of persons having accounts with the bank.
- Checker, Chequer, chek'er, v.t. to form into little squares like a chessboard or checker, by lines or stripes of different colours: to variegate or di-versify.—n. a chessboard. [Fr. échiquier, O. Fr. eschequier, a chessboard—échec.] Checkers, chek'erz, n./h. a game played by two persons on a checkered board; also called
- Draughts.
- Checkmate, chek'mat, n. in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: a complete check: defeat: overthrow.—v.t. in chess, to make a movement which ends the game: to defeat. [Fr. *tchec et mat*; Ger. *schachmatt*—Pers. *shâh mât*, the king is dead.] Cheek, chēk, n. the side of the face below the eye.
- [A.S. ceace, the cheek, jaw.]
- **Cheep**, chēp, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird. [From the sound, like **Chirp**.]
- Cheer, cher, n. that which makes the countenance glad : joy : a shout : kind treatment : entertainment: fare.-v.t. to make the countenance glad: to comfort : to encourage : to applaud. [O. Fr. chiere, the countenance—Low L. cara, the face —Gr. kara, the head, face.]
- Cheerful, cher'fool, adj., full of cheer or good spirits: joyful: lively.-adv. Cheer'fully.-n. Cheer'fulness.
- Cheerless, chēr'les, adj., without cheer or com-fort: gloomy.—n. Cheer'lessness.
- Cheery, cher'i, adj., cheerful: promoting cheer-fulness.-adv. Cheer'ily.-n. Cheer'iness.
- Cheese, chēz, n. the curd of milk pressed into a hard mass. [A.S. cese, cyse, curdled milk; Ger. käse; both from L. caseus; cf. Gael. caise.]
- Cheesecake, chēz'kāk, n. a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter. [cheese.
- Cheesemonger, chez'mung'ger, n. a dealer in
- Cheesy, chez'i, adj. having the nature of cheese.
- **Cheetah**, chē'tah, *n*. an eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hind. *chitâ.*] **Chemic**, kem'ik, **Chemical**, kem'i-kal, *adj.*, *be*-
- longing to chemistry.-adv. Chem'ically. Chemicals, kem'ik-alz, n.pl. substances used for producing chemical effects.
- Chemise, she-mez', n. a lady's shift. [Fr. chemise-Low L. camisia, a nightgown-Ar. qamis, a shirt.]
- Chemisette, shem-e-zet', n. an under-garment worn by ladies over the chemise. [Fr., dim. of chemise.]
- Chemist, kem'ist, n. one skilled in chemistry.
- Chemistry, kem'is-tri, formerly Chymistry the science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one [From the ancient Alchemy, upon another. which see.
- Cheque, Chequer. See Check, Checker.
- Cherish, cher'ish, v.t. to protect and treat with affection. [Fr. chérir, chérissant-cher, dear-I. carus.] [known.] Cheroot, she-root', n. a kind of cigar. [Ety. un-

- Cherry, cher'i, n. a small bright-red stone-fruit : the tree that bears it.—*adj.* like a cherry in colour: ruddy. [Fr. *cerise*—Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry-tree, said to be so named from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, from which the cherry was brought by Lucullus.]
- Chert, chert, n. a kind of quartz or flint : hornstone. [Ety. dub.]
- Cherty, chert'i, adj., like or containing chert.
- Cherub, cher'ub, n. a celestial spirit: a beautiful child.-pl. Cher'ubs, Cher'ubim, Cher'ubims. [Heb. kerub.]
- Cherubic, che-roob'ik, Cherubical, che-roob'i-kal, adj. pertaining to cherubs : angelic.
- **Chess**, ches, *n*. a game played by two persons on a board like that used in checkers. [Corr. of **Checks**, the *pl*. of **Check**.]
- Chest, chest, n. a large strong box: the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [A.S. cyste, Scot. kist-L. cista-Gr. kiste.]
- Chestnut, Chesnut, ches'nut, *n*. a nut or fruit inclosed in a prickly case: the tree that bears it. -adj. of a chestnut colour, reddish-brown. [M.E. chesten-nut-O. Fr. chastaigne-L. castanea-Gr. kastanon, from Castana, in Pontus, where the tree abounded.]
- Cheval-de-frise, she-val'-de-frez, n. a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry.-pl. Chevaux-de-frise, she-vo'-de-frez. [Fr. cheval, horse, de, of, Frise, Friesland; a jocular name.]
- Chevalier, shev-a-ler', n. a cavalier: a knight: a gallant man. [Fr.—cheval—L. caballus, a horse.]
- Chew, choo, v.t. to cut and bruise with the teeth. [A.S. ceowan; Ger. kauen: conn. with Jaw and Chaps.]
- Chiaro-oscuro, ki-är'ō-os-koō'rō. See Clare-
- obscure. [pipe for smoking. [Turk.] Chibouk, Chibouque, chi-book', *n*. a Turkish Chicane, shi-kan', *v.i.* to use shifts and tricks, to deceive .- n. Chica'nery, trickery or artifice, esp. in legal proceedings. [Fr. chicane, sharp practice at law, through a form zicanum, from Low Gr. tzykanion, a game at mall-Pers. tchaugan.]
- Chiccory. See Chicory. Chick, chik, Chicken, chik'en, *n*. the young of fowls, especially of the hen: a child. [A.S.
- cicen, a dim. of cocc, a cock.] Chicken-hearted, chik'en-härt'ed, adj. as timid as a chicken : cowardly.
- Chicken-pox, chik'en-poks, n. mild skin-disease, generally attacking children only.
- Chickling, chik'ling, n. a little chicken. Chickweed, chik'wed, n. a low creeping weed that birds are fond of.
- Chicory, Chiccory, chik'o-ri, n., succory, a carrotlike plant, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. chicorée—L. cichorium, succory-Gr. kichorion.]
- Chide, chid, v.t. to scold, rebuke, reprove by
- Childy, Childy J., to Schal, rebuke, reprove by words:-pr.p. child'ing; jac. t. child, (obs.) chöde; pa.p. child, child'en. [A.S. cidan.] Chieff, chéf, adj., head : principal, highest, first.— n. a head or principal person : a leader : the principal part or top of anything. [Fr. chef-L. caput, the head; Gr. kephale, Sans. kapala.] Chieffy chieffy ady. in the first place : principally.
- Chiefly, chef'li, adv. in the first place : principally : for the most part.
- Chieftain, chef'tan or 'tin, n. the head of a clan: a leader or commander.—ns. Chief'taincy, Chief'tainship. [From Chief, like Captain, which see.]

Uhiffonier, shif-on-ër', n. an ornamental cupboard.

 [Fr., a place for rags-chiffon, a rag.]
 Chignon, shē-nong', n. an artificial arrangement of hair at the back of the head. [Fr., meaning first the nape of the neck, the joints of which are like the links of a chain—*chainon*, the link of a chain—*chaine*, a chain.] Chilblain, chilblain, a a blain or sore on hands or feet caused by a *chill* or cold. [Chill and Blain.]

Child, child, n. (pl. Chil'dren), an infant or very young person: one intimately related to one older: a disciple :--pl. offspring: descendants: inhabitants. [A.S. cild, from the root gave, to produce, which yields Ger. kind, a child.]
 Childbed, child'bed, n. the state of a woman brought to bed with child.

- Childe, child, *u*. a title formerly given to the eldest son of a noble, till admission to knight-
- hood. [Same word as Child.] Childermas-day, chil'der-mas-da, *n.* an anniver-sary in the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day, held December 28th, to com-memorate the slaying of the *children* by Herod.

[Child Mass, and Day.]
[Child Mass, and Day.]
[Childhood, child'hood, n., state of being a child.
[Childish, child'ish, adj., of or like a child : silly : trifing.—adv. Child'ishly.—n. Child'ishness.
Childiess, child'les, adj., without children.
Childlike, child'Ish, adj., like a child : becoming a child decile impocent

a child : docile : innocent.

Chiliad, kil'i-ad, n. the number 1000: 1000 of any thing. [Gr.—*chilioi*, 1000.] Chill, chil, *n., coldness*: a cold that causes shiver-

ing: anything that damps or disheartens.-adj. shivering with cold: slightly cold: opp. of cordial.-v.t. to make chill or cold: to blast with 

Chime, chim, n. the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments : agreement of sound or of relation :—pl. a set of bells.—v.i. to sound in harmony : to jingle : to accord or agree.—v.t. to strike, or cause to sound in harmony. [M. E.

chimbe, O. Fr. cymbale—L. cymbalum, a cymbal—Gr. kymbalon.]

- Chimera, ki-me'ra, n. a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any idle or wild fancy. [L. chi-
- mæra-Gr. chimaira, a she-goat.] Chimerical, ki-mer'i-kal, adj. of the nature of a chimera: wild: fanciful.-adv. Chimer'ically.

Chimney, chim'ni, n. a passage for the escape of smoke or heated air. [Fr. cheminée-L.caminus-Gr. kaminos, a furnace, prob. from kaio, to burn.]

Chimney-piece, chim'ni-pes, n. a piece or shelf over the chimney or fireplace.

Chimney-shaft, chim'ni-shaft, n. the shaft or stalk of a chimney which rises above the building.

Chimpanzee, chim-pan'zē, n. a species of monkey found in Africa. [Prob. native name of the animal.]

**Chin**, chin, *n*. the jutting part of the face, below the mouth. [A.S. *cinn*; Ger. *kinn*, Gr. *genus*.] **China**, chin'a, *n*. a fine kind of earthenware,

- originally made in *China*: porcelain. **Chincough**, chin'kof, *n*. a disease attended with *violent fits of coughing*: whooping-cough. [E.; Scot. kink-host, Dut. kinkhoeste. See **Chink**, the sound.]
- Chine, chin, n. the spine or backbone, from its thorn-like form: a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking. [Fr. échine-O. Ger. skina, a pin, thorn; prob. conn. with L. spina, a thorn, the spine.]

Chinese, chī-nēz', adj. of or belonging to China.

- Chink, chingk, n. a rent or cleft: a narrow open-ing.-v.i. to split or crack. [A.S. cinu, a cleft, cinan, to split.]
- Chink, chingk, n. the clink, as of coins .- v.i. to give a sharp sound, as coin. [From the sound.] Chintz, chints, n. cotton cloth, printed in five or
- six different colours. [Hind. chhint, spotted cotton cloth.]
- Chip, chip, v.t. to chop or cut into small pieces : to diminish by cutting away a little at a time :-pr.p. chipping ; pa.p. chipped'.-n. a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off. [Dim. of Chop.

Chirographer, kī-rog'ra-fer, Chirographist, kī-rog'ra-fist, *n*. one who professes the art of writing.

Chirography, kī-rog'ra-fi, n. the art of writing or penmanship.—adj. Chirograph'ic. [Gr. cheir, the hand, graphe, writing.] Chirologist, kī-rol'o-jist, n. one who converses by

signs with the hands.

Chirology, kī-rol'o-ji, n. the art of discoursing with the hands or by signs as the deaf and dumb

do. [Gr. cheir, the hand, logos, a discourse.] Chiropodist, kī-rop'o-dist, n. a hand and foot doctor: one who removes corns, bunions, warts,

&c. [Gr. cheir, the hand, and pous, podos, the foot.] Chirp, cherp, Chirrup, chirup, n. the sharp, shrill sound of certain birds and insects.—v.i. to make such a sound. [From the sound.]

Chirurgeon, ki-rur'jun, n. old form of Surgeon. -n. Chirur'gery, now Surgery.—adj. Chirur-gical, now Surgical. [Fr. chirurgien.—Gr. cheirourgos.—cheir, the hand, ergon, a work.]

Chisel, chiz'el, n. a tool to cut or hollow out, wood, stone, &c.-v.t. to cut, carve, &c. with a chisel: -pr.p. chis'elling; pa.p. chis'elled. [O. Fr. cisel-Low L. cisellus-L. sicilicula, dim. of sicilis, a sickle, from seco, to cut.]

Chit, chit, n. a baby: a lively or pert young child.

Chitch at young tender shoot.]
Chitchat, chitchat, n. chatting or idle talk: prattle. [A reduplication of Chat.]
Chivalric, shiv'al-rik, Chivalrous, shiv'al-rus, adj., pertaining to chivalry: bold: gallant.— adv. Chiv'alrously.

Chivalry, shiv'al-ri, n. the usages and qualifica-tions of chevaliers or knights: the system of knighthood : heroic adventures. [Fr. chevaleric -cheval-L. caballus, a horse. See Cavalry.]

Chloral, klö'ral, n. a strongly narcotic substance obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol. [Word formed by combining chlor- in chlorine, and al- in alcohol.]

Chloric, klö'rik, adj., of or from chlorine.

- Chloride, klo'rid, n. a compound of chlorine with some other substance. as potash, soda, &c.
- Jhlorine, klö'rin, n. a pale-green gas, with a dis-agreeable, suffocating odour. [Gr. chlöros, palegreen.]

Chlorite, klo'rīt, n. a soft mineral of a greenish colour, with a soapy feeling when handled.

- Chloroform, klo'ro-form, n. a colourless volatile liquid, much used to induce insensibility. [Orig. a compound of *chlorine* and *formic* acid; Gr. *chloros*, and *formic* acid, so called because orig. made from ants, L. formica, an ant.]
- Chlorosis, klor-ō'sis, n. a medical name for green-
- sickness. [Gr. chloros, pale-green.] Chocolate, chok'ō-lāt, n. a kind of paste made of the pounded seeds of the Cacao theobroma : a beverage made by dissolving this paste in hot water. [Sp. chocolate ; from Mexican kakahuatl. See Cacao, Cocoa.]

- Choice, chois, n. act or power of choosing: the thing chosen : preference : the preferable or best part.—*adj.* worthy of being chosen : select. [Fr *choix—choisir* ; from root of **Choose**.]
- Choir, kwir, n. a chorus or band of singers, especially those belonging to a church : the part of a church appropriated to the singers : the part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen. [Fr. chæur-L. chorus-Gr. choros.]
- Choke, chok, v.t. to throttle: to suffocate: to stop or obstruct .- v.i. to be choked or suffo-
- cated. [Ety. dub., prob. from the sound.] Choke-damp, chōk'-damp, *n*. carbonic acid gas, so called by miners from its often causing suffocation.
- Choler, kol'ér, *n*. the *bile*: anger or irascibility, once supposed to arise from excess of bile. [O. Fr. *cholere*-L., Gr. *cholera*-Gr. *cholē*, bile. Cf. E. Gall.]
- Cholera, kol'er-a, n. a disease characterised by bilious vomiting and purging. [Gr. cholerachole, bile.] [cholera.
- Choleraic, kol-er-ā'ik, adj., of the nature of Choleric, kol'er-ik, adj. full of choler or anger: petulant.
- **Choose**, chooz, v.t. to take one thing in preference to another: to select. -v.i. to will or determine: -pa.t. chose; pa.p. chos'en. [A.S. ceosan; cog. with Dut. kiesen, Goth. kiusan, to choose,
- and akin to L. gustare, to taste.] Chop, chop, v.t. to cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces.-v.t. to shift suddenly, as the wind: -pr.p. chopp'ing; pa.p. chopped'. [From a Low-Ger. root found in Dut. kappen, also in Ger. kappen, to cut; cf. Gr. kopto, from a root skap, to cut.]
- Chop, chop, n. a *piece chopped off*, esp. of meat. Chop, chop, v.t. to exchange or barter: to put one thing in place of another :-pr.p. chopping; pa.p. chopped'. [M. E. copen-O. Dut. koopen, to buy. Same root as **Cheap**.]
- Chop, chop, *n*. the *chap* or jaw, generally used in *pl*. [See Chaps.]
- Chop-fallen, chop'-fawln, adj. (lit.) having the chop or lower jaw *fallen* down : cast-down : dejected. Chopper, chop'er, n. one who or that which chops.
- Chopsticks, chop'stiks, n. two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese instead of a fork and knife.
- Choral, ko'ral, adj. belonging to a chorus or choir.
- Chord, kord, n. the string of a musical instrument : a combination of tones in harmony: (geom.) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc. [L. chorda-Gr. chordē, an intestine.]
- Chorister, kor'ist-er, n. a member of a choir. Chorus, ko'rus, n. a band of singers and dancers, esp. in the Greek plays : a company of singers : that which is sung by a chorus : the part of a song in which the company join the singer. *chorus*—Gr. *choros*, orig. a dance in a ring.] [L.
- Chose, choz, pa.t. and obs. pa.p. of Choose.
- Chosen, chōz'n, past participle of Choose. Chough, chuf, n. a kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast. [A.S. ceo: from the cry of the bird-Caw.]
- Chouse, chows, v.t. to defraud, cheat, or impose upon.-n. one easily cheated : a trick. [Turk. *chiaus*, a messenger or envoy. A *chiaus* sent to England in 1609 committed gross frauds upon the Turkish merchants resident in Britain; hence chouse, to act as this chiaus did, to defraud.]
- Chrism, krizm, n. consecrated or holy oil : unction. [O. Fr. chresme, Fr. chrême-Gr. chrisma, from
  - chrio, chriso, to anoint.

- Chrismal, kriz'mal, adj., pertaining to chrism. Christ, krīst, n. the Anointed, the Messiah. [A.S. crist-Gr. Christos-chriō, chrisō, to anoint.]
- Christen, kris'n, v.t. to baptise in the name of Christ: to give a name to. [A.S. cristnian, to make a Christian.]
- **Ohristendom**, kris'n-dum, *n*. that part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion: the whole body of Christians. [A.S. *Cristendom-cristen*, a Christian, *dom*, rule, sway.]
- Christian, krist'yan, n. a follower of Christ .adj. relating to Christ or his religion. - Christian name, the name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname.-adjs. Christ'ianlike, Christ'ianly. [A.S. cristen-L. Chris-tianus-Gr. Christos.]
- Christianise, krist'yan-īz, v.t. to make Christian:
- to convert to Christianity. [Christ. Christianity, kris-ti-an'i-ti, n. the religion of Christmas, kris'mas, n. an annual festival, orig. a mass, in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December. [Christ and Mass.]
- Christmas-box, kris'mas-boks, n. a box containing
- Christmas presents: a Christmas gift. Christology, kris-tol'o-ji, n. that branch of theo-logy which treats of the nature and person of Christ. [Gr. Christos, and logos, a discourse.]
- Chromatic, krō-mat'ik, adj. relating to colours: coloured: (music) proceeding by semitones.— n.sing. Chromatics, the science of colours. [Gr. chrōmatikos—chrōma, colour.]
- Chrome, kröm, Chromium, krö'mi-um, n. a metal remarkable for the beautiful colours of its com-pounds.-adj. Chrom'ic. [Gr. chröma, colour.] Chronic, kron'ik, Chronical, kron'ik-al, adj.
- lasting a long time : of a disease, deep-seated or long-continued, as opp. to acute. [L. chronicus, Gr. chronikos-chronos, time.]
- Chronicle, kron'i-kl, n. a record of events in the order of time: a history.-v.t. to record in history .- n. Chron'icler, a historian.
- Chronology, kronolo-ji, n. the science of dates. —adjs. Chronologic, Chronological.—adv. Chronologically.—ns. Chronologic, Chronological. ol'ogist. [Gr. chronos, time, logos, a discourse.]
- Chronometer, kron-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring time: a watch. -- adjs. Chronomet'-ric, Chronomet'rical. [Gr. chronos, and metron, a measure.]
- chrysalis, kris'a-lis, n. the form, often gold-coloured, assumed by some insects before they become winged. -pl. Chrysalides (i-dēz). -adj.
   Chrys'alid. [Gr. chrysalis-chrysos, gold.]
   Chrysanthemum, kris-an'the-mum, n. (it.) gold-drammer of concentration and the sector.
- *flower*: a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy.
- [Gr. chrysos, gold, anthemon, flower,] Chrysolite, kris'o-līt, n. a stone of a yellowish colour. [Gr. chrysos, and lithos, a stone.]
- Chuysoprase, kris-oprāz, n. a varieto of chal-cedony: (B.) a yellowish-green stone, nature unknown. [Gr. chrysos, and prason, a leek.] Chub, chub, n. a small fat river-fish. [Ety. dub., but same root as Chubby.] [Chubbiness.
- Chubby, chub'i, adj. short and thick : plump.-n.
- Chuck, chuk, n. the call of a hen: a word of en-dearment.—v.i. to call as a hen. [From the sound-a variety of Cluck.]
- Chuck, chuk, v.t. to strike gently, to toss.-n. a slight blow. [Fr. choquer, to jolt; allied to E. Shake.] [chickens: to caress. Chuckle, chuk'l, v.t. to call, as a hen does her
- fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote: mūte; moon; then.

- Chuckle, chuk'l, v.i. to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment. [See Choke.
- Chum, chum, n. a chamber-fellow. [Perh. a mutilation of Comrade, or Chamber-fellow.]
- Church, church, *n*. a house set apart for Christian worship: the whole body of Christians: the clergy: any particular sect or denomination of Christians.-v.t. to perform with any one the giving of thanks in church. [A.S. circe; Scot. kirk; Ger. kirche; all from Gr. kyriakon, be-longing to the Lord-Kyrios, the Lord.]

Churchman, church'man, n. a clergyman or ecclesiastic: a member of the Church of England.

Churchwarden, church-wawr'den, n. an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church: a long clay-pipe. [Church and Warden.] Churchyard, church'yärd, n. the yard round the

church, where the dead are buried. Churl, churl, n. an ill-bred, surly fellow. [A.S. ceorl, a countryman; Ice. karl, Ger. kerl, a man; Scot. carl.]

Churlish, churl'ish, adj. rude: surly: ill-bred.adv. Churl'ishly.-n. Churl'ishness.

Churn, churn, v.t. to shake violently, as cream when making butter.-n. a vessel in which cream is churned. [Ice. kirna, a churn, Dut. and Ger. *kernen*, to churn; akin to **Kern**-el; as if to extract the essence or best part.]

Chuse, chooz, v.t. a form of Choose.

- Chyle, kīl, n. a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines .- adjs. Chyla'ceous,
- Chylfous. [Fr.—Gr. chylos, juice—cheō, to pour.] Chylifactive, kīl-i-fak'tiv, adj. having the power to make chyle.—n. Chylifac'tion, or Chylifica'-
- tion. [L. chylus, and facio, to make.] Chyme, kīm, n. the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach.-adj. Chym'ous. [Gr. chymos, from cheo.]

Chymification, kīm-i-fi-kā'shun, n. the act of being formed into chyme. [L. chymus, and facio, to make.]

Chymist, Chymistry, now Chemist, Chemistry. Cicada, si-kā'da, Cicala, si-kā'la, n. an insect remarkable for the sound it produces.

- Cicatrice, sik'a-tris [Fr.], Cicatrix, si-kā'triks [L.], n. the scar over a wound after it is healed.
- Cicatrise, sik'a-trīz, v.t. to help the formation of a skin or cicatrix on a wound or ulcer by medicines .- v.i. to heal. [Fr. cicatriser.]

Cicerone, sis-e-ro'ne, n. one who shews strangers the curiosities of a place: a guide. [It.-L. Cicero, the Roman orator.] [Cicero.

Ciceronian, sis-e-ro'ni-an, adj. relating to or like

Cider, sī'der, n. a drink made from apple-juice.— n. Ci'derkin, an inferior cider. [Fr. cidre—L. sicera—Gr. sikera, strong drink—Heb. shakar, to be intoxicated.]

Ciel, sel. See Ceil.

Cigar, si-gar', n. a small roll of *tobacco* for smok-ing. [Sp. *cigarro*, a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] Cigarette, sig-ar-et', n. a *little cigar:* a little finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

Cilia, sil'i-a, n.pl. hair-like appendages on the edge of a vegetable body, or on an animal organ or animalcule.—adjs. Cil'iary, Cil'iated, having cilia. [L. cilium, pl. cilia, eyelids, eyelashes.]

Cimbric, sim'brik, adj. relating to the Cimbri, a tribe originally from the north of Germany.

Cimeter, sim'e-ter. See Scimitar. Cimmerian, sim-ë'ri-an, adj. relating to the Cimmerii, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness: extremely dark.

Cinchona,  $\sin k\bar{o}'na$ , *n*. the bark of a tree that

## Circumambient

grows in Peru, from which Quinine is extracted, a valuable medicine for ague : also called Peruvian bark. [Said to be so named from the Countess del Cinchon, but prob. from kinakina, the native word for bark.]

Cincture, singk'tür, n. a girdle or belt : a mould-ing round a column.—adj. Cinc'tured, having a

cincture. [L. cinctura—cingo, cinctus, to gird.] Cinder, sinder, n. the refuse of burned coals : anything charred by fire. [A.S. sinder, scorize, slag. The c instead of s is owing to Fr. cendre, a wholly unconnected word, which comes from L. cinis, cineris, ashes.] Cindery, sin'der-i, adj., like or composed of cinders.

**Cinerary**, sin'er-ar-i, *adj*. pertaining to *ashes*. **Cineration**, sin-er-ā'shun, *n*. the act of reducing

- to ashes. [L. cinis, cineris.]
- Cinnabar, sin'a-bar, n. sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment. [L. cinnabaris, Gr. kinnabari, a dye, known as dragon's blood, from Pers.]
- Cinnamon, sin'a-mon, n. the spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon. [L. cinnamomum-Heb. kinnamon.]

- Cinque, singk, n. the number five. [Fr.] Cinque.foil, singk'-foil, n. the five-bladed clover. [Fr. cinque, and feuille, L. folium, Gr. phyllon, a leaf.]
- Cipher, sī'fer, n. (arith.) the character 0: any of the nine figures: anything of little value: an interweaving of the initials of a name : a secret kind of writing .- v.i. to work at arithmetic.
- [O. Fr. ci/re, Fr. chiffre—Ar. sifr, empty.] Circassian, sèr-kash'yan, adj. belonging to Cir-cassia, a country on the north of Mount Caucasus.

Circean, ser-se'an, adj. relating to the fabled Circe, who by magic potions changed her guests into animals : poisonous, delusive, fatal.

**Circle**, serk'l, *n*. a plane figure bounded by a line every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the centre: the line which bounds the figure : a ring : a series ending where it began: a company surrounding the principal person .- w.t. to move round : to encompass.—v.i. to move in a circle. [A.S. circul, from L. circulus, dim. of circus, Gr. kirkos or krikos, a circle; allied to A.S. hring, a ring root kar, to move in a circle.]

Circlet, serk'let, n. a little circle.

Circuit, ser'kit, n. the act of moving round : that which encircles: a round made in the exercise of a calling, especially the round made by the judges for holding the courts of law. [Fr.-L. circuitus-circueo, to go round-circum, round, eo, itum, to go.] [Circu'itously.

Circuitous, ser kū'it-us, *adj.* round about.—*adv.* Circular, ser kū-lar, *adj.* round : ending in itself : addressed to a circle of persons.—Circular notes are a kind of bank-note issued for the convenience of travellers.-n. a note sent round to a circle or number of persons.-adv. Cir'cularly.-n. Circular'ity.

Circulate, ser'kū-lāt, v.t. to make to go round as in a circle: to spread.-v.i. to move round: to be spread about. [L. circulo, circulatus.] Circulation, ser-kū-lā'shun, n. the act of moving

in a circle, or of going and returning: the money in use at any time in a country.

Circulatory, ser'kū-la-tor-i, adj. circular: circulating.

Circumambient, ser-kum-amb'i-ent, adj., going round about : surrounding. [L. circum, about, ambio, to go round-ambi, Gr. amphi, around, and eo, to go.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne: mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Circumambulate, sėr-kum-am'būl-āt, v.i. to walk round about.-n. Circumambula'tion. ſL. ambulo, ambulatus, to walk.]
- Circumcise, ser'kum-sīz, v.t. to cut off the fore-skin according to the Jewish law. [L. circumcido, circumcisus-cædo, to cut.]
- Circumcision, ser-kum-sizh'un, n. the act of circumcising.
- Circumference, ser-kum'fer-ens, n. the boundaryline of any round body: the line surrounding anything .- adj. Circumferen'tial. [L. fero, to [circumflex. carry.

Circumflect, ser'kum-flekt, v.t. to mark with a Circumflex, ser'kum-fleks, n. an accent (A) denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel

- or syllable. [L. flecto, flexus, to bend.] Circumfluent, ser-kum'floo-ent, adj., flowing
- round about. [L. Auens, Auentis, flowing.]
- Circumfuse, sėr-kum-fūć, v.t. to pour around. —n. Circumfu'sion. [L. fundo, fusus, to pour.] Circumjacent, sėr-kum-jä'sent, adj., lying round: bordering on every side. [L. jacens, lying jaceo, to lie.]
- Circumlocution, ser-kum-lo-kū'shun, n., roundabout speaking : a manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary .- adj. Circumloc'utory. [L. loquor, locutus, to speak.]
- Circumnavigate, ser-kum-nav'i-gat, v.t. to sail round.-n. Circumnaviga'tion. [See Navigate.] [who sails round. Circumnavigator, ser-kum-navi-gāt-or, n., one
- Circumscribe, ser-kum-skr<sup>-</sup>5', v.t. to draw a line round: to inclose within certain limits. IL. scribo, to write.] [tion: the line that limits.

Circumscription, ser-kum-skrip'shun, n. limita-Circumspect, ser'kum-spekt, adj., looking round

- on all sides watchfully: cautious: prudent .adv. Circumspectly.-n. Circumspectness. [L. specio, spectum, to look.]
- Circumspection, ser-kum-spek'shun, n. watchfulness : caution.

Circumstance, serkum-stans, n. something attendant upon another thing: an accident or event. -pl. the state of one's affairs. [L. stans, stantis, standing-sto, to stand.

Circumstantial, ser-kum-stan'shal, adj. consisting of details : minute.-adv. Circumstan'tially. Circumstantial evidence, evidence not positive or direct, but which is gathered indirectly from the circumstances of a case. [dentals.

Circumstantials, ser-kum-stan'shals, n.pl. inci-Circumstantiate, ser-kum-stan'shi-āt, v.t. to

prove by circumstances : to describe exactly.

- Circumvallation, ser-kum-val-ā'shun, n. a surrounding with a wall: a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort. [L. va.lum, an earthen rampart or wall.]
- Circumvent, ser-kum-vent', v.t. to come round or outwit a person : to deceive or cheat.-n. Circumven'tion. [L. venio, to come.]
- Circumventive, ser-kum-vent'iv, adj. deceiving by artifices
- Circumvolution, ser-kum-vol-ū'shun, n. a turning or rolling round : anything winding or sinuous. [L. volvo, volutum, to roll.]
- Circus, ser'kus, n. a circular building for the exhibition of games: a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. [L. circus; cog. with Gr. kirkos, A.S. hring, a ring.]

Cirrous, sir'us, adj., having a curl or tendril.

- Cirrus, sir'us, n. the highest form of cloud consisting of curling fibres: (bot.) a tendril: (zool.) any curled filament. [L., curled hair.] Cisalpine, sis-alp'in or -alp'īn, adj., on this side (to

## Clairvoyance

the Romans) of the Alps, that is, on the south side. [L. cis, on this side, and Alpine.]

- Cist, sist, n. a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs. [See Chest, Cyst.]
- **Cistern**, sis'tern, *n*. any receptacle for holding water or other liquid : a reservoir. [L. cisterna, from cista, a chest.]
- Cit, sit, n. shortened from citizen, and used as a term of contempt. [See Citizen.] Citadel, sit'a-del, n. a fortress in or near a city.
- [It. cittadella, dim. of città, a city. See City.]
- Citation, sī-tā'shun, n. an official summons to appear : the act of quoting : the passage or name quoted.
- Cife, sit, v.t. to call or summon: to summon to answer in court: to quote: to name. [L. cito, to call, intensive of cieo, cio, to make to go, to rouse.]
- Cithern, sith'ern, Cittern, sit'ern, n. a musical instrument like the guitar. [A.S. cytere-L. cith-ara-Gr. kithara. A doublet of Guitar.] Citizen, sit'i-zen, n. an inhabitant of a city: a
- member of a state : a townsman : a freeman .n. Cit'izenship, the rights of a citizen. [M.E. citesein—O. Fr. citeain. See City.] Citron, sit'run, n. the fruit of the citron-tree, re-
- sembling a lemon. [Fr.-L. citrus-Gr. kitron, a citron.]
- City, sit'i, n. a large town: a town with a corporation. [Fr. cité, a city-L. civitas, the state-civis, a citizen; akin to L. quies, quiet, E. Hive and Home.]
- Cives, sīvz, n. a plant of the leek and onion genus growing in tufts. [Fr. cive-L. capa, an onion.]
- Civet, sivet, n. a perfume obtained from the civet or civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal of N. Africa. [Fr. civette-Ar. zabad.]
- Civic, siv'ik, adj. pertaining to a city or a citizen. [L. civicus—civis.]
- Civil, siv'il, adj. pertaining to the community: having the refinement of city-bred people: polite : commercial, not military : lay, not ecclesiastical.-Civil engineer, one who plans railways, docks, &c., as opp. to a *military* engineer, or to a *mechanical* engineer, who makes machines, &c.-Civil list, now embraces only the expenses of the sovereign's household .--Civil service, the paid service of the state, in so far as it is not military or naval.—Civil war, a war between citizens of the same state.—adv. Civ'illy. [L. civilis-civis.]
- Civilian, siv-il'yan, n. a professor or student of civil law (not canon law): one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other [civilised. pursuits.
- Civilisation, siv-il-i-zā'shun, n. the state of being Civilise, siv'il-īz, v.t. to reclaim from barbarism: to instruct in arts and refinements.
- Civility, siv-il'i-ti, n. good-breeding: politeness. Clack, klak, v.i. to make a sudden sharp noise as by striking.—*n*. a sharp sudden sound frequently repeated. [From the sound.]
- Clad, klad, pa.t. and pa.p. of **Clothe**. Claim, klam, v.t. to call for: to demand as a right.—n. a demand for something supposed due: right or ground for demanding: the thing claimed. [O. Fr. claimer-L. clamo, to call out, from *calo*, cog. with Gr. *kaleō*, to call.] Claimable, klām'a-bl, *adj*. that may be *claimed*. Claimant, klām'ant, *n*. one who makes a *claim*.

Clairvoyance, klār-voi'ans, n. the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses. [Fr. -clair-L. clarus, clear, and Fr. voir-L. video, to see.]

Clairvoyant, klar-voi'ant, n. one who professes | clairvoyance.

- Clam, klam, v.t. to clog with sticky matter :--pr.p. clamm'ing; pa.p. clammed'. [A.S. clam, clay; a variety of lam, Loam.] [nestly.
- Clamant, klam'ant, adj., caling aloud or ear-Clamant, klam'ant, adj., caling aloud or ear-Clamber, klam'bër, v.i. to climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet. [From root of Clump; cf. Ger. klammern-klemmen, to squeeze or hold tightly.]
- Clammy, klam'i, adj. sticky : moist and adhesive. -n. Clamm'iness.
- Clamorous, klam'or-us, adj. noisy: boisterous.-adv. Clam'orously.-n. Clam'orousness.
- Clamour, klam'or, n. a loud continuous outcry: uproar, —*w.i.* to cry aloud in demand : to make a loud continuous outcry. [L. clamor.] Clamp, klamp, *n.* a piece of timber, iron, &c., used
- to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework.—v.t. to bind with clamps. [From a root, seen in A.S. *clom*, a bond, Dut. *klamp*, a clamp, and akin to E. Clip, Climb.]
- Clan, klan, n. a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. clann, Ir. clann or cland, offspring, tribe.]
- Clandestine, klan-des'tin, adj., concealed or hidden: private: unlawful: sly.-adv. Clandes'tinely. [L. clandestinus-clam, secretly, from root kal, seen also in celo, to conceal.]
- Clang, klang, v.i. to produce a sharp ringing sound. -v.t. to cause to clang. -n. a sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic sub-stances struck together. [L. clango; Ger. klang: formed from the sound.]
- Clangour, klang'gur, n. a clang: a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [L. clangor.] Clank, klangk, n. a sharp sound, less prolonged
- than a clang, such as is made by a chain .- v.t. or v.i. to make or cause a clank.
- Clannish, klarish, adj. closely united like the members of a clan.—adv. Clannishly.—n. Clannishness. [under a chieftain. Clanship, klan'ship, n. association of families Clansman, klanz'man, n. a member of a *clan*.
- Clap, klap, n. the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands : a sudden act or motion: a burst of sound .- v.t. to strike together so as to make a noise : to thrust
- strike together so as to make a noise. To indict a plaud with the hands. -v.i. to strike the hands together: to strike together with noise: -pr.f. clapping; pa,p. clapped'. [Ice. klappa, to pat; Dut, and Ger. klapper; formed from the sound.] Clapper, klap'er, n., one who claps: that which class the together as fa bell.
- claps, as the tongue of a bell.

- Clap-trap, klap'-trap, n. a trick to gain applause. Clare-obscure, klar'-ob-skūr', Chiaro-oscuro, kiär'ō-os-koo'rō, n., clear-obscure : light and shade in painting. [Fr. clair-L. clarus, clear, and Fr. obscur-L. obscurus, obscure; It. chiaro, clear, oscuro, obscure.]
- **Claret**, klar'et, *n*. orig. applied to wines of a light or *clear* red colour, but now used in England for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *clairet* -clair-L. clarus, clear.] [purifies.

Clarifier, klar'i-fī-er, n. that which clarifies or Clarify, klar'i-fī, v.t. to make clear. -v.i. to be-

- come clear :- pr.p. clar'ifying ; pa.p. clar'ified.-n. Clarifica'tion. [L. clarus, clear, and facio, to make.
- Clarion, klar'i-on, n. a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill. [Fr. clairon-clair, clear.]

- Clarionet, klar'i-on-et, Clarinet, klar'i-net, n. a wind instrument of music, sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouthpiece. [Fr. clarinette, dim. of clairon.]
- Clash, klash, n. a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons: opposition: contradiction. -v.i to dash noisily together: to meet in opposition: to act in a contrary direction.—v.t. to strike noisily against. [For from the sound, like Ger. and Sw. *klatsch*.] [Formed
- Clasp, klasp, n. a hook for fastening : an embrace. -v.t. to fasten with a clasp: to inclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace: to twine round. [M. E. clapse, from the root of A.S. clyppan, to embrace. See Clip.]
- Clasper, klasp'er, n., that which clasps: the tendril of a plant.
- Clasp-knife, klasp'-nīf, n. a knife, the blade of which is *clasped* by, or folds into, the handle.
- **Class**, klas, *n*. a rank or order of persons or things: a number of students or scholars who are taught together : a scientific division or arrangement. v.t. to form into a class or classes; to arrange methodically. [Fr. classe—L. classis, orig. a rank or order of the Roman people when called together, from a root kal-, seen in L. calare, clamare, to call, Gr. kaleō, klēsis.]
- Classic, klas'ik, Classical, klas'ik-al, adj. of the highest class or rank, especially in literature : originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers : (as opp. to romantic) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome : chaste : refined.-Class'ics, n.pl. Greek, Roman, and modern writers of the first rank, or their works. adv. Class'ically.
- Classicality, klas-ik-al'i-ti, Classicalness, klas'ikal-nes, n. the quality of being classical. Classification, klas-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of forming
- into classes.
- **Classify**, klas'i-fī, v.t. to make or form into classifs, klas'i-fī, v.t. to make or form into class'ified. [L. classis, and facio, to make.] **Classman**, klas'man, n. one who has gained honours of a certain class at the Oxford exami-
- nations: opp. to passman.
- Clatter, klat'er, n. a repeated confused rattling noise : a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds .v.i. to make rattling sounds: to rattle with the tongue: to talk fast and idly.—v.i. to strike so as to produce a rattling. [Acc. to Skeat, *clatter* = *clacker*, a freq. of **Clack**.]
- Clause, klawz, n. a sentence or part of a sentence : an article or part of a contract, will, &c. [Fr. clause-L. clausus-claudo, to shut, inclose.]

Clave, klav-did cleave-past tense of Cleave.

- Clavicle, klav'i-kl, n. the collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key. [Fr. clavicule-L. clavicula, dim. of clavis, a key.]
- Clavicular, kla-vik'ū-lar, adj. pertaining to the clavicle.
- **Claw**, klaw, *n*. the hooked nail of a beast or bird : the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails : anything like a claw. -v.t. to scratch or tear as with the claws or nails : to tickle. [A.S. clawu; cog. with Ger. klaue: akin to Cleave, to stick or hold on.]
- Clay, klā, n. a tenacious ductile earth : earth in general. - v.t. to purify with clay, as sugar. A.S. clæg; cog. with Dan. klæg, Dut. klai, Ger. klei; conn. with Clag. Clog, Clew, L. gluten, Gr. glia, glue; and Glue.] Clayey, klai, adj. consisting of or like clay. Claymore, klaimör, n. a large sword formerly

used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. claid-

heamh-mor-Gael. and Ir. claidheamh, sword, and mor, great: cf. L. gladius, a sword.] Clean, klēn, adj. free from stain or whatever

- defiles: pure: guiltless: neat.—*adv.* quite: entirely: cleverly.—*v.t.* to make clean, or free
- from dirt.—n. Clean ness: [A.S. clean; or free from dirt.—n. Clean ness: [A.S. clean; W., Gael. glan, shine, polish; Ger. klein, small.] Cleanly, klen'li, adj. clean in habits or person: pure: neat.—adv. in a cleanly manner.—n. Clean'liness.

- Cleanse, klenz, v.t. to make *clean* or pure. Clear, kler, *adj*. pure, bright, undimmed: free from obstruction or difficulty: plain, distinct: without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution: conspicuous.-adv. in a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.-v.t. to make clear: to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt: to free, acquit, or vindicate: to leap, or pass by or over: to make profit.-v.i. to become clear: to grow free, bright, or transparent.—n. Clear'ness. [Fr. clair—L. clarus, clear, loud.]
- Clearance, kler'ans, n., act of clearing: a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse-that is, has satisfied all demands and procured permission to sail.
- Clearing, klering, n. a tract of land cleared of wood, &c.. for cultivation.
- Clearing, klering, n. a method by which banks and railway companies clear or arrange certain affairs which mutually concern them.-Clearing-house, a place in London where such clearing business is done. [tinctly.
- Clearly, kler'li, adv., in a clear manner: dis-Cleavage, klev'aj, n. act or manner of cleaving or splitting
- Cleave, klev, v.t. to divide, to split: to separate with violence.-v.i. to part asunder : to crack :
- Dut. kleven. See Clay.]
- Cleaver, klever, n. the person or thing that cleaves: a butcher's chopper.
- Clef, klef, n. a character in music which determines the key or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr., from L. clavis, the root of which is seen also in L. claudere, to shut, Gr. kleis, a key.] Cleft, kleft, in B., Clift, n. an opening made by
- cleaving or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink. Clematis, klem'a-tis, n. a creeping plant, called also virgin's bower and traveller's joy. [Low
- also virgin's bower and traveller's joy. [Low L.-Gr. klämatis-kläma, at wig.]
   Clemency, klem'en-si, n. the quality of being clement; mildness; readiness to forgive.
   Clement, klem'ent, adj. mild: gentle; kind: merciful.-adv. Clem'ently. [Fr.-L. clemens.]
   Clench, Lench. Clench, klensh. Same as Clinch.
- **Clepsydra**, klep'si-dra, *n*. an instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of *water*, as if by *stealth*, through a very small orifice. [L.-Gr. *klepsydra* kleptō, klepsō, to steal, hydōr, water.]
- Clergy, kler'ji, n. the body of ministers of religion. [Fr. clerge-Low L. clericia; from Late L. clericus, Gr. klērikos, from Gr. klēros, a lot, then the clergy; because the Lord was the lot or inheritance of the Levites (Deut. xviii. 2), or because the church was the inheritance of the Lord (I Peter v. 3), the name being thence applied to the clergy.] Clergyman, klėr'ji-man, n. one of the clergy, a

man regularly ordained to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances

- Cleric, kler'ik, Clerical, kler'ik-al, adj. belonging to the clergy: pertaining to a clerk or writer.
- Clerk, klärk, n. (orig.) a clergyman or priest: a scholar: one who reads the responses in the English Church service: in common use, one employed as a writer or assistant in an office.— n. Clerk'ship. [A.S. clerc, a priest—Late L. clericus. See Clergy.]
- Clever, klev'er, adj. able or dexterous: ingenious: skilfully\_done.—adv. Clev'erly.—n. Clev'erness. [Ety. dub.]
- Clew, kloo, n. a ball of thread, or the thread in it : a thread that guides through a labyrinth : any-thing that solves a mystery : the corner of a sail .- v.t. to truss or tie up sails to the yards. [A.S. cliwe; prob. akin to L. glomus, a ball of thread, and globus, a sphere, from root of Cleave, to adhere. See Globe.] Click, klik, n. a short, sharp clack or sound: any-
- thing that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel.-v.i. to make a light, sharp sound. [Dim. of Clack.]
- Client, klī'ent, n. one who employs a lawyer: a dependent .- n. Cli'entship. [Fr.-L. cliens, for cluens, one who hears or listens (to advice), from clueo, to hear.]
- Cliff, klif, *n*. a high steep rock : the steep side of a mountain. [Perh. akin to Climb.]
- Same as Cleft. Clift.
- Climacteric, klim-ak'ter-ik or klim-ak-ter'ik, n. a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place, esp. the grand climacteric or sixty-third year.-adjs. Climac'teric, Climacter'ic, Climacter'ical. [Gr. klimakter-klimax, a ladder.]
- Climate, klī'māt, n. the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, &c. [Fr.-L. clima, climatis-Gr. klima, klimatos, slope-klino, to make to slope, akin to E. Lean.]
- Climatic, klī-mat'ik, Climatical, klī-mat'ik-al,
- adj. relating to, or limited by a climate. Climatise, klī ma-tīz, v.t. or v.i. See Acclimatise. Climatology, klī-ma-tol'o-ji, n., the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. [Gr.
- klima, and logos, discourse.] Climax, klī'maks, n. in Rhetoric, the arranging of the particulars of a portion of discourse so as to rise in strength to the last. [Gr. klimax, a ladder or staircase-from klino, to slope.]
- Climb, klim, v.i. or v.t. to ascend or mount up by clutching with the hands and feet; to ascend with difficulty. [A.S. *climban*; Ger. *klimmen*; conn. with **Clamber** and **Cleave**, to stick.]
- Clime, klīm, n. a country, region, tract. [A variety of Climate.]
- Clinch, klinsh, v.t. to fasten or rivet a nail: to grasp tightly: to settle or confirm. [Causal form of klink, to strike smartly; Dut. and Ger. klinken, to rivet a bolt.] [argument. Clincher, klinsh'er, n. one that clinches; a decisive
- Cling, kling, v.i. to adhere or stick close by winding round: to adhere in interest or affection :pa.t. and pa.t. clung. [A.S. clingan, to shrivel
- up, to draw vogether.] Clinic, klin'ik, Olinical, klin'ik-al, adj. pertain-ing to a bed: (med.) applied to instruction given in hospitals at the bedside of the patient. [Gr. klinikos-klinē, a bed, from klinō, to recline.
- Clink, klingk, n. a ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies .- v.t. to

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then,

#### Clinker

cause to make a ringing sound. -v.i. to ring or jingle. [A form of Click and Clank.]

- Clinker, klinker, n. the cinder or slag formed in furnaces: brick burned so hard that, when struck, it makes a sharp and ringing sound.
- Clip, klip, v.t. to cut by making the blades of shears meet: to cut off: formerly, to debase the coin by cutting off the edges: --pr.p. clipping; pa.p. clipped. [From the root of Ice. klippa, to cut, and allied to A.S. clyppan, to embrace, to draw closely.]
- Clip, klip, n. the thing clipped off, as the wool
- Clipper, klip'er, n., one that clips: a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel. Clipping, klip'er, n., one that clips: a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel. Clipping, klip'ing, n. the act of cutting, esp. debasing coin by cutting off the edges; the thing eliperd off
- thin clipped off. Clique, klek, *n*. a group of persons in union for a purpose: a party or faction: a gang :--used generally in a bad sense. [Fr., prob. from root of click, and so = a noisy conclave.]
- of cuce, and so = a noisy concard. **Cloak, Cloke,** klök, *n*, a loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pre-text.—v.t. to clothe with a cloak: to cover: to conceal. [Old Fr. cloque—Low L. cloca, a bell, how the concerdence of the course of the source also a horseman's cape, because bell-shaped, from root of Clock.]
- Clock, klok, n. a machine for measuring time, and which marks the time by the position of its 'hands' upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a harmer on a bell. [Word widely diffused, as A.S. *clucga*, Gael. *clog*, Ger. *glocke*, Fr. *cloche*, and all = a bell; the root is doubtful.]
- Clockwork, klok'wurk, n. the works or machinery of a clock: machinery like that of a clock.
- Clod, klod, n. a thick round mass or lump, that *cleaves* or *sticks together*, especially of earth or turf : the ground : a stupid fellow :—*pr.p.* clodd-ing ; *pa.p.* clodd/ed. [A later form of **Clot.**]
- Clodhopper, klod'hop-er, *n.* a country-man; a peasant: a dolt. [Clod and Hopper.] Clodpate, klod'pät, Clodpoll, klod'pöl, *n.* one with a *head* like a *clod*, a stupid fellow. [Clod and Pate, Poll.]
- Clog, klog, v.t. to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage : to obstruct : to encumber :--pr.p. clogg'ing; pa.p. clogged'.-n. anything hindering motion: an obstruction: a shoe with a wooden sole. [Akin to Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud, *claggy*, sticky; from root of Clay.] Cloister, klois'ter, n. a covered arcade forming
- part of a monastic or collegiate establishment : a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery.—v.t. to confine in a cloister : to confine within walls. [O. Fr. cloistre, Fr. cloître (A.S. clauster)—L. claustrum—claudo, clausum, to close, to shut.]
- Cloisteral, klois'ter-al, Cloistral, klois'tral, old form Claustral, klaws'tral, adj. pertaining to or confined to a *cloister*; secluded.
  Cloistered, klois'terd, *adj*. dwelling in *cloisters*:

- Solitary: retired from the world.
   Clomb, klöm, old *past tense* of Climb.
   Close, klös, adj., shut up: with no opening : confined, unventilated : narrow : near, in time or place : compact : crowded : hidden : reserved. adv. in a close manner : nearly : densely.—n. an inclosed place : a small inclosed field : a narrow passage of a street.—adv. Close'1y.—n. Close'. ness. [Fr. clos, shut—pa.p. of clore, from L. claudere, clausus, to shut.]
- Close, kloz, v.t. to make close: to draw together

and unite : to finish .- v.i. to grow together : to come to an end. -n. the manner or time of closing: a pause or stop: the end.

- Closet, kloz'et, n. a small private room : a recess off a room.-v.t. to shut up in, or take into a closet: to conceal: -pr.p. clos'eting; pa.p. clos'eted. [O. Fr. closet, dim. of clos. See Close.]
- Closure, kloz'ur, n. the act of closing ; that which closes.
- Clot, klot, n. a mass of soft or fluid matter con-creted, as blood. -v.i. to form into clots: to creted, as blood. - 0.1. to form into closs to coagulate: - prr.p. clotting; p.a.p. clotted. [M.E. clot, a clod of earth; cog. with Ice. klot, a ball, Dan. klode, a globe; from root of Clew. See Cleave, to stick, adhere.] Cloth, kloth, pl. Cloths, n. woven material from
- Word, Rich, and S. Olora, M. Worden material from which garments or coverings are made: the clerical profession, from their wearing black cloth. [A.S. *clath*, cloth, *clathas*, clothes, gar-ments; Ger. *kleid*, Ice. *kleadi*, a garment.] Clothe, klöth, *v.t.* to cover with *clathes*: to pro-uided in the clothest of the invest or with *clothes*.
- Clothe, kloth,  $\sigma_{t}$ , to cover with *values*: to pro-vide with clothes: (fg;) to invest, as with a garment:—pr.p. clothing; pa.t. and pa.p.clothed' or clad. Clothes, klothz (collog, kloz), n.pl. garments or articles of dress. [cloths or clothes.]
- Clothier, klöth'i-er, n. one who makes or sells Clothing, klöth'ing, n., clothes: garments.
- Cloud, klowd, n. a mass of watery vapour floating in the air: (fig.) a great volume of dust or smoke. -v.t. to overspread with clouds: to darken: to stain with dark spots or streaks.v.i. to become clouded or darkened. [A.S. clud, a hill, then, a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball. Clod and Clot are from the same root.]
- Cloudless, klowd'les, adj. unclouded, in any sense. -adv. Cloud'lessly.
- Cloudlet, klowd'let, n. a little cloud. Cloudy, klowd'i, adj. darkened with, or consisting of *clouds*: obscure: gloomy: stained with dark spots.—*adv*. Cloud'ily.—*n*. Cloud'iness.
- Spos. Luf, n. a cleft in a rock, or the side of a hill. [A doublet of Cleft ; Scot. clengh.]
  Clout, klowt, n. a small piece of cloth : a piece of
- cloth sewed on clumsily; a rag. -v.t. to mend with a patch: to mend clumsily. [A.S. clut, from W. clut, a patch.]
- Clove, klov, pa.t. of Cleave, to split.
- Clove, klov, n. a pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud (so called from its resemblance to a nail) of the clove-tree, a native
- of the Moluccas. [Sp. *clavo*—L. *clavus*, a nail.] Cloven, klōv'n, *pa.p.* of Cleave, to divide, or *adj*. divided : parted.-adjs. Cloven-footed, Clovenhoofed, having the foot parted or divided.
- Clove-pink, klov'-pingk, n. the clove gillyflower or carnation *pink*, which has an odour like that of cloves.
- Clover, klov'er, n. a species of grass in which the leaf is divided into three lobes. [A.S. clæfer, perh. from *cleofan*, to cleave.]
- Clown, klown, n. a rustic or country-fellow : one with the rough manners of a country-man: a
- fool or buffoon. [Ety. dub.] Clownish, klown'ish, *adj*. of or like a clown: coarse and awkward: rustic.—*adv*. Clown'ishly. n. Clown'ishness.
- Cloy, kloi, v.t. to fill to loathing: to glut or sainte: -pr.p. cloying ; pa.p. cloyed. [O. Fr. cloyer, Fr. clouer, to drive a nail into, to spike or stop, as a gun, from L. clavus, a nail.]
- Club, klub, n. an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, &c.—v.i. to join together

for some common end: to share in a common expense: pr.p. clubb'ing; pa.p. clubbed'. [From root of Clump, a club being a *clump* of people.]

- Club, klub, n. a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with : a cudgel : one of the four suits of cards (called in Sp. bastos, cudgels or clubs). [Ice. and Sw. klubba; same root as Clump.]
- Club-foot, klub'-foot, n. a short, deformed foot, like a club.-adj. Club'-foot'ed.
- Club-law, klub'-law, n. government by violence.
- Club-moss, klub'-mos, n. a moss with scaly leaves and stems like a club.
- Cluck, kluk, n. the call of a hen to her chickens. -v.i. to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens. [From the sound, like Dut. klokken, Ger. glucken, to cluck.]

Clue. See Clew.

- Clump, klump, n. a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything; a cluster of trees or shrubs. [Prob. E., but cog. with Ger. and Dan. klump, a lump; from root of O. Ger. klimpfen, to press together, conn. with Clamp, Club.]
- Clumsy, klum'zi, adj. shapeless : ill-made : awk-ward : ungainly.—adv. Clum'sily.—n. Clum'siness. [M. E. clumsen, to be stiff or benumbed ; akin to Clam.]
- Clung, klung-did cling-pa.t. and pa.p. of Cling. Cluster, klus'ter, n. a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together : a bunch : a mass. -v.i. to grow or gather into clusters. v.t. to collect into clusters. [A.S. cluster; Ice. klastr, from the root klib, seen in A.S. cliftan, to adhere.]
- Clutch, kluch, v.t. to seize or grasp.-n. a grasp or grip: seizure.-pl. Clutch'es, the hands or paws: cruelty: rapacity. [M. E. clocke, cloke, claw, grasp; Scot. cleik; from root of A.S. gelæccan, to catch, whence Latch.]

Clutter, klut'er, a form of Clatter.

- Clyster, klis'ter, n. a liquid injected into the intestines to wash them out. [Gr.-klyzō, to wash out.]
- Coach, koch, n. a large, close, four-wheeled carriage .- v.t. to carry in a coach. [Fr. coche-L. concha, a shell, a boat, a carriage-Gr. kogkē, a shell; or from Hung. kotschi.]
- Coadjutor, kō-ad-joōt'or, n. a fellow-helper or assistant: an associate.—fem. Coadjut'rix.—n. Coadjut'orship. [L. co. with, adjutor, a helper—ad, to, juvo, to help.] [coagulated.

Coagulable, ko-ag'ū-la-bl, adj. capable of being **Coagulant**, kō-ag'ū-lant, *n*. a substance which causes *coagulation*, as rennet.

Coagulate, ko-ag'u-lat, v.t. to make to curdle or congeal .- v.i. to curdle or congeal .- n. Coagula'tion.-adj. Coag'ulative. [L. coagulo-co, together, ago, to drive.]

Coagulum, ko-ag'ū-lum, n. what is coagulated. [L.]

- Coal, kol, n. a solid, black, combustible substance used for fuel, dug out of the earth .- v.i. to take in coal. [A.S. col, cog. with Ice. kol, Ger. kohle; conn. with Sw. kylla, to kindle.]
- Coalesce, ko-al-es', v.i. to grow together or unite into one body: to associate. -adj. Coalesc'ent, uniting. [L. coalesco-co, together, and alesco, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.] [union. Coalescence, kō-al-es'ens, *n*. act of *coalescing*: Coalfield, kōl'fēld, *n*. a field or district containing

coal strata.

Coalition, ko-al-ish'un, n. act of coalescing, or uniting into one body: a union or combination of persons, states, &c. into one: alliance. Coalitionist, ko-al-ish'un-ist, n. one of a coalition.

- Coaly, köl'i, adj. of or like coal. Coarse, körs, adj. rough : rude : uncivil : gross. —adv. Coarse/ly.—n. Coarse/ness. [Orig. written Course ; from being used in the phrase, 'in course,' it came to mean ordinary, commonplace.]
- Coast, kost, n. side or border of land next the sea: the sea-shore : limit or border of a country. -v.i. to sail along or near a coast. -v.t. to sail by or near to. [Fr. côte for coste-L. costa, a rib, side.] [coast.

Coaster, kost'er, n. a vessel that sails along the Coastguard, kost'gard, n. a body of men organised to act as a guard along the coast, orig.

- intended to prevent smuggling. Coastwise, kost'wiz, adv. along the coast. [Coast and Wise.]
- Coat, kot, n. a kind of outer garment: the hair or wool of a beast : vesture or habit : any covering : a membrane or layer : the ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms .- v.t. to cover with a coat or layer. [Fr. cotte-Low L. cottus, cotta, a tunic; from root of Ger. kotze, a matted covering : akin to E. cot, a hut.] [flaps.

Coatee, kot-e', n. a little coat: a coat with short

- Coating, kot'ing, n. a covering : cloth for coats. Coax, koks, v.t. to persuade by fondling, or flattery : to humour or soothe.—*adv.* Coax'ingly. [M. E. *cokes*, a simpleton; prob. from W. *coeg*, empty, foolish. See Cog.]
- Cob, kob, n. a head of maize: a thick strong pony. [W. cob; cf. Dut. kop, Ger. kopf, the top, head.]
- Cobalt, ko'bawlt, n. a brittle, reddish-gray metal, usually found combined with arsenic and other minerals. [Ger. kobalt, from kobold, a demon, a nickname given by the German miners, because they supposed it to be a mischievous and hurtful metal; from Low L. gobelinus-Gr. kobālos, a goblin.]
- Cobble, kob'l, v.t. to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes. [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join together, to tie together; from L. *copulo*, to join.] [shoes. Cobbler, kob'ler, n. one who *cobbles* or mends

Coble, kob'l, n. a small fishing-boat. [W. keubal,

- a hollow trunk, a boat.]
- Cobra da capello, kö'bra da ka-pel'o, z. a poison-ous snake, native of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a *hood*. [Port. = snake of the hood.]
- **Colweb**, kob'web, n. the spider's web or net : any snare or device intended to entrap. [A.S. attor-coppa, a spider, lit. poison-head or tuft, from A.S. ator, poison, and coppa = W. cop, a head, tuft.]
- Cocagne, kok-ān', n. the land of cookery or good living : an imaginary country of luxury and de-light. [Fr. cocagne ; from L. coquo, to cook.] Cocciferous, kok-sifer-us, adj., berry-bearing. [L.
- coccus (-Gr. kokkos), a berry, and fero, to bear.]
- Cochineal, koch'i-nēl, n. a scarlet dye-stuff con-sisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, &c. [Sp. cochinilla, dim. of L. coccinus. Gr. kokkos, a berry, as the cochineal second second second second second second second and second s of the plant.]
- Cochleary, kok'lē-ar-i, Cochleate, kok'lē-āt, Cochleated, kok'lē-ät-ed, adj., twisted like a snail-shell: spiral. [L. cochlea, snail-shell, screw-Gr. kochlos, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.1

- **Cock**, kok, *n*. the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl: a weathercock: a strutting chief or leader : anything set erect : a tap for liquor. -v.t. to set erect or upright : to set up, as the hat. -v.i. to strut : to hold up the head. [A.S. coc, an imitative word.]
- Cock, kok, n. a small pile of hay. [Swed. koka, a lump of earth ; Dut. kogel, Ger. kugel, a ball.]
- Cock, kok, n. part of the lock of a gun. [Ital. cocca, a notch, coccare, to put the string of a bow into the notch of the arrow ; this expression was transferred to firearms-hence, to put a gun on cock.]
- Cockade, kok-ād', n. a knot of ribbons or something similar worn on the hat as a badge. [Fr. cocarde-coq, perh. from its likeness to the comb of the cock.]
- Cockatoo, kok-a-too', n. a kind of parrot with a
- crest. [Malay kakatua, formed from its cry.] Cockatrice, kok'a-trīs, n. a lizard or serpent ima-gined to be produced from a cock's egg. [The word has nothing to do with cock; the O. Fr. cocatrice meant a crocodile—Low L. cocatrix, a corr. of Low L. cocodrillus, a crocodile. See Crocodile.]
- Cockboat, kok'böt, n. a small boat. [O. Fr. coque, Fr. coche, a small boat—L. concha, a shell; the word boat is superfluous.]
- Cockchafer, kok'chaf-er, n. the May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black colour, most destructive to vegetation. [Ety. dub.]
- Cocker, kok'er, v.t. (obs.) to pamper, to indulge. Cockle, kok'l, n. a troublesome weed among corn, with a purple flower. [A.S. coccel-Gael. cogal,
- from cog, a husk, a bowl.] Cockle, kok'l, n. a shell-fish, having two wrinkled Shells, of a heart-shape. [W. cocs, cockles, and Gael. cuach, a drinking-bowl, dim. cogan, a small bowl; compare Fr. coquille-Gr. kongchylion, kongchē, a cockle.] Cockloft, kok'loft, n. the room in a house next
- the roof. [The loft where the cocks roost.] Cockney, kok'ne, *n*. byname for a native of the city of London.-pt. Cock'neys. [Ety. dub.] Cockneydom, kok'ne-dum, *n*. the region or home
- of Cockneys.
- Cockneyism, kok'ne-izm, n. the dialect or manners of a Cockney.
- Cockpit, kok'pit, n. a pit or inclosed space where game-cocks fought: a room in a ship-of-war for
- the wounded during an action. Cockroach, kok'rōch, n. the common black beetle. Cockscomb, koks'kōm, n. the *comb* or crest on a cock's head; the name of three plants.
- **Cockswain**, or **Cozswain**, kok'swān (colloq. kok'sn), n. a seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it. [Cock, a boat, and swain.]
- Cocoa, ko/ko, n. a beverage made from the ground beans of the cacao or chocolate tree. [A corr. of cacao.]
- Cocoa, kō'kō, n. a palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the cocoa-nut. [Port. and Sp. coco, a bugbear : applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face.
- Cocoa-nut, or Coco-nut, ko/ko-nut, n. the wellknown fruit of the cocoa-palm.
- **Cocoon**, kö-köön', n. the egg-shaped shell or covering which the larvæ of silkworms and some other insects spin. [Fr. cocon, from coque, a shell-L. concha, a shell.]
- Cocoonery, ko-koon'er-i, n. a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons.

- **Coction**, kok'shun, *n*. the act of *boiling*. [L. *coctio-coqua*, to boil, to cook.] Cod, kod, Codfish, kod'fish, *n*. a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas. -Cod-liver Oil, a medicinal oil extracted from
- the fresh liver of the common cod. [Ety. dub.] Cod, kod, n. a kusk, shell, or pod, containing seeds. [A.S. codd, a small bag; Ice. koddi, a cushion.] [boil. [Ety. dub.]
- Coddle, kod'l, v.t. to pamper; to fondle: to par-
- Code, kod, n. a collection or digest of laws. [Fr. code-L. codex or caudex, the trunk of a tree, a tablet for writing, a set of tablets, a book.]
- Codicil, kod'i-sil, n. a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will.—adj. Codicill'ary. [L. codicillus, dim. of codex.]
- Codify, kodi-fi, v.t. to put into the form of a code :--pr.p. codifying; pa.p. cod'ified.--n. Codifica'tion. [L. codex, a code, and facio, to make.]
- Codling, kod'ling, n. a young cod-fish.
- Coolling, kod'ling, Coollin, kod'lin, n. a hard kind of apple. [Dim of cod, a pod.]
   Coofficient, kö-ef-fish'ent, n. that which acts to-
- gether with another thing: (math.) the number or known quantity prefixed as a multiplier to a variable or unknown quantity. -n. Coeffi'ciency. adv. Coeffi'ciently. [L. co, together, and Efficient.
- Coerce, ko-ers', v.t. to restrain by force : to compel. [L. coerceo-co, together, arceo, to shut in, conn. with arca, a chest.]
- Coercible, kō-ers'i-bl, adj. that may be restrained or compelled.—adv. Coerc'ibly.
- Coercion, ko-er'shun, n. the act or process of coercing: restraint.
- Coercive, kō-ers'iv, adj. having power to coerce:
   compelling.—adv. Coerc'ively.
   Coeval, kō-č'val, adj., of the same age.—n. one of the same age. [L. co, together, and avum, form age, Gr. aion.] [sive.

Co-extensive, ko-eks-ten'siv, adj. equally exten-

- Coffee, kof'e, n. a drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia. [Turk. kahveh Ar. qahweh.]
- Coffer, kof'er, n. a chest for holding money or treasure. [O. Fr. cofre or cofin, a chest-L. cophinus, a basket-Gr. kophinos.]
- Cofferdam, kof'er-dam, n. a water-tight barrier or box of timber, placed in the bed of a river, &c., to exclude the water during the progress of some work. [Coffer and Dam.] Coffin, koffin, n. the coffer or chest in which a
- dead body is inclosed.—w.t. to place within a coffin. [The earlier form of **Coffer.**]
- Cog, kog, o.t. to cheat or deceive: to cog dice is to load them so that they may fall in a given way. [W. coegio, to make void, to trick-coeg, empty.]
- Cog, kog, n. a catch or tooth on a wheel. -v.t. to fix teeth in the rim of a wheel :-pr.p. coggring; pa.p. cogged'. [Acc. to Skeat from Gael. and
- Ir. cog, a mill-cog.] Cogency, kö'jen-si, n. power of convincing. Cogent, kö'jent, adj., driving or pressing on the Cogently. mind: powerful: convincing.-adv. Co'gently. [L. cogo-co, together, and ago, to drive.]

Cogitate, koj'i-tat, v.i. to agitate or turn a thing over in one's mind: to meditate: to ponder. [L. cogito, to think deeply—co, together, and

agito, to put a thing in motion.] [tation. Cogitation, koj-i-tā'shun, n. deep thought : medi-Cogitative, koj'i-tā-tiv, adj. having the power of cogitating or thinking : given to cogitating.

- Cognac, Cogniac, kon'yak, n. the best kind of French brandy, so called because much of it is
- made near the town Cognac. Cognate, kog'nāt, adj., born of the same family: related to : of the same kind. [L. cognatus-
- co, together, and gnascor, gnatus, to be born.] Cognisable, Cognizable, kog'niz-abl or kon'-, adj., that may be known or understood : that may be
- judicially investigated. [O. Fr. cognoissable.] Cognisance, Cognizance, kog'ni-zans or kon'-, n., knowledge or notice, judicial or private: observation: jurisdiction: that by which one is known, a badge. [O. Fr.-L. cognosco.]
- Cognisant, Cognizant, kog'ni-zant or kon'-, adj., having cognisance or knowledge of.
- Cognition, kog-nish'un, n. certain knowledge. [L., from cognosco, cognitum-co, together, and nosco, gnosco, to know.]
- Cognomen, kog-nō'men, n. a surname : the last of the three names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged. [L.-co, together, nomen, gnomen,
- a name—nosco, gnosco, to know.] Cohabit,  $k\bar{o}$ -hab'it, v.i to dwell together as husband and wife. - n. Cohabita'tion. [L. cohabito -co, together, and habito, to dwell.]
- Cohere, ko-her', v.i. to stick together: to remain in contact: to follow in proper connection. [L. cohæreo-co, together, and hæreo, to stick.]
- Coherence, kō-hēr'ens, Coherency, kō-hēr'en-si, n. a sticking together: a consistent connection between several parts.
- Coherent, ko-herent, adj., sticking together: connected : consistent.—adv. Coher'ently. Cohesion, kō-hē'zhun, n. the act of sticking to-
- gether: a form of attraction by which particles of bodies of the same nature stick together: logical connection. [L. cohæsus, pa.p. of cohæreo.]
- Cohesive, kō-hē'siv, adj. having the power of cohering: tending to unite into a mass.—adv. Cohe'sively.—n. Cohe'siveness.
- Cohort, ko'hort, n. among the Romans, a body of soldiers about 600 in number, forming about a tenth part of a legion : any band of armed men. [Fr.-L. cohors, an inclosed place, a multitude inclosed, a company of soldiers. See Court, Garden, Yard.]
- Colf, kolf, n. a cap or covering for the head. [Fr. coiffe-Low L. coffa, a cap, from O. Ger. chuppha, a cap, another form of O. Ger. chuph, a cup (Ger. kopf, the head): so that coif is a doublet of Cup.]
- Coiffure, koif'ūr, n. a head-dress. [Fr.]
- Coign, koin, n. a corner or external angle: a corner-stone: a wedge. [See Coin.]
  Coil, koil, v.t. to gather together, or wind in
- rings as a rope, a serpent.—n. one of the rings into which a rope is gathered. [O. Fr. coillir, Fr. cueillir—L. colligere—col, together, legere, to gather.]
- Coin, koin, n. a piece of metal legally stamped and current as money. -v.t. to convert a piece of metal into money: to form, as a medal, by stamping: to make, invent, fabricate. [Fr. coin, coin, also the die to stamp money-L. cuneus, a wedge. Coign is a doublet.]
- Coinage, koin'āj, n. the act or art of coining: the pieces of metal coined : invention, fabrication.
- Coincide, ko-in-sīd', v.i. to fall in with, or agree, in opinion : to correspond : to be identical. [L.
- co, together, incidere—in, in, cado, to fall.] Coincidence, kō-in'si-dens, Coincidency, kō-in'si-den-si, n. act or condition of coinciding: the occurrence of an event at the same time as

another event.-adj. Coin'cident.-adv. Coin'cidently.

- Coir, koir, n. cocoa-nut fibre for ropes or matting. Coke, kok, n. coal charred and deprived of its volatile matters, for use in furnaces. [Perh.
- conn. with Cake.] Colander, kul'and-er, Cullender, kul'end-er, n. a strainer: a vessel having small holes in the bottom. [L. colans, colantis, pr.p. of colare, to
- strain—colum, a strainer.] Cold, köld, adj. the opposite of hot: shivering: without passion or zeal: spiritless: unfriendly: indifferent : reserved .- n. absence of heat : the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat: a disease caused by cold: catarrh: chillness.-adv. Cold'ly.-n. Cold'ness. [A.S. ceald; Scot. cauld, Ger. kalt; cog. also with E. cool, Ice. kala, to freeze, L. gelidus-gelu, frost.]
- Coldish, köld'ish, *adj.*, *somewhat cold*: cool. Cole, köl, *n*. a general name for all sorts of cabbage. [A.S. cawel; Ger. kohl, Scot. kail; all from L. colis, caulis, a stem, especially of cabbage; cf. Gr. kaulos.]
- Coleoptera, kol-e-op'tër-a, n.pl. an order of insects having two pair of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true wings, as the beetle. [Gr. koleos, a sheath,
- and pteron, pl. ptera, a wing.] Coleopterous, kol-e-op'ter-us, adj., sheath-winged.
- Colewort, kol'wurt, n. a species of cole or cabbage. [A.S. wyrt, a plant.]
- Colic, kol'ik, n. a disorder of the colon : acute pain in the stomach or bowels. Coliseum. See Colosseum.
- Collaborator, kol-ab'o-rā-tor, n. an associate or assistant in labour, particularly literary or scientific. [Coined from L. col, with, and laboro, laboratum, to labour.]
- Collapse, kol-aps', n. a falling away or breaking down: any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration .- v.i. to fall or break down : to go to ruin. [L. collapsus-col, together, and labor, lapsus, to slide or fall.]
- Collar, kol'ar, n. something worn round the neck: the part of a garment at the neck: a ring: a band. -v.t. to seize by the collar: to put on a collar. [Fr. collier-L. collare-collum, the neck; akin to A.S. heals, Ger. hals, the neck.] Collar-bone, kol'ar-bon, n. a bone of the neck
- between the breastbone and the shoulder-blade; also called the clavicle.
- Collate, kol-āt', v.t. (lit.) to bring or lay together for comparison: to examine and compare, as books, and esp. old manuscripts : to place in or confer a benefice: to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. [L. collatus, pa.p. of confero-con, together, and fero, to bring.]
- Collateral, kol-at'er-al, adj., side by side: running parallel or together : not direct : descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers.—n. a collateral relation.—adv. Collat'erally. [L. col, and latus, lateris, a side.]
- Collation, kol-ā'shun, n., act of collating: a bringing together, for examination and comparison: presentation to a benefice: a repast between meals.
- Collator, kol-ā'tor, n., one who collates or compares : one who bestows or presents.
- Colleague, kol'ēg, n. a partner, associate, or co-adjutor. [Fr. collègue-L. collega-col, together, and lego, to send on an embassy.]

- **Colleague**, kol-ēg', v.i. to join or unite with in the same office :— pr.p. colleaguing (kol-ēg'ing); ba.p. colleagued (kol-ēgd').
- Collect, kol-ekt', v.t. to assemble or bring together: to infer: to compile .- v.i. to run together: to accumulate. [L. colligo, collectus, from col, together, and lego, Gr. lego, to gather, to choose.
- **Collect**, kol'ekt, *n*. a short and comprehensive prayer in the service of the R. Catholic and Anglican Churches. [Origin of the name dub.] **Collected**, kol-ekt'ed, *adj.*, *gathered* together:
- having one's senses gathered together: cool: firm. -adv. Collect'edly. -n. Collect'edness.
- Collection, kol-ek'shun, n., act of collecting: that which is collected : an assemblage : a heap or mass: a book of selections.
- Collective, kol-ekt'iv, adj. considered as forming one mass or sum: congregated: (gram.) expressing a number or multitude.—adv. Collect'-ively.
- Collector, kol-ekt'or, n., one who collects or gathers.—ns. Collec'torate, Collec'torship.
- College, kol'ej, n. (orig). any collection or community of men with certain privileges or a common pursuit, as a college of heralds or the college of cardinals: a seminary of learning: a literary, political, or religious institution : the edifice appropriated to a college.-Collegian, kol-ē'ji-an, n. a member or inhabitant of a college. [Fr.
- collège-L. collegium, from col, and lego.] Collegiate, kol-éji-āt, adj. pertaining to or resembling a college : containing a college, as a town : instituted like a college.
- Collet, kol'et, n. the collar of a ring or the part which contains the stone. [Fr.-L. collum.
- Collide, kol-īd', v.i. to strike or dash together. [L. collido, collisus-col, together, lædo, to strike.] [dub., prob. Celt.] Collie, Colly, kol'i, n. a shepherd's dog. [Ety.
- Collier, kol'yer, n. one who works in a coal-mine : a ship that carries coal.
- Colliery, kol'yer-i, n. a coal-mine.
- Collision, kol-izh'un, n. a striking together : state of being struck together : conflict : opposition.
- Collocate, kol'o-kat, v.t. to place together: to place, set, or station. [L. colloco, collocatus,
- from col, together, and loco, to place.] Collocation, kol-ō-kā'shun, n., act of collocating : disposition in place: arrangement. [L. collocatio.
- Collodion, kol-o'di-on, n. a gluey solution of guncotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. kollādās, from kolla, glue, and eidos, form, appearance.]
- Collop, kol'up, n. a slice of meat. [From clop or colp, the sound of a soft lump thrown on a flat
- surface; Dut. klop, It. colpo, a blow.] Colloquial, kol-ō'kwi-al, adj. pertaining to or used in common conversation.—adv. Collo'quially.
- Colloquialism, kol-o'kwi-al-izm, n. a form of expression, used in familiar talk.
- **Colloquy**, kol'o-kwi, n. a speaking together: mutual discourse: conversation. [L. colloquium, from col, together, and loquor, to speak.]
- Collude, kol-ūd', v.i. to play into each other's hand: to act in concert, especially in a fraud. [L. colludo, collusus, from col, and ludo, to play.]
- Collusion, kol-ū'zhun, n., act of colluding: a secret agreement to deceive. [L. collusio.]
- Collusive, kol-ū'ziv, adj. fraudulently concerted : deceitful.—adv. Collu'sively.—n. Collu'siveness
- Colocynth, kol'o-sinth, n. the dried and powdered

pulp of a kind of cucumber, much used as a purgative. [Gr. kolokynthis.]

- Colon, ko'lon, n. the mark (:) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. kolon, a limb, member.]
- Colon, ko'lon, n. the lower division of the intestinal canal or large intestine. [Gr. kolon, conn. with koilos, hollow.]
- **Colonel**, kurnel, *n*. an officer who has command of a regiment.—*n*. **Colonelcy**, kurnel-si, his office or rank. [Fr. (Sp. and O. E. *coronel*); a corr. of It. colonello, the leader of a colonna, or column-L. columna.]

- **Colonial**, kol- $\overline{o}$ 'ni-al, *adj*. pertaining to a *colony*. **Colonisation**, kol-on-i-zā'shun, *n*. act or practice of colonising: state of being colonised. Colonise, kol'on-īz, v.t. to plant or establish a
- colony in : to form into a colony.
- Colonist, kol'on-ist, n. an inhabitant of a colony.
- Colonnade, kol-on-ād', n. a range of columna, placed at regular intervals. [Fr.-L. columna.] Colony, kol'on-i, n. a body of persons who form a
- fixed settlement in another country: the settle-ment so formed. [L. colonia-colonus, a hus-bandman-colo, to till.]
- **Colophon**, kol'o-fon, *n*. in early printing, the in-scription at the *end* of a book containing the name or date, &c. [L. colophon-Gr. kolophon, the top, the finish.]
- Colophony, kol-of'o-ni, n. the dark-coloured resin got from the distillation of oil of turpentine. [Gr., from *Colophon*, a city of Asia Minor.]
- Colorific, kul-ur-if'ik, adj. containing or producing colours. [L. color, and facio, to make.] Colossal, kol-os'al, adj., like a colossus: gigantic. Colosseum, kol-os-ë'um, Coliseum, kol-i-së'um, n.
- Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the largest in the world. [L.; from adj. of Gr. kolossos.]
- Colossus, kol-os'us, n. a gigantic statue, particu-larly that of Apollo which stood at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes. [L.-Gr. kolossos.]
- Colour, kul'ur, n. a property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye: the hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye: appearance of blood in the face: tint: paint : false show : kind .- pl. a flag, ensign, or standard : paints.—v.t. to put colour on : to stain : to paint : to set in a fair light : to exag-gerate.—v.t. to shew colour : to bl.sh. [Fr.— L. color : akin to celo, to cover, conceal.]
- Colourable, kul'ur-a-bl, adj. having a fair appear-
- ance : designed to conceal. adv. Col'ourâbly. Colour-blindness, kul'ur-blind'nes, n. a defect of the eyesight, by which one is unable to distinguish between colours.
- Colouring, kul'ur-ing, n. any substance used to give colour: manner of applying colours:
- specious appearance. Colourist, kul'ur-ist, n., one who colours or paints : one who excels in colouring. [parent.
- Colourless, kul'ur-les, *adj.*, *without colour:* trans-Colourless, kul'ur-les, *adj.*, *without colour:* trans-Colour-sergeant, kul'ur-särjent, *n.* the sergeant who guards the colours of a regiment.
- Colportage, kolport-āj, n. the distribution of books, &c., by colporteurs.
   Colporteur, kolport-ār, Colporter, kolport-er, n. a pedler, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and religious books. [Fr. colporteur cal denote the near the teur, from col-L. collum, the neck, and porter -L. portare, to carry.]
- **Colt**, költ, *n*. a young horse: a foolish young fellow: (*B*.) a young camel or ass. [A.S. *colt*; Sw. *kullt*, a young boar, a stout boy.]

fāte, fār; mē, her: mīne: mote; mūte; moon; then.

Colter, Coulter, köl'ter, n. the foreiron of a plough, that cuts through the ground. [A.S.

- culter; from L. culter, a knife; Sans. krit, to cut.] Coltish, költ'ish, adj., like a colt: frisky: wanton. Colt's-foot, költz'-foot, n. a plant with large soft leaves once used in medicine.
- Columbary, ko'lum ha-ri, n. a pigeon-house or dovecot. [L. columbarium—columba, a dove.]
   Columbian, kō-lumbi-an, adj. pertaining to Co-lumbia, a name of America. [Columbia, America, from Columbus, its discoverer.]
- Columbine, kol'um-bin, adj., of or like a dove: dove-coloured.-n. a genus of plants : a kind of violet or dove colour: the heroine in a pantomime. [Fr.-L. columba, a dove.
- Column, kol'um, n. a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building : any upright body or mass like a column : a body of troops drawn up in deep files : a perpendicular row of lines in a book. [L. columen, columna, akin to cel-sus,
- high, collis, a hill, and Gr. kolone, a hill.] Columnar, kol-um'nar, adj. formed in columns: having the form of a column.
- Colure, kol'ūr, n. (astron.) one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator, so called because a part is always beneath the horizon. [Gr. kolouros, dock-tailed-kolos, docked, oura, tail.]
- Colza, kol'za, n. a kind of cabbage from the seeds of which is obtained an oil used in lamps. [Dut. koolzaad, the 'seed of cabbage.']
- Coma, kō'ma, n., deep sleep: stupor. [Gr.-koimao, to hush to sleep.]
- Comatose, ko'ma-tos or kom'-, Comatous, ko'matus, adj., affected with coma: in a state of stupor from drowsiness : drowsy.
- Comb, kom, n. a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, &c.; the crest of a cock : the top or crest of a wave or of a hill : a cell for honey. -v.t. to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb. [A.S. camb; Ice.
- *kambr*, comb, crest.] Comb, Combe, köm, *n.* a *hollow* among hills : a narrow valley. [W. *cwm*, a hollow.]
- Comb, kom, n. a dry measure of four bushels. [Ety. dub.]
- **Combat**, kom'bat or kum'bat, v.i. to contend or struggle with. -v.t. to beat against: to act in opposition to: to contest. -n. a struggle: a battle or fight. [Fr. combattre, to fight-com, with, and *battre*, to beat. See **Beat**.] **Combatant**, kom'bat-ant, *adj*. disposed or inclined
- to combat.—n. one who fights or combats. Combative, kom'bat-iv, adj. inclined to quarrel

or fight.-n. Com'bativeness.

- Comber, kom'er, n., one who combs wool, &c.
- Combination, kom-bi-nā'shun, n. the act of combining : union : a number of persons united for a purpose.
- Combine, kom-bin', v.t. to join two together: to unite intimately.—v.i. to come into close union : (*chem.*) to unite and form a new compound. [L. combinare, to join-com, together, and bini, two and two.]
- Combustible, kom-bust'i-bl, adj. that may take fire and burn: liable to take fire and burn. -n. anything that will take fire and burn. [L. comburo, combustus, to consume-com, intensive, and buro, uro, to burn.]
- Combustibleness, kom-bust'i-bl-nes, Combustibility, kom-bust-i-bil'i-ti, n. capable of being burned.
- Combustion, kom-bust'yun, n. a burning: the action of fire on combustible substances.

- Come, kum, v.i. to move toward this place (the opp. of go): to draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition: to issue: to happen:-pr.p. com'ing; pa.t. cāme; pa.p. come. cuman; Ger. kommen, to come.] [A.S.
- Comedian, kom-e'di-an, n. one who acts or writes comedies : an actor.
- Comedy, kom'e-di, n. a dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, orig accomp. with dancing and singing. [L. comædia-Gr. komodia, a ludicrous spectacle, from komos, a revel, and *ode*, a song.]
- Comely, kum'li, adj. pleasing: graceful: handsome. -adv. in a comely manner. -n. Comeliness. [A.S. cymlic-cyme, suitable (from Come), and lic, like.]
- Comestibles, kom-est'i-blz, n. eatables. [Fr. L. comedo, I eat up.]
- Comet, kom'et, n. a heavenly body with an eccentric orbit and a luminous tail.-adj. Com'etary. [Gr. komētēs, long-haired-komē, the hair.]
- Comfit, kum'fit, Comfiture, kum'fit-ūr, n. a sweetmeat. [A doublet of Confect ; from Fr. confit,
- confiture-L. conficio, to make up.] Comfort, kum'furt, v.t. to relieve from pain or distress: to cheer, revive.-n. Com'forter. [O. Fr. conforter-L. con, and fortis, strong.]
- Comfort, kum'furt, n. relief: encouragement: ease: quiet enjoyment: freedom from annoyance : whatever gives ease, enjoyment, &c. Comfortable, kum'furt-a-bl. adj. imparting or
- enjoying comfort.-adv. Com'fortably.
- Comfortless, kum'furt-les, adj. without comfort. Comic, kom'ik, Comical, kom'ik-al, adj. relating
- to comedy: raising mirth: droll.-adv. Com'ically.-ns. Comical'ity, Com'icalness.

Comitia, ko-mish'i-a, n. among the Romans, the assemblies of the people for electing magistrates, passing laws, &c. [L.—com, together, eo, itum, to go.] [comitas, -atis-comis, courteous.]

Comity, kom'i-ti, n., courteousness: civility. [L.

- Comma, kom'a, n. in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence. [L. comma-Gr. komma, a section of a sentence, from kopto, to cut off.]
- Command, kom-and', v.t. to order: to bid: to exercise supreme authority over: to have within sight, influence, or control. -v.i. to have chief authority: to govern.-n. an order: authority: message: the ability to overlook or influence: the thing commanded. [Fr. commander-L. commendare, to commit to one's charge, to order-com, and mandare, to intrust. A doublet of Commend.]
- Commandant, kom-and-ant', n. an officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops.
- **Commander**, kom-and'er, *n., one who commands:* an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain. -n. Command'ership.
- Commanding, kom-and'ing, adj. fitted to impress or control.-adv. Command'ingly.
- **Commandment**, kom-and'ment, *n*. a *command*: a precept : one of the ten moral laws.
- Commemorate, kom-em'o-rat, v.t. to call to remembrance by a solemn or public act.-n. Commemora/tion. [L. commemoratus, pa.p. of commemorare, to remember-com, intensive, and memor, mindful.]
- Commemorative, kom-em'o-rā-tiv, adj. tending or serving to commemorate.
- **Commence**, kom-ens', v.i. to begin: to originate: to take rise.—v.t. to begin: to originate: to enter upon. [Fr. commencer-L. com, and initiare, to begin-in, into, and eo, to go.]

- Commencement, kom-ens'ment, n. the beginning :
- the thing begun. Commend, kom-end', v.t. to give into the charge of: to recommend as worthy: to praise. commendare, to intrust. See Command.] IL.
- Commendable, kom-end a-bl, *adj*. worthy of being commended or praised.—*adv*. Commend'ably. —*n*. Commend'ableness.
- Commendation, kom-en-dā'shun, n. the act of
- commending: praise : declaration of esteem. Commendatory, kom-end'a-to-ri, adj., commend-ing: containing praise or commendation : presenting to favourable notice or reception.
- Commensurable, kom-en'sū-ra-bl, adj., having a common measure.—adv. Commen'surably.— ns. Commensurabil'ity, Commen'surableness. [L. com, with, and mensura, a measure-metior, mensus, to measure.]
- Commensurate, kom-en'sū-rāt, adj., of the same measure with: equal in measure or extent: in proportion with.—adv. Commen'surately.—ns. Commen'surateness, Commensura/tion.
- Comment, kom'ent, n. a note conveying an illustration or explanation: a remark, observation, criticism. -v.i. (or kom-ent') to make critical or explanatory notes .- ns. Com'mentator, Com'mentor. [Fr.-L. commentor, to reflect upon
- -com, and the root ment-, L. mens, the Mind.] Commentary, kom'ent-a-ri, n. a comment, or a book or body of comments.
- Commerce, kom'ers, n. interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals: extended trade or traffic : intercourse : fellowship. [Fr. commerce-L. commercium-com, with, and
- merx, mercis, goods, merchandise.] Commercial, kom-er'shal, adj. pertaining t commerce: mercantile.—adv. Commercially. to
- Commination, kom-in-ā'shun, n. a threat: recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday in the English Church. [L.-com, intensive, and minor, to threaten. See Monace.] Comminatory, kom-in'a-tor-i, adj., threatening
- or denouncing punishment.
- Commingle, kom-ing'gl, v.t. to mingle or mix with. [L. com, together, and Mingle.]
- Comminute, kom'in-ut, v.t. to reduce to minute or small particles. -n. Comminu'tion. [L. comminuo, -utum, to break into pieces-com, and minuo, to make small-root minus, less.]
- Commiserate, kom-iz'er-ät, v.f. to feel for the miseries of another: to pity. [L. com, with, and miseror, to deplore, from miser, wretched.] Commiseration, kom-iz-ér-ä'shun, n. concern for
- the sufferings of others: pity. [commissary. Commissarial, kom-is-ā/ri-al, adj. pertaining to a
- Commissariat, kom-is-ā'ri-at, n. the department which is charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army: the body of officers in that department : the office of a commissary.
- Commissary, kom'is-ar-i n. one to whom any charge is committed: an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c. to an army. -n. Comm'issaryship. [Low L. commissarius -L. committo, commissus.]
- **Commission**, kom-ish'un, *n., act of committing:* that which is committed: a writing conferring certain powers : authority : charge or fee to an agent, &c. for transacting business : one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties.— v.t. to give a commission to : to appoint. Commissioner, kom-ish'un-er, n. one who holds'a
- commission to perform some business.
- Commit, kom-it', v.t. to give in charge or trust: to do: to endanger: to pledge :- pr.p. com-

mitt'ing; pa.p. committ'ed. com, with, and mitto, to send.] [L. committo-

Commitment, kom-it'ment, n., act of committing: an order for sending to prison : imprisonment.

- Committal, kom-it'al, n. commitment : a pledge, actual or implied.
- **Committee**, kom-it'ē, *n*. one or more persons to whom some special business is *committed* by a
- court or assembly or other body of men. Commix, kom-iks, v.t. to mix together.-v.i. to mix. [L. com, together, and Mix.] Commixture, kom-iks'tūr, n., act of mixing to-
- gether: the state of being mixed: the mass formed by mixing. Commode, kom-ōd', n. a small sideboard : a head-
- dress formerly worn by ladies. [Fr.-L. com-modus, convenient.]
- Commodious, kom-o'di-us, adj. suitable or convenient : comfortable.—adv. Commo'diously.— n. Commo'diousness. [L. commodus (lit., having the same measure, fitting)-com, with, modus, measure.]
- Commodity, kom-od'it-i, n. a convenience, or that which affords it : an article of traffic. [L. commoditas, from commodus.]
- Commodore, kom'o-dor, n. the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships: the leading ship of a fleet of merchantmen. [Corr. of Sp. comendador-L. commendo, in late L. to command.]
- Common, kom'un, adj. belonging equally to more than one: public: general: usual: frequent: easy to be had: of little value: vulgar.—n. a tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, &c.—Ćommon Pleas, one of the High Courts of Justice.—Book of Common Prayer, the liturgy of the Eng-lish Church.—adv. Comm'only.—n. Comm'onness. [Fr. commun-L. communis-com, together, and munis, serving, obliging.]
- **Commonage**, kom'un-āj, *n*. right of pasturing on a *common*: the right of using anything *in* common
- **Commonalty**, kom'un-al-ti, *n*. the body of *common* people below the rank of nobility.
- Commoner, kom'un-er, n. one of the common people, as opp. to the nobles: a member of the House of Commons: a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.
- Commonplace, kom'un-plās, n. a common topic or subject : a memorandum : a note.--adj. common: hackneyed .- n. Comm'onplace-book, a note or memorandum book. [Common, and Place, a translation of L. locus, a place, a topic of discourse.]
- Commons, kom'unz, n.pl. the common people. their representatives -i.e. the lower House of Parliament or House of Commons: common land : food at a common table.
- Common-sense, kom'un-sens, adj. marked by sound plain good sense.
- Commonweal, kom'un-wēl, Commonwealth, kom'un-welth, n. (*lit.*) the common or public *well*-being or good : the government in a free state : the public or whole body of the people : a form of government in which the power rests with the people, esp. that in England after the overthrow of Charles I. [See Wealth.]

**Commotion**, kom-o'shun, n. a violent motion or moving: excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental: agitation: tumult. [L. commotiocom, intensive, and moveo, motus, to move.]

Communal, kom-ūn'al, *adj.* of a *commune*. Commune, kom'ūn, *n*. in France, a territorial

### Commune

division governed by a mayor. The Commune at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, the principle of the revolt being that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own commune or local govern-

- ment. [Fr. commune-root of Common.] Commune, kom-ūn', v.i. to converse or talk together : to have intercourse. [Fr. communier-L. communico, from communis. See Common.]
- Communicable, kom-ūn'i-ka-bl, adj. that may be communicated.-adv. Commun'icably.
- Communicant, kom-ūn'i-kant, n. one who par-takes of The Communion.
- Communicate, kom-ūn'i-kāt, v.t. to give a share of, impart: to reveal: to bestow. -v.i. to have something in common with another : to have the means of passing from one to another : to have intercourse : to partake of The Communion. [L. communico, communicatus, from communis.]
- Communication, kom-ūn-i-kā'shun, n. act of communicating: that which is communicated: intercourse : correspondence.
- Communicative, kom-ūn'i-kā-tiv, adj. inclined to communicate or give information : unreserved. -n. Commun'icativeness. [ing knowledge.
- Communicatory, kom-ūn'i-ka-tor-i, adj. impart-Communion, kom-ūn'yun, n., act of communing: mutual intercourse : fellowship : common possession : interchange of transactions : union in religious service ; the body of people who so unite. The Communion, the celebration of the
- Lord's Supper. [L. communio, from communis.] Communism, kom'ū-nizm, n. a theory or condition of things, according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in com-[principles of communism. mon.
- Communist, kom'ū-nist, n. one who holds the Community, kom-ūn'i-ti, n., common possession or enjoyment: people having common rights,
- &c.; the public or people in general. Commutable, kom-ūt'a-bl, adj. that may be commuted or exchanged. -n. Commutabil'ity.
- Commutation, kom-ū-tā'shun, n. the act of commuting: change or exchange of one thing for another : the change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less.
- Commutative, kom-ūt'a-tiv, adj. relating to exchange: interchangeable.-adv. Commut'atively.
- **Commute**, kom-ūt', v.t. to exchange: to exchange a punishment for one less severe. [L. commuto, from com, with, and muto, to change.]
- Commutual, kom-ūt'ū-al, adj. mutual.
- Compact, kom-pakt', adj., fastened or packed to-gether: firm: close: brief. -v.t. to press closely together: to consolidate. -advs. Compact/1y, Compact'edly .-- n. Compact'edness. [Fr.compactus, pa.p. of compingo-com, together, and pango, to fasten, fix: akin to E. Fang.] Compact, kom'pakt, n. a mutual bargain or
- agreement: a league, treaty, or union. [L. compactum-compaciscor, from com, with, and paciscor, to make a bargain; from root pango.]
- Compactness, kom-pakt'nes, n. state of being compact : closeness.
- Companion, kom-pan'yun, n. one who keeps company or frequently associates with another: an associate or partner.—n. Compan'ionship. [Fr. compagnon, from Low L. companium, a mess—L. com, with, and panis, bread.] Companionable, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, adj., fit to be
- a companion: agreeable.-adv. Compan'ion-[companion. ably. Companionless, kom-pan'yun-les, adj., without a

# Compensate

- Company, kum'pa-ni, n. any assembly of persons: a number of persons associated together for trade, &c. : a society : a subdivision of a regi-ment : the crew of a ship : state of being a companion: fellowship: society.-v.i. to associate with. [Fr. compagnie. See Companion.]
- **Comparable**, kom'par-a-bl, *adj*. that may be compared : being of equal regard.—*adv*. Com'parably.
- Comparative, kom-par'a-tiv, adj. estimated by comparing with something else : not positive or absolute : (gram.) expressing more.-adv. Compar'atively.
- Compare, kom-par', v.t. to set things together, to ascertain how far they agree or disagree: to liken or represent as similar : (gram.) to inflect an adjective.-v.i. to hold comparison. [Fr.-L. comparo, to match, from com, together, and paro, to make or esteem equal-par, equal.]
- Comparison, kom-par'i-sun, n. the act of compar*ing*: comparative estimate: a simile, or figure by which two things are compared: (*gram.*) the inflection of an adjective.
- Compartment, kom-pärt'ment, n. a separate part or division of any inclosed space : a subdivision of a carriage. [Fr., from *compartir*, to divide -Lat. com, and partire, to part.]
- Compass, kum'pas, n. a circuit or circle : space : limit : range : an instrument consisting of a magnetised needle, used to steer ships by, &c.-To fetch a Compass, to make a circuit, to go round : -pl. Com'passes, an instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, &c. [Fr. compas, a circle-Low L. compassus-L. com, together, and passus, a step, a way, a route; the mariner's compass goes round in a circle.]
- Compass, kum'pas, v.t. to pass or go round: to surround or inclose : to besiege : to bring about or obtain : to contrive or plot.
- Compassion, kom-pash'un, n. fellow-feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another : pity. [Fr. -L. compassio-com, with, and patior, passus, to suffer.
- Compassionate, kom-pash'un-āt, adj. inclined to pity or to have mercy upon: merciful.—v.t. to have compassion for: to have pity or mercy upon.-adv. Compass'ionately.-n. Compass'ionateness.
- Compatibility, kom-pat-i-bil'it-i, n. the being
- compatible: suitability. Compatible, kom-pat'i-bl, adj., that can bear with : that suits or agrees with .- adv. Compat'ibly. [Fr.-L. com, with, patior, to bear.]
- Compatriot, kom-pā'tri-ot, adj., of the same fatherland or country.—n. one of the same country. [Fr.—L. com, with, and Patriot.]
- Compet, kom-per, n., one who is equal to another: a companion : an associate. [L. com-
- par-com, with, and Peer, from par, equal.] Compel, kom-pel', v.t. to drive or urge on for-cibly: to oblige --pr.p. compell'ing ; pa.p. com-pelled'.-adj. Compell'able. [L. com, intensive, and pello, pulsum, to drive.]
- Compendious, kom-pen'di-us, adj. short : comprehensive.-adv. Compen'diously.
- Compendium, kom-pen'di-um, n. a shortening or abridgment: a book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one. [L. compendium, what is weighed together, or saved (opposed to dispendium)-com, together, and pendo, to weigh.]
- Compensate, kom-pen'sāt or kom'pen-sāt, v.t. to reward suitably for service rendered : to make amends for loss sustained : to recompense : to

counterbalance. [L. com, intensive, and penso, to weigh, freq. of pendo, to weigh.]

- Compensation, kom-pen-sā'shun, n. act of compensating: reward for service: amends for loss sustained
- Compensatory, kom-pen'sa-tor-i, adj. serving for compensation : making amends.
- **Compete**, kom-pēt', v.i. to seek or strive with others for something: to contend for a prize. [L. competo-com, together, and peto, to seek.]
- Competence, kom'pe-tens, Competency, kom'peten-si, n. fitness : sufficiency : legal power or capacity
- Competent, kom'pe-tent, adj., suitable: sufficient: fit: belonging.-adv. Com'petently. [Fr.-L. competo, to strive after together, to agree-com, with, and *peto*, to seek.
- Competition, kom-pe-tish'un, n. the act of competing : common strife for the same object.
- Competitive, kom-pet'i-tiv, adj. pertaining to or
- producing *competition*. Competitor, kom-pet'i-tor, *n*. one who *competes* : a rival or opponent.
- Compilation, kom-pil-ā'shun, n. the act of compiling, or the thing compiled : a literary work composed by gathering the materials from various authors.
- Compile, kom-pil', v.t. to write or compose by collecting the materials from other books: to draw up or collect.—n. Compil'er. [Fr.—I compilo—com, together, and pilo, to plunder.] [Fr.--L.
- Complacence, kom-plā'sens, Complacency, komplā sen-si, n. pleasure : satisfaction : civility.
- Complacent, kom-pla'sent, adj. shewing satisfac-tion: pleased: gratified.—adv. Compla'cently. [L. complacens-com, intensive, and placeo, to please.
- Complain, kom-plān', v.i. to express grief, pain, censure: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to accuse. [Fr. complaindre-Low L. complangere-com, intensive, and plango, to bewail: (lit.) to beat (the breast), Gr. plesso, to strike.]
- **Complainant**, kom-plān'ant, *n*. one who com-plains: (law) one who raises a suit, a plaintiff.
- Complaint, kom-plant', n. a complaining: an expression of grief: a representation of pains or injuries : a finding fault : the thing complained of.
- Complaisance, kom'plā-zans or kom-plā-zans', n. care or desire to please : an obliging civility. [Fr.]
- Complaisant, kom'plā-zant or kom-plā-zant', adj. desirous of pleasing : obliging.—adv. Com'plai-santly or Complaisant'ly. [Fr.—complaire— L. complaceo.
- Complement, kom'ple-ment, n. that which completes or fills up : full number or quantity. [L.
- complementum-com, and pleo.] Complemental, kom-ple-ment'al, Complementary, kom-ple-ment'ar-i, adj., filling up: supplying a deficiency.
- Ing a deficiency: Complete, kom-plet, v.t. to fill up, finish, or per-fect: to accomplish. [L. complete, completum, to fill up—com, intensive, and plete, to fill.] Complete, kom-plet, adj., filled up: free from deficiency:perfect:finished.—adv. Complete/ly.
- -n. Complete'ness.
- Completion, kom-ple'shun, n. the act or state of being complete : fulfilment.
- Complex, kom/pleks, adj. composed of more than one, or of many parts: not simple: intricate: difficult.—adv. Com/plexly.—n. Com/plexness. [L. complex-com, together, and root of plico, to fold. See Complicate.]
- Complexion, kom-plek'shun, n. colour or look of

the skin, esp. of the face: general appearance, temperament, or texture. [Fr.-L. complexio, a combination, physical structure of body-complector, complexus, to embrace-plectere, to

plait.] [on or pertaining to complexion. Complexional, kom-plek'shun-al, adj. depending Complexioned, kom-plek'shund, adj. having a

- complexion, or a certain temperament or state. Complexity, kom-plek'si-ti, n. state of being complex. ment.
- Compliance, kom-pli'ans, n. a yielding: agree-Compliant, kom-pli'ant, adj. yielding: civil.— adv. Complicantly. [plicated. Complicacy, kom'pli-ka-si, n. state of being com-Complicate, kom'pli-kāt, v.t. to twist or plait
- together: to render complex: to entangle. ſL. *com*, together, and *plico*, *plicatum*, to fold. See Complex.] [blending or entanglement. Complication, kom-pli-kā'shun, n. an intricate
- Complicity, kom-plis'i-ti, n. state or condition of being an accomplice.
- Compliment, kom'pli-ment, n. an expression of regard: delicate flattery. [Fr. compliment, from root of **Comply**. **Complement** is etymo-logically the same word, but direct from the Lat.]
- **Compliment**, kom'pli-ment, v.t. to pay a compli-ment to: to express respect for: to praise: to [ing civility or praise. flatter.
- Complimentary, kom-pli-ment'ar-i, adj. convey-Complot, kom-plot, v.t. to plot together, to con-spire:-pr.p. complotting; pa.p. complotted. Comply, kom-plī, v.i. to yield to the wishes of
- another: to agree -pr.p. complying; pa.t. and pa.p. compled. [O. Fr. complir, It. com-plire, to fulfil, to suit, to offer courtesies—Lat. complere, to fulfil or complete.]
- **Component**, kom-pō'nent, *adj*. making up or composing : forming one of the elements of a compound. —w. one of the elements of a compound. [L. com, together, and fono, to place.] Comport, kom-port, v.i. to agree, accord, suit.— v.t. to bear one's self, to behave. [L. com, to-
- gether, and porto, to carry.] [behaviour.
- Comportment, kom-port'ment, n. deportment, Compose, kom-poz', v.t. to form by putting two or more parts or things together : to place in order: to set at rest: to soothe: to place types to set at rest. to soone: to place types in order for printing: to originate or become the author of, as a book. [Fr. composer, from L. cum, and Fr. poser, which is from L. pausare, to cease, to rest.]
   Composed, kom-pozd', adj. settled, quiet, calm.—adv. Composed, kom-pozd', adj. settled, quiet, calm.—adv. Composed at the set of the se
- adv. Compos'edly.—n. Compos'edness. Composer, kom-pôz'er. n. one who composes or
- adjusts a thing: a writer, an author, esp. of a piece of music.
- **Composite**, kom'poz-it, *adj., composed* of two or more distinct parts: (*arch.*) a blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. [L. compositus, pa.p. of componere, to put together.]
- Composition, kom-po-zish'un, n. the act of putting together: the thing composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting : a coming together or agreement : an agreement whereby payment of part of a debt is taken for the whole.
- **Compositor**, kom-poz'i-tor, *n*. one who puts to-gether or sets up types for printing.
- Compost, kom'post, n. a mixture for manure : a kind of plaster. [session : tranquillity.
- Composure, kom-pō'zhūr, n. calmness : self-pos-Compound, kom-pownd', v.t. to mix or combine : to settle or adjust by agreement -v.i. to agree,
  - or come to terms: to bargain in the lump. [L. compono. See Composite.]

- Compound, kom'pownd, adj. mixed or composed of a number of parts : not simple.-n. a mass made up of a number of parts.
- **Comprehend**, kom-pre-hend', v.t. to seize or take up with the mind, to understand : to comprise or include. [L. com, with, and prehendo, from præ, before, and an old word hendo = Gr.
- chandanö, to hold, comprise ; akin to E. Get.] Comprehensible, kom-pre-hen'si-bl, adj. capable of being understood.—adv. Comprehen'sibly. ns. Comprehensibil'ity, Comprehen'sibleness.
- Comprehension, kom-pre-hen'shun, n. the act or quality of comprehending: power of the mind to understand: (logic) the intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term.
- Comprehensive, kom-pre-hen'siv, adj. having the quality or power of comprehending much : extensive : full.-adv. Comprehen'sively.-n. Comprehen'siveness.
- Compress, kom-pres', v.t. to press together: to force into a narrower space : to condense. [L. com, together, and pressare, to press-premo, pressus, to press.]
- Compress, kom'pres, n. folds of linen, used in surgery to make due pressure on any part.
- Compressibility, kom-pres'i-bil-i-ti, n. the property that bodies have of being reduced in bulk by pressure.
- Compressible, kom-pres'i-bl, adj. that may be compressed.
- Compression, kom-presh'un, n. act of compressing: state of being compressed.

**Compressive**, kom-pres'iv, *adj.* able to *compress*. **Comprisal**, kom-prīz'al, *n*. the act of *comprising*.

Comprise, kom-prīz', v.t. to contain, include. [Fr.

- compris, pa.p. of comprendre-L. comprehendere. See Comprehend.]
- Compromise, kom'prō-mīz, n. a settlement of dif-ferences by mutual promise or concession.—v.t. to settle by mutual agreement and concession: to pledge: to involve or bring into question. [Fr. compromis-L. com, together, and promitto, to promise.]
- Comptroll, Comptroller. See under Control.
- **Compulsion**, kom-pul'shun, *n*. the act of *compel*-
- *ling:* force: necessity: violence. [See Comp01.] Compulsive, kom-pul'siv, Compulsory, kom-pul'-sor-i, adj. having power to compel. forcing.— advs. Compul'sively, Compul'sorily.
- Compunction, kom-pungk'shun, n. uneasiness of conscience : remorse. [O. Fr.-L. compunctio
- -com, intensive, and pungo, punctus, to prick.] Compunctious, kom-pungk'shus, adj. feeling or causing compunction : repentant : remorseful.
- Computable, kom-pūťa-bl, adj. that may be computed or calculated.
- Computation, kom-pūt-ā'shun, n. act of computing: the sum or quantity computed : estimate.
- Compute, kom-pūt', v.t. to calculate : to number. [L. computo, from com, together, and puto, to reckon.
- Comrade, kom'rād, n. a companion. [Sp. camarada, a room-full, a chamber-mate-L. camera, a chamber.]
- Con, kon, a contraction of L. contra, against, as in Pro and con, for and against.
- Con, kon, v.t. to study carefully: to commit to memory :- pr. p. conn'ing ; pa. p. conned'. [A.S. cunnian, to test, to try to know-from cunnan, to know.]
- Concatenate, kon-kat'e-nāt, v.t. to chain or link together: to connect in a series. [L. con, together, and catena, a chain.]

Concatenation, kon-kat-e-nā'shun, n. a series of

links united : a series of things depending on each other.

- Concave, kon'kāv, adj. curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body, and opposed to convex, which is applied to the outside.—n. a hollow : an arch or vault. [L. concavus, from con, intensive, and cavus, hollow. See Cave.]
- Concavity, kon-kav'i-ti, n. the inner surface of a concave or hollow body.
- Conceal, kon-sel', v.t. to hide completely or carefully: to keep secret: to disguise: to keep from telling. [L. concelo, from con, intens., and celo, to hide; akin to A.S. helan, to hide.]
- Concealable, kon-sēl'a-bl, adj. that may be concealed.
- Concealment, kon-sel'ment, n. act of concealing: secrecy: disguise: hiding-place. Concede, kon-sēd', v.t. to cede or give up: to
- quit: to surrender: to admit, to grant. -v.i. to admit or grant. [L. concedo, from con, sig. completeness, and cedo, to go, to yield.]
- **Conceit,** kon-set', n. over-estimate of one's self: too favourable opinion of one's own good qualities: a pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion. -Out of conceit with, no longer fond of. [Through a Fr. form conceit, from L. conceptus,
- pa.p. of *concipio*.] **Conceited**, kon-sēt'ed, *adj*. having a high opinion of one's self; egotistical.-adv. Conceit/edly.n. Conceit'edness.
- Conceivable, kon-sev'a-bl, adj. that may be conceived, understood, or believed.—adv. Conceiv'ably.—n. Conceiv'ableness.
- Conceive, kon-sev', v.t. to receive into, and form in the womb : to form in the mind : to imagine or think : to understand. -v.i. to become pregnant: to think. [O. Fr. concever-L. concipio, conceptum, from con, and capio, to take.]
- Concentrate, kon-sen'trat, v.t. to bring into a closer union, or a narrower compass: to condense. [A lengthened form of Concentre.]
- Concentration, kon-sen-trā'shun, n. act of concentrating: condensation.
- Concentrative, kon-sen'tra-tiv, adj. tending to concentrate.
- Concentre, kon-sent'er, v.i. to tend to or meet in a common centre.-v.t. to bring or direct to a common centre or point :—pr.p. concent'ring; pa.p. concent'red or concent'ered. [Fr. concentrer-L. con, with, and centrum, the Centre.]
- Concentric, kon-sen'trik, Concentrical, kon-sen' trik-al, *adj*. having a common centre.
- Concept, kon'sept, n. a thing conceived, a notion.
- **Conception**, kon-sep'shun, *n*. the act of *conceiv*-ing: the thing conceived : the formation in the
- mind of an image or idea : a notion. Conceptualism, kon-sep'tū-al-izm, z. the doctrine in philosophy that general properties can be conceived in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment.
- Concern, kon-sern', v.t. to relate or belong to : to affect or interest: to make uneasy .- n. that which concerns or belongs to one: interest: regard : anxiety : a business or those connected with it.-n. Concern'ment. [Fr.-L. concerno, from con, together, and cerno, to sift, to see.]
- Concerned, kon-sernd', adj. having connection with: interested : anxious.-adv. Concern'edly. n. Concern'edness.
- Concerning, kon-sern'ing, prep. regarding: per-taining to. [Pr.p. of Concern.] Concert, kon-sert', v.t. to frame or devise to-
- gether: to arrange, adjust. [Fr. concerter-

con, together, certare, to contend, vie with: acc. to Skeat, from L. consertus, joined together.]

- Concert, kon'sert, n. union or agreement in any undertaking : harmony : musical harmony : a musical entertainment. [Fr.]
- **Concertina**, kon-ser-te'na, n. a musical instrument, on the principle of the accordion.

Concerto, kon-ser'to, n. a piece of music for a concert. [It.] [thing conceded : a grant. Concession, kon-sesh'un, n. act of conceding: the Concessive, kon-sesiv, ad; implying concession. Concessory, kon-ses'ori, ad; vielding. Conch, kongk, n. a marine shell. [L. concha-Gr.

- kongchë; Sans. cankha, a shell; conn. with Cockle.]
- Conchiferous, kong-kif'er-us, adj., having a shell.
- [L. concha, and jero, to bear.] Conchoidal, kong-koid'al, adj., shell-like, applied to the fracture of a mineral. [Gr. kongchē, and [conchology. eidos, form.]
- Conchologist, kong-kol'o-jist, *n*. one versed in Conchology, kong-kol'o-ji, *n*. the science of shells and of the animals inhabiting them. [Gr. kongchē, and logos, a discourse.]
- Conciliate, kon-sil'i-āt, v.t. to gain or win over: to gain the love or good-will of such as have been
- indifferent or hostile. [L. concilio, conciliatus, to bring together—concilium. See Council.] Conciliation, kon-sil-ia'shun, n. act of conciliat-ing.—n. Conciliator, kon-sil'i-ā-tor.—adj. Con-
- ciliatory, kon-sili-a-tor-i. Concise, kon-sīs', adj., cut short: brief.—adv. ConciseJy.—n. Concise'ness. [Fr.—L. concido,
- concisus, from con, and cædo, to cut.] Concision, kon-sizh'un, n. (B.) circumcision: a faction.
- Conclave, kon'klav, n. the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope: the body of cardinals : any close assembly. [L. conclave, from con, to-gether, and clavis, a key.]
- Conclude, kon-klood', v.t. to close: to end.-v.i. to end : to infer : to form a final judgment. [L. concludo, conclusus-con, together, and claudo, to shut.]
- Conclusion, kon-kloo'zhun, n. act of concluding: the end, close, or last part : inference : judgment. [L. conclusio.]
- Conclusive, kon-kloos'iv, adj. final: convincing. adv. Conclus'ively. - \* Conclus'iveness.
- Concoct, kon-kokt', v.t. (lit.) to cook or boil together: to digest: to prepare or mature. [L. concoquo, concoctus—con, together, and coquo, to cook, to boil.] [ripening: preparation. Concoction, kon-kok'shun, n. act of concocting; Concomitance, kon-kom'i-tans, Concomitancy,

kon-kom'i-tan-si, n. state of being concomitant.

- Concomitant, kon-kom'i-tant, adj., accompanying or going along with: conjoined with .- n. he or that which accompanies.-adv. Concom'itantly. [L. con, with, and comitans, pr.p. of comitor, to accompany-comes, a companion.] Concord, kong'kord or kon', n. state of being of
- the same heart or mind: union: harmony. [Fr. concorde-L. concordia-concors, of the same heart, from con, together, and cor, cordis, the heart.]
- Concordance, kon-kord'ans, n. agreement: an index or dictionary of the leading words or
- passages of the Bible, or of any author. Concordant, kon-kord'ant, adj. harmonious : united.—adv. Concord'antly. [L. concordans, pr.p. of concordo-concors, agreeing.]
- Concordat, kon-kord'at, n. an agreement or compact, especially between a temporal sovereign

and the pope. [Fr.-It. concordato-L. concordo, to agree.] Concourse, kong'kors, n. an assembly of persons

running or drawn together. [Fr.-L. concursus.] Concrescence, kon-kres'ens, n. a growing to-

gether.

**Concrete**, kong'krēt, or kon'-, *adj*. formed into one mass : the opposite of *abstract*, and denoting a particular thing.-n. a mass formed by parts argrowing or sticking together: a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, &c., used in building.— adv. Concrete'ly.—n. Concrete'ness. [L. concretus-con, together, cresco, cretum, to grow.]

Concrete, kon-krēt', v.i. to unite into a solid mass. Concretion, kon-krē'shun, n. a mass concreted : a lump or growth which forms in certain parts of

- the body, as calculi, &c. Concretive, kon-kret'iv, adj., causing or having power to concrete.
- Concubinage, kon-kū'bin-āj, n. state of living together as man and wife without being married.
- Concubine, kong'kū-bīn, n. a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married. [Fr.
- -L. concubina-con, together, cubo, to lie down.] Concupiscence, kon-kū'pis-ens, n., excessive or irregular desire for unlawful pleasure: lust.-
- adj. Concu'piscent. [Fr.-L. concupiscentia -concupisco-con, intensive, cupio, to desire.]
- **Concur**, kon-kur', v.i. to run together: to meet in one point: to act together: to agree: to assent to :- pr.p. concurring; pa.p. concurred'. [L. concurro, from con, together, and curro, cursum, to run.] [assent.

- Concurrence, kon-kur'ens, n. union : joint action : Concurrent, kon-kur'ent, adj. coming, acting, or existing together: united: accompanying.adv. Concurr'ently.
- **Concussion**, kon-kush'un, *n*. state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: any undue pressure or force exerted upon any one. [L. concussio-concutio-con, intensive, and quatio, to shake.]
- Concussive, kon-kus'iv, adj. having the power or quality of shaking or compelling.
- Condemn, kon-dem', v.t. to pronounce guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence to punishment: to pronounce unfit for use. [L. condemno, from con, intensive, and damno, to damn. See Damn.]
- Condemnable, kon-dem'na-bl, adj. blamable.
- Condemnation, kon-dem-nā'shun, n. state of being condemned : blame : punishment.
- Condemnatory, kon-dem'na-tor-i, adj., containing or implying condemnation. [compressed.

Condensable, kon-dens'a-bl, adj. capable of being

- Condensation, kon-den-sa'shun, n. act of condensing.
- Condense, kon-dens', v.t. to compress, or reduce by pressure into smaller compass. -v.i. to grow dense. [L. condenso-con, intensive, denso, to make dense. See Dense.]
- **Condenser**, kon-dens'er, *n*. an apparatus for reducing vapours to a liquid form : an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity. Condescend, kon-de-send', v.i. to descend will-
- ingly from a superior position: to act kindly to inferiors : to deign : to lower one's self. [L. con, intensive, and descendo, to descend.]
- Condescending, kon-de-send'ing, adj. yielding to inferiors: courteous: obliging .- adv. Condescend'ingly.
- Condescension, kon-de-sen'shun, n. kindness to inferiors : courtesy.

Condign, kon-dīn', adj. well merited: adequate (generally said of punishment).-adv. Con-

dign'ly.-n. Condign'ness. [L. condignus-

- con, wholly, dignus, worthy.] Condiment, kon'di-ment, n. that which is put along with something else to preserve or pickle it : seasoning : sauce. [L. condimentum-con-dio, to preserve, to pickle.]
- Condition, kon-dish'un, n. state in which things exist: a particular manner of being: quality: rank: temper: a term of a contract: proposal: arrangement. -v.i to make terms. -v.t to agree upon. [L. conditio-condere, to put together.]
- Conditional, kon-dish'un-al, adj. depending on stipulations or conditions: not absolute.-adv. Condi'tionally.
- Conditioned, kon-dish'und, adj. having a certain condition, state, or quality: subject to limita-
- tions-the opp. of absolute. Condole, kon-dol', v.i. to grieve with another: to sympathise in sorrow. [L. con, with, and doleo, to grieve.]
- Condolement, kon-dol'ment, Condolence, kondol'ens, n. expression of grief for another's sorrow. [condonatio.]
- Condonation, kon-don-ā'shun, n., forgiveness. [L.
- Condone, kon-don', v.t. to forgive. dono, to give. See Donation.] [L. con,
- Condor, kon'dor, n. a large vulture found among the Andes of S. America. [Sp. condor, from Peruvian cuntur.]
- Conduce, kon-dūs', v.i. to lead or tend to some end: to contribute. [L. con, together, and duco, ductus, to lead.]
- Conducible, kon-dūs'i-bl, Conducive, kon-dūs'iv, adj., leading or tending : having power to pro-mote.—advs. Conduc'ibly, Conduc'ively.—ns. Conduc'ibleness, Conduc'iveness.
- **Conduct**, kon-dukt', *v.t.* to *lead* or guide: to direct: to manage: to behave: (*electricity*) to carry or transmit. [See **Conduce**.]
- Conduct, kon'dukt, n. act or method of leading or
- managing : guidance : management : behaviour. Conductible, kon-dukt'i-bl, *adj*. capable of being *conducted* or transmitted.—*n*. Conductibil'ity.
- Conduction, kon-duk'shun, n. act or property of conducting or transmitting: transmission by a conductor, as heat. Conductive, kon-dukt'iv, adj. having the quality
- or power of conducting or transmitting.
- Conductivity, kon-duk-tiv'i-ti, n. a power that bodies have of transmitting heat and electricity.
- Conductor, kon-dukt'or, n. the person or thing that conducts : a leader : a manager : that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, &c.-fem. Conduct'ress.
- Conduit, kon'dit or kun'-, n. a channel or pipe to lead or convey water, &c. conductus-conduco, to lead.] [Fr. conduit-L.
- Cone, kon, n. a solid pointed figure with a circular base, as a sugar-loaf: fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, &c. [Fr. cone-L. conus -Gr. konos, a peak, a peg; from a root ka, to sharpen; allied to E. hone.]
- Coney. See Cony.
- Confabulate, kon-fab'ū-lāt, v.i. to talk familiarly together: to chat. -n. Confabula'tion. [L. con, together, and fabulor, fabulatus, to talkfabula, the thing spoken about-fari, akin to Gr. phao, and phemi, to speak.]
- Confect, kon'fekt, Confection, kon-fek'shun, n. fruit, &c. prepared with sugar: a sweetmeat: a comfit. [L. conficio, confectus, to make up together-con, together, facio, to make.] Confectioner, kon-fek'shun-er, (B.) Confec'tion-
- ary, n. one who makes or sells confections.

- Confectionery, kon-fek'shun-er-i, n. sweetmeats in general : a place for making or selling sweetmeats
- Confederacy, kon-fed'er-a-si, n. a league or mutual engagement: persons or states united by a league.
- Confederate, kon-fed'er-āt, adj., leagued together: allied.—*n*. one united in a league: an ally: an accomplice .- v.i. and v.t. to league together or join in a league. [L. confæderatus, pa.p. of confædero-con, together, fædus, fæderis, a league.]
- Confederation, kon-fed-er-ā'shun, n. a league: alliance, especially of princes, states, &c.
- Confer, kon-fer, w.t. to give or bestow.-w.i. to talk or consult together:-pr.p. conferring; pa.p. conferred'. [Fr.-L. confero-con, together, and *fero*, to bring.] Conference, kon'fer-ens, *n*. an appointed meeting
- for instruction or discussion.
- Confess, kon-fes', v.t. to acknowledge fully, especially something wrong: to own or admit: to make known, as sins to a priest : to hear a con-fession, as a priest.—v.i. to make confession,— adv. Confess'edly. [Fr. confesser—L. con-fiteor, confessus—con, sig. completeness, and fateor—fari, to speak, akin to Gr. phēmi, to speak.]
- Confession, kon-fesh'un, n. acknowledgment of a crime or fault: avowal: a statement of one's religious belief: acknowledgment of sin to a priest.
- **Confessional**, kon-fesh'un-al, *n*. the seat or inclosed recess where a priest hears *confessions*.
- **Confessor**, kon-fes'or, n. one who professes the Christian faith: in the R. Catholic Church, a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.
- Confidant, kon'fi-dant or kon-fi-dant', n. one confided in or intrusted with secrets: a bosomfriend.-fem. Con'fidante. [O. Fr., Fr. confident.]
- Confide, kon-fid', v.i. to trust wholly or have faith in : to rely .- v.t. to intrust, or commit to the charge of. [L. confido-con, sig. completeness, and fido, to trust.]
- Confidence, kon'fi-dens, *n*. firm trust or belief: self-reliance: firmness: boldness.
- Confident, kon'fi-dent, adj. trusting firmly: hav-ing full belief: positive: bold.—adv. Con'fidently.
- Confidential, kon-fi-den'shal, adj. (given) in confidence : admitted to confidence : private .- adv. Confiden'tially.
- Configuration, kon-fig-ū-rā'shun, n. external figure or shape : relative position or aspect, as of planets. [L. configuratio—con, together, and figuro, to form. See Figure.] [fined.

Confinable, kon-fin'a-bl, adj. that may be con-

- Confine, kon-fin', v.t. to limit, inclose, imprison. [Fr. confiner, to border on, to confine-L. confinis, having a common boundary, bordering upon-con, with, finis, the end or boundary.]
- Confine, kon'fin, n. border, boundary, or limitgenerally used in plural.
- Confinement, kon-fin'ment, n. state of being shut up: restraint from going abroad by sickness, and esp. of women in childbirth : seclusion.
- Confirm, kon-ferm', v.t. to strengthen: to fix or establish: to assure : to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church.—*adj*. Confirm'able. [Fr.—L. *confirmo*—*con*, intensive, and root of Firm.]

Confirmation, kon-fer-mā'shun, n. a making firm

or sure: convincing proof: the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in the Episcopal Church.

Confirmative, kon-ferm'a-tiv, adj. tending to con-Confirmatory, kon-ferm'a-tor-i, adj. giving additional strength to

- Confiscate, kon-fis'kat or kon'-, v.t. to appro-
- priate to the state, as a penalty. [L. confisco-con, and fiscus, a basket, the public treasury.] Confiscate, kon-fis'kät or kon'fis-kät, adj. forfeited to the public treasury.—adj. Confis'cable.—n. Confisca'tion.
- Confiscator, kon'fis-kā-tor, n. one who confiscates.
- Confiscatory, kon-fis'ka-tor-i, adj. consigning to confiscation.
- Conflagration, kon-fla-grā'shun, n. a great burn-
- ing or fire. [L. conflagratio-con, intensive, and flagro, to burn. See Flagrant.] Conflict, kon-flikt, v.i. to be in opposition: to fight: to contest. [L. confligo, conflictus, from con, together, and fligo, to dash.]
- Conflict, kon'flikt, n. violent collision : a struggle
- or contest : agony. Confluence, kon'floo-ens, n. a flowing together : the place of meeting, as of rivers : a concourse.
- Confluent, kon'floo-ent, adj., flowing together: uniting. [L. confluens, pr.p. of confluo, con-fluxus, from con, together, and fluo, to flow.] Conflux, kon'fluks, n. a flowing together.
- **Conform**, kon-form', v.t. to make like or of the same form with: to adapt.-v.z. to be of the same form : to comply with : to obey. [L. con-formo-con, with, and formo-forma, form.] Conformable, kon-forma-bl, adj. corresponding in
- form: suitable: compliant. adv. Conform'ably.
- Conformation, kon for mā'shun, n. the manner in which a body is *formed*: shape or structure. Conformer, kon-form'er, Conformist, kon-form'-
- ist, n. one who conforms, especially with the worship of the Established Church.
- **Conformity**, kon-form'i-ti, *n*. likeness : compliance with: consistency.
- Confound, kon-found', v.t. to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable : to throw into disorder: to perplex: to astonish. [Fr. con-fondre-L. confundo, confusus-con, together,
- fondre-L. confinato, confusus-con, together, and fundo, to pour.]
  Confraternity, kon-fra-tér'ni-ti, n. Same as Fra-ternity. [L. con, intensive, and Fraternity.]
  Confront, kon-frunt', n.t. to stand front to front: to face: to oppose: to compare. [Fr. confronter -Low L. confrontare, from L. con, together, and froms, the front. See Front.]
  Confucian, kon-fü'shyan, adj. of or belonging to Confucias, the Chinese philosopher.
  Confucias, con-fu? ...t. to our or mix together so
- **Confuse**, kon-fūz', v.t. to *pour* or mix *together* so that things cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex. [A doublet of Confound.
- Confusedly, kon-fūz'ed-li, adv. in a confused manner. [overthrow.

**Confusion**, kon-fū'zhun, n. disorder : shame : **Confute**, kon-fūt', v.t. to prove to be false : to

- repress: to disprove. -adj. Confut'able. -n. Confuta'tion. [L. confuto, to cool boining water by pouring in cold—con. intensive, and futis, a water-vessel, from fundo, to pour. See Futile.]
- Congé, kon'jē (formerly written Congie), n. leave of absence: farewell: parting ceremony. -v.i. to take leave : to bow or courtesy. [Fr. (Prov. comjat), from L. commeatus, a going back and forth, leave of absence-com, intensive, and meo, to go.]

- Congeal, kon-jēl', ut. to cause to freeze: to change from fluid to solid by cold: to fix, as by cold.-v.i. to pass from fluid to solid as by cold. -adj. Congeal'able. [L. congelo, from con, and gelu, frost.] Congealment, kon-jel'ment, Congelation, kon-
- jēl-ā'shun, n. act or process of congealing.
- **Congener**, kon'je-ner or kon-j $\bar{e}$ 'ner, *n*. a person or thing of the same kind or nature. [L.-con, with, and genus, generis, Gr. genos, kind.] Congenial, kon-jē'ni-al, adj. of the same genius,
- spirit, or tastes: kindred, sympathetic: suitable. -adv. Congenially. -n. Congenial'ity. [L. con, with, genialis, genial. See Genial.] Congenital, kon-jen'i-tal, adj., begotten or born
- with, said of diseases or deformities dating from birth. [L. congenitus, from con, together, gigno,
- genitas, to beget.] [gonggros.] Conger, kong'ger. n. a large sea-eel. [L.; Gr. Congeries, kon-je'ri-ez, n. a collection of particles
- or small bodies in one mass. [L.-con, together, gero, gestus, to bring.]
- **Congested**, kon-jest'ed, *adj*. affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.
- Congestion, kon-jest'yun, n. an accumulation of blood in any part of the body: fullness. [L. congestio.] [to congestion.
- Congestive, kon-jest'iv, adj. indicating or tending **Conglobate**, kon-glob'at, *adj.* formed *together* into a *globe* or ball.—*v.t.* to form into a globe or ball.
- -n. Congloba/tion. [L. con, together, and globo, globatus-globus, a ball, globe. See Globe.] Conglobulate, kon-glob'ū-lāt, v.i. to gather into a
- globule or small globe. [L. con, and globulus, dim. of globus.]
- Conglomerate, kon-glom'er-at, adj. gathered into a clew or mass.-v.t. to gather into a ball.-n. a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. [L. conglomeratus, pa.p. of conglomero-con, together, and glomus, glomeris, a clew, akin to globus.] [being conglomerated. Conglomeration, kon-glom-er-ā'shun, n. state cf
- Conglutinant, kon-gloo'tin-ant, adj. serving to
- *giue* or unite : healing. Conglutinate, kon-glootin-at, v.t. to giue to-gether: to heal by uniting.-v.t. to unite or grow together. [L. conglutino, conglutinatuscon, together, and gluten, glue. See Glue.] Conglutination, kon-gloo-tin-a'shun, n. a joining
- by means of some sticky substance : healing.
- Conglutinative, kon-gloo'tin-ā-tiv, adj. having power to conglutinate. [Chinese.]

Congou, kong goo, n. a kind of black tea. Congratulate, kon-grat'ū-lāt, v.t. to wish much joy to on any fortunate event. [L. congratulor,

- congratulatus-con, intensive, and gratulorgratus, pleasing.]
- Congratulation, kon-grat-ū lā'shun, *u*. expression of sympathy or joy on account of good-fortune. —*adj*. Congrat'ulatory.
- Congregate, kong'gre-gat, v.t. to gather together: to assemble .- v.i. to flock together. [L. con-

grego-con, together, and grex, gregis, a flock.] Congregation, kong-gre-gā'shun, n. an assembly. Congregational, kong-gre-gā'shun-al, adj. per-

- taining to a congregation. Congregationalism, kong-gre-gā'shun-al-izm, n. a
- form of church government in which each congregation is independent in the management of its own affairs : also called Independency.
- Congregationalist, kong-gre-gā'shun-al-ist, n. an adherent of Congregationalism.
- **Congress**, kong'gres, *n*. a *meeting together* or assembly, as of ambassadors, &c., for political

purposes: the federal legislature of the United States.-adj. Congress'ional. [L. con, together,

- and gradior, gressus, to step, to go.] Congruence, kong'groo-ens, Congruency, kong-groo'en-si, n., agreement: suitableness.
- Congruent, kong'groo-ent, adj., agreeing: suitable. [L. congruo, to run or meet together, to agree.]
- Congruity, kong-groo'i-ti, n. agreement between things: consistency.
- Congruous, kong'groo-us, adj. suitable : fit : con-sistent.—adv. Cong'ruously.—n. Cong'ruousness.
- Conic, kon'ik, Conical, kon'ik-al, adj. having the form of or pertaining to a cone.-adv. Con'ically.
- Conics, kon'iks, n. the part of geometry which treats of the cone and its sections.
- Coniferous, kon-if'er-us, *adj.*, *cone-bearing*, as the fir, &c. [Cone, and L. *fero*, to carry.] Coniform, kön'i-form, *adj.* in the form of a *cone*.
- Conjecture, kon-jekt'ur, n. an opinion formed on Solgiever, a solgiever, and a solgiever, and a solgiever, and a solgiever and a s
- regarding: to infer on slight evidence: to guess.
- Conjoin, kon-join', v.t. to join together. [Fr. conjoindre-L. con, together, and jungo, junctus,
- to join. See Join.] [-adv. Conjoint'ly. Conjoint, kon-joint', adj. joined together : united.
- Conjugal, kon'joo-gal, adj. pertaining to the marriage-tie or to marriage.-adv. Con'jugally. -n. Conjugal'ity. [L. conjugalis-conjux, one united to another, a husband or wife-con, and
- jugum, a yoke.] Conjugate, kon'joo-gāt, v.t. (gram.) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb. -n. a word agreeing in derivation with another word. [L. conjugo-con, together, and jugum, that which joins, a yoke.]
- Conjugation, kon-joo-gā'shun, n. a joining together: the inflection of the verb: a class of verbs inflected in the same manner.
- **Conjunction**, kon-junk'shun, *n.*, *connection*, union: (*gram.*) a word that *connects* sentences, clauses, and words. [L. conjunctio-con, and jungo.]
- Conjunctive, kon-junktiv, adj. closely united : serving to unite: (gram.) introduced by a con-junction. adv. Conjunc'tively.
- Conjuncture, kon-junk'tūr, n. combination of circumstances : important occasion, crisis.
- Conjuration, kon-joo-ra'shun, n. act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly : enchantment.
- Conjure, kon-joor', v.t. to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner : to implore earnestly .- n. Conjur'er. [Orig. v.i. to unite under oath, Fr .- L. con, together, and juro, to swear.]
- Conjure, kun'jer, v.t. to compel (a spirit) by incantations: to enchant: to raise up or frame needlessly.—v.i. to practise magical arts :—pr.p. conjuring (kun'jėr-ing); pa.p. conjured (kun'-jėrd). [Same word as the preceding.] **Conjurer**, kun'jėr-ėr, n. one who practises magic :
- an enchanter. [others.
- Conjuror, kon-joor'or, n. one bound by oath with
- Connate, kon'at or kon-at', adj., born with one's self. [L. con, with, and nascor, natus, to be born.] [with another.
- Connatural, kon-at'ū-ral, adj. of the same nature
- **Connect**, kon-ekt', v.t. to tie or fasten together: to establish a relation between. [L. con, to-gether, and necto, to tie.] [manner. Connectedly, kon-ekt'ed-li, adv. in a connected

- Connection, kon-ek'shun, n. act of connecting: that which connects: a body or society held to-gether by a bond: coherence: intercourse.
- Connective, kon-ekt'iv, adj. binding together .-n. a word that connects sentences or words.adv. Connect'ively.
- Connexion, kon-ek'shun, n. Same as Connection. Connivance, kon-īv'ans, n. voluntary oversight of
- a fault.
- Connive, kon-īv', v.i. to wink at a fault: to fail by intention to see a fault. [Fr.-L. conniveo, to wink.]
- Connoisseur, kon-is-sār', n. one who knows well about a subject: a critical judge. [Fr., from connoitre—L. cognosco, to know—co, intensive, and nosco, old form gnosco, to acquire knowledge.] Connoisseurship, kon-is-är'ship, n. the skill of a
- connoisseur.
- Connote, kon-öt', v.t. to note or imply along with an object something inherent therein : to include. --n. Connota'tion.-c.dj. Connot'ative. [L. con, with, and Note.]
- Connubial, kon-ū'bi-al, adj. pertaining to marriage or to the married state : nuptial. [L. con,
- and nubo, to marry. See Nuptial.] Conoid, kōn'oid, n. anything like a cone in form. -adjs. Con'oid, Conoid'al. [Gr. kōnos, eidos, form.]
- Conquer, kong'ker, v.t. to gain by force : to overcome or vanquish .- v.i. to be victor. [Fr. conquérir-L. conquiro, to seek after earnestlycon, intensive, and quæro, to seek.] [quered. Conquerable, kong'ker-a-bl, adj. that may be con-
- Conqueror, kong'ker-or, n. one who conquers. Conquest, kong kwest, n. the act of conquering: that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force. [O. Fr. conqueste, Fr. conquête -L. conquiro, conquisitum.]
- Consanguineous, kon-sang-gwin'ē-us, adj. related by blood: of the same family or descent. [L. consanguineus-con, with, and sanguis, blood.]
- Consanguinity, kon-sang-gwin'i-ti, n. relationship by blood : opposed to affinity or relationship by marriage.
- Conscience, kon'shens, n. the knowledge of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong : sense of duty: the faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong. [L. conscientia, from conscio, to know with one's self-con, with, and scio, to know.]
- Conscientious, kon-shi-en'shus, adj. regulated by regard to conscience: faithful : just .- adv. Conscien'tiously .- n. Conscien'tiousness.
- Conscionable, kon'shun a-bl, adj. governed or regulated by conscience.—adv. Con'scionably. Conscious, kon'shus, adj. having the feeling or
- knowledge: aware.-adv. Con'sciously.
- Consciousness, kon'shus-nes, n. the knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings.
- Conscript, kon'skript, adj., written down, enrolled, registered.-n. one whose name has been enrolled and who is liable to serve as a soldier or sailor. [L. conscribo, conscriptum, to write together in a list, to enlist.]
- Conscription, kon-skrip'shun, n. an enrolment of individuals held liable for naval or military
- service.--adj. Conscrip'tional.
- Consecrate, kon'se-krāt, v.t. to set apart for a holy use : to render holy or venerable. n. Con'secrater or Con'secrator. [L. consecro, to make wholly sacred-con, and sacro, to set apart as sacred—sacer, sacred.] Consecration, kon-se-krā'shun, n. the act of
- devoting to a sacred use.

- Consecution, kon-se-kū'shun, n. a train of consequences or deductions: a series of things that follow one another.
- Consecutive, kon-sek'ū-tiv, adj., following in regular order: succeeding.-adv. Consec'u-tively.-n. Consec'utiveness. [Fr. consécutif -L. con, and sequor, secutus, to follow.]

Consensus, kon-sen'sus, n. unanimity: agreement. **Consent**, kon-sent', v.i. to feel or think along with another: to be of the same mind : to agree : to give assent: to yield .- n. agreement: accordance with the actions or opinions of another : concurrence. [L. consentio, to agree-con, with, and sentio, to feel, to think.]

- Consentaneous, kon-sen-tā'ne-us, adj., agreeable or accordant to: consistent with.-adv. Con-sentane'ity. [mind or in opinion.
- Consentient, kon-sen'shi-ent, adj., agreeing in Consequence, kon'se-kwens, n. that which follows or comes after : effect : influence : importance. [L. consequentia-con, with, and sequor, to follow.]
- **Consequent**, kon'se-kwent, *adj.*, *following* as a natural effect or deduction.—*n*. that which follows : the natural effect of a cause .- adv. Con'sequently.

Consequential, kon-se-kwen'shal, adj., following as a result : pretending to importance : pompous. -adv. Consequen'tially. [of conserving.

Conservant, kon-serv'ant, adj. having the power Conservation, kon-ser-va'shun, n. the act of con-

- serving: the keeping entire. Conservatism, kon-serv'a-tizm, n. the opinions and principles of a Conservative: aversion to change.
- **Conservative**, kon-serv'a-tiv, adj., tending, or having power to conserve.—n. (politics) one who desires to preserve the institutions of his country until they can be changed with certainty for the better: one averse to change.

Conservator, kon'ser-vā-tor or kon-ser-vā'tor, n. one who preserves from injury or violation.

Conservatory, kon-serv'a-tor-i, n. a place in which things are put for preservation : a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept.

- Conserve, kon-serv', v.t. to keep entire: to retain: to preserve: to preserve in sugar: to pickle.—n. Conserv'er. [L. con, together, and servo, to keep.]
- **Conserve**, kon'serv, *n*. something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*adj*. **Conserv**'able.
- Consider, kon-sid'er, v.t. to look at closely or carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account : to attend to : to reward. -v.i. to think seriously or carefully : to deliberate. [Fr. -L. considero, prob. a word borrowed from augury, meaning to mark out the boundaries of a templum (see Contemplate) by the starssidus, sideris, a star.
- Considerable, kon-sid'er-a-bl, adj. worthy of being considered : important : more than a little. -adv. Consid'erably.-n. Consid'erableness.
- Considerate, kon-sid'ér-āt, adj. thoughtful: serious: prudent.-adv. Consid'erately.-n. Consid'erateness.
- Consideration, kon-sid-er-a'shun, n. deliberation : importance: motive or reason: compensation: the reason or basis of a compact.
- Consign, kon-sin', v.t. to give to another formally or under sign or seal: to transfer: to intrust. --n. Consign'er. [Fr. consigner-L. consigno-con, with, and signum, a sign or seal. See Sign.] Consignee, kon-si-ne', n. one to whom anything is

consigned or intrusted. [Fr. consigné, pa.p. of consigner, to consign.]

- Consignment, kon-sin'ment, n. act of consigning: the thing consigned : the writing by which anything is made over.
- Consist, kon-sist', v.i. to be composed : to co-exist, i.e. to agree. [Fr.-L. consisto-con, sig. completeness, and sisto-sto, to stand.] Consistence, kon-sist'ens, Consistency, kon-sist'-
- en-si, n. a degree of density : substance : agreement.
- Consistent, kon-sist'ent, adj. fixed : not fluid : agreeing together: uniform.-adv. Consist'ently.
- **Consistory**, kon-sist'or-i, *n*. an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court. *adj*. Consisto'rial. [See Consist.] Consociation, kon-sö-shi-ä'shun, n:, companion-
- ship with : association : alliance. [L. consociatio-con, with, socius, a companion.] Consolable, kon-sōl'a-bl, adj. that may be com-
- forted.
- Consolation, kon-sol-ā'shun, n., solace : alleviation
- of misery.—*adj.* Consolatory, kon-sol'a-tor-i. Console, kon-sol', v.t. to give solace or comfort: to cheer in distress—*n.* Consol'er. [L. con, intensive, and solor, to comfort. See Solace.]
- Consolidate, kon-sol'i-dat, v.t. to make solid : to *v.i.* to grow solid or firm : to unite into one.— *v.i.* to grow solid or firm : to unite. [L. con-solido, consolidatus—con, intensive, and solidus, solid.] [or of becoming solid.
- Consolidation, kon-sol-i-da'shun, n. act of making
- Consols, kon'solz, n.pl. (short for Consolidated Annuities) that part of the British national debt which consists of the 3 per cent. annuities con-solidated into one fund.
- Consonance, kon'son-ans, n. a state of agreement: agreement or unison of sounds.
- Consonant, kon'son-ant, adj. consistent : suitable. -n an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter representing such a sound.-adj. Consonant'al.-adv. Con'son-antly. [L. consonans, pr.p. of consono, to sound with, to harmonise-con, with, and sono, to sound.]
- Consort, kon'sort, n. one that shares the same lot with another: a partner: a companion: a wife or husband : an accompanying ship. [L. consors,
- from con, with, and sors, sortis, a lot.] Consort, kon-sort', v.i. to associate or keep company.
- Conspicuous, kon-spik'ū-us, adj., clearly seen: visible to the eye or mind: prominent .- adv. Conspic'uously.-n. Conspic'uousness. [L. conspicuus - conspicio - con, intensive, and specio, to look.]
- Conspiracy, kon-spir'a-si, n. a banding together for an evil purpose: a plot: concurrence.
- Conspirator, kon-spir'a-tor, n. a plotter (along with others).
- Conspire, kon-spīr', v.i. to plot or scheme to-gether: to agree: to concur to one end. [L. conspiro-con, together, and spiro, to breathe.]
- Constable, kun'sta-bl, n. formerly, a state-officer of the highest rank : a peace-officer : a policeman.-n. Con'stableship. [O. Fr. conestable, Fr. connétable, L. comes stabuli, count of the stabulum, stable.]
- **Constabulary**, kon-stab'ū-lar-i, *adj*. pertaining to *constables* or peace-officers.—*n*. the body of constables. [ableness.

Constancy, kon'stan-si, n. fixedness: unchange-Constant, kon'stant, adj. fixed: unchangeable:

continual: faithful.-n. that which remains unchanged. [L. constans, from consto, to stand firm-con, intensive, sto, to stand.]

- Constantly, kon'stant-li, adv. firmly : continually. Constellation, kon-stel-ā'shun, n. a group of stars: an assemblage of beauties or excellencies : (astrol.) a particular disposition of the planets.
- [L. constellatio-con, together, stella, a star.] Consternation, kon-ster-na'shun, n. terror which
- throws into confusion: astonishment: horror. [L. consternatio-consterno, consternatus, from con, sig. completeness, and sterno, to strew, to throw down.]
- Constipate, kon'stip-at, v.t. to press closely together: to stop up: to make costive. [L. con, together, and stipo, stipatus, to pack.]

Constipation, kon-stip-ā'shun, n. costiveness.

- Constituency, kon-stit'ū-en-si, n. the whole body of voters for a member of parliament.
- Constituent, kon-stit'ū-ent, adj., constituting or forming: essential: elemental.-n. an essential or elemental part: one of those who elect a representative, esp. in parliament. Constitute, kon'stit-ūt, v.t. to set up: to estab-
- lish: to form or compose : to appoint. [L. constituo, constitutus, from con, together, and statuo, to make to stand, to place-sto, to stand.]
- Constitution, kon-stit-ū'shun, n. the natural condition of body or mind: a system of laws and customs: the established form of government: a particular law or usage.
- **Constitutional**, kon-stit-ū'shun-al, *adj*. inherent in the natural frame : natural : agreeable to the constitution or frame of government: legal: a Constitutional Government is one where the ruler is subject to fixed laws. See Absolute.n. a walk for the sake of one's health. -adv. Constitu'tionally.
- Constitutionalist, kon-stit-ū'shun-al-ist, Constitutionist, kon-sti-tū'shun-ist, n. one who favours
- a constitutional government. Constitutive, kon'stit-ūt-iv, adj., that constitutes or establishes : having power to enact. &c.
- Constrain, kon-stran', v.t. to urge with irresistible power: to force.-adj. Constrainable, konstrān'a-bl.—adv. Constrainedly, kon-strān'ed-li. [O. Fr. constraindre-L. constringo, constrictus con, together, stringo, to press. See Strain.]
- Constraint, kon-strant', n. irresistible force : compulsion: confinement.
- Constrict, kon-strikt', v.t. to bind or press to-gether: to contract: to cramp. [L. constringo, constrictus.] [gether.

Constriction, kon-strik'shun, n. a pressing to-Constrictor, kon-strikt'or, n. that which draws

together: a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds. [contract. [L. constringo.]

- Constringe, kon-strinj', v.t. to draw together: to Constringent, kon-strinj'ent, adj. having the
- quality of contracting. Construct, kon-strukt', v.t. to build up: to compile: to put together the parts of a thing: to
- make : to compose. [L. construo, constructus, to pile together.]
- Construction, kon-struk'shun, n. anything piled together, building : manner of forming : (gram.) the arrangement of words in a sentence : interpretation : meaning.

Constructive, kon-strukt'iv, adj. not direct or expressed, but inferred.-adv. Construct'ively.

- Constructiveness, kon-struct'iv-nes, n. the faculty of constructing.
- Construe, kon'stroo, v.t. to set in order: to exhibit the order or arrangement in another

language: to translate: to explain. [L. construo, constructus, to pile together.]

Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'shal, adj. of the

same substantial, Konsubstantial, *ucj.* of the same substance, nature, or essence.—n. Consub-stantial'ity. [L. con, with, and Substantial.] Consubstantialist, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, n. one who believes in consubstantiation.

- Consubstantiate, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, v.t. to unite in one common substance or nature.
- Consubstantiation, kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun, n. state of being of the same substance: (theol.) the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper. [See Transubstantiation.]
- Consuetude, kon'swe-tud, n. custom .- adj. Con'suetudinary, also *n*, a ritual of customary devotions. [L. consuetudo, custom.] Consul, kon'sul, *n*. among the Romans, one of the
- two chief-magistrates of the state : one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent for, or representative of, a government. [L.] Consular, kon'sūl-ar, *adj*. pertaining to a *consul*.
- Consulate, kon'sūl-āt, n. the office, residence, or
- jurisdiction of a consul. [office, of a consul.
- Consulship, kon'sul-ship, n. the office, or term of Consult, kon-sult', v.t. to ask advice of : to apply to for instruction : to decide or act in favour of. v.i. to consider in company: to take counsel.
- [L. consulto, inten. of consulo, to consult.] Consultation, kon-sult-ā'shun, n. the act of con-
- sulting: a meeting for the purpose of consulting. Consumable, kon-sūm'a-bl, adj. that can be consumed.
- **Consume**, kon-sūm', *v.t.* to destroy by wasting, fire, &c.: to devour: to waste or spend: to exhaust.-v.i. to waste away.-n. Consum'er. [L. consumo, to destroy-con, sig. completeness, and sumo, sumptus, to take.]
- **Consummate**, kon-sum'āt or kon'-, v.t. to raise to the summit or highest point : to perfect or finish. [L. consummo, to perfect—con, with, and summus, highest, perfect.]
- Consummate, kon-sum'at, adj. in the highest degree: perfect.--adv. Consumm'ately. Consummation, kon-sum-ā'shun, n. act of com-
- pleting : perfection : close.
- Consumption, kon-sum'shun, n. the act of using up: a disease in the lungs, which gradually wastes away the frame = Phthisis. [See Consume.]
- Consumptive, kon-sum'tiv, adj. having the quality of wasting away: inclined to the disease consumption.-adv. Consump'tively.
- Consumptiveness, kon-sum'tiv-nes, n. a tendency to consumption.
- Contact, kon'takt, n. a close touching: close union: meeting. [L. contingo, contactum, to touch—con, sig. completeness, and tango, to touch—root tag-.] [by contact.

Contagion, kon-ta'jun, n. transmission of a disease

- Contagious, kon-ta'jus, adj. that may be com-municated by contact.-adv. Conta'giously.n. Conta'giousness.
- Contain, kon-tan', v.t. to hold together : to comprise, to include: to restrain.-adj. Contain'able, that may be contained. [Fr. contenir-I. contineo-con, together, and teneo, to hold.]

Contaminate, kon-tam'i-nāt, v.t. to defile by touching or mixing with: to pollute: to corrupt: to infect. [L. contamino-contamen = contag-See Contact.] men.

Contamination, kon-tam-i-nā'shun, n. pollution. Contemn, kon-tem', v.t. to despise : to neglect .-

# Contemplate

n. Contem'ner. [L. contemno, contemptus, to value little—con, intensive, and temno, to slight.] Contemplate, kon-tem'plat, v.t. to consider or

look at attentively : to meditate on or study : to intend.—v.i. to think seriously : to meditate. [L. contemplor, contemplatus, to mark out carefully a templum or place for auguries-con, sig. completeness, and templum. See Consider and

Temple.] [study of a particular subject. Contemplation, kon-tem-plā'shun, *n.* continued Contemplative, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *adj.* given to contemplation.—*adv.* Contem'platively.

- **Contemporaneous**, kon-tem-po-ra'ne-us, *adj*. liv-ing, happening, or being at the same time. adv. Contempora'neously.-n. Contempora'neousness. [L. con, together, and temporaneus -tempus, time.]
- **Contemporary**, kon-tem'po-rar-i, *adj*. contempo-raneous.—*n*. one who lives at the same time.
- Contempt, kon-tempt', n. scorn: disgrace: (law) disobedience of the rules of a court. [See Contemn.]
- Contemptible, kon-tempt'i-bl, adj. despicable .adv. Contempt'ibly.-n. Contempt'ibleness.
- Contemptuous, kon-tempt'ū-us, adj., full of con-tempt: haughty: scornful.—adv. Contempt'u-ously.—n. Contempt'uousness.
- **Contend**, kon-tend', v.i. to strive : to struggle in emulation or in opposition : to dispute or debate. [L. contendo, contentum-con, and tendo, to
- stretch, strain.] Content, kon'tent or kon-tent', n. that which is contained: the capacity, measurement, or extent of anything .- pl. the things contained : the list of subjects treated of in a book. [See Contain.]
- Content, kon-tent', adj. having the desires limited by present enjoyment: satisfied. -v.t. to make content: to satisfy the mind: to make quiet: to please.

Contented, kon-tent'ed, adj., content.-adv. Content'edly .--- ns. Content'edness, Content'ment.

Contention, kon-ten'shun, n. a violent straining

after any object : strife : debate. [See Contend.] Contentious, kon-ten'shus, adj. quarrelsome.— adv. Conten'tiously.—n. Conten'tiousness. Contenrinal, kon-ter'min-al, Conterminous, kon-

- ter min-us, adj. having a common terminus or boundary. [L. conterminus, neighbouring-con, together, and terminus, a boundary.]
- **Contest**, kon-test', v.t. to call in question or make the subject of dispute : to strive for.—adj. Contest'able. [L. contestor, to call to witness-con, and testor, to be a witness-testis, a witness.]

Contest, kon'test, n. a struggle for superiority: strife : debate.

Context, kon'tekst, n. something woven together or connected : the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage. [L. contexture, kon-tekst'ūr, n. the interweaving of

parts into a whole : system. [close contact.

Contiguity, kon-tig-ū'i-ti, n. the state of being in Contiguous, kon-tig'ū-us, adj., touching: adjoin-ing: near.-adv. Contig'uously.-n. Contig'u-

- [L. contiguus, from contingo, conousness. tigi, to touch on all sides-con, signifying completeness, *tango*, to touch.] Continence, kon'ti-nens, Continency, kon'ti-nen-
- si, n. the restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions: chastity. [See Continent, adj.]
- Continent, kon'ti-nent, n. a large extent of land not broken up by seas : the mainland of Europe : one of the great divisions of the land surface of

#### Contractor

the globe.—adj. Continent'al. [L. continens = continuus, holding together, uninterrupted.]

- Continent, kon'ti-nent, adj., holding in or restraining the indulgence of pleasure, especially of
- sexual enjoyment: temperate: virtuous.-adv. Con'tinently. [L. continens, moderate-contineo-con, together, and teneo, to hold.]
- **Contingence**, kon-tin'jens, **Contingency**, kon-tin'jen-si, *n*. the quality of being *contingent*: what happens by chance : an accident.
- Contingent, kon-tin'jent, adj. dependent on something else : liable but not certain to happen : accidental .- n. an event which is liable but not certain to occur: a share or proportion, especially of soldiers. - adv. Contin gently. [L. contingo,

to touch, to happen.] Continual, kon-tin'ū-al, *adj*. without interruption : unceasing.-adv. Contin'ually. [See Continue.]

- Continuance, kon-tin'ū-ans, n. duration : uninterrupted succession : stay. Continuation, kon-tin-ū-ā'shuu, n. constant suc-
- cession: extension. Continuative, kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv, adj., continuing. Continuator, kon-tin'ū-ā-tor, n. one who con-
- tinues or keeps up a series or succession.
- Continue, kon-tin'ū, v.t. to draw out or prolong : to extend or increase in any way: to unite with-out break: to persist in.-v.i. to remain in the same place or state : to last or endure : to persevere. [Fr. continuer-L. continuus, joined, connected, from contineo-con, together, and teneo, to hold.]
- **Continued**, kon-tin'ūd, *adj*. uninterrupted : unceasing : extended.—*adv*. **Contin'uedly**.
- Continuity, kon-tin-ū'i-ti, n. state of being con-
- tinuous : uninterrupted connection. Continuous, kon-tin'ū-us, adj. joined together : without interruption.—adv. Contin'uously.
- Contort, kon-tort', v.t. to twist or turn violently: to writhe. [L. con, intensive, and torqueo, tortus, to twist.]

Contortion, kon-tor'shun, n. a violent twisting.

- Contour, kon-toor', n. the outline: the line which bounds the figure of any object. [Fr. contour, from con, and tour, a turning-L. tornus, Gr. tornos, a turning-lathe.]
- Contraband, kon'tra-band, adj., against or con-trary to ban or law: prohibited -n. illegal traffic: prohibition : prohibited goods.-m. Con' trabandist, a smuggler. [It. contrabbando-L. contra, against, and Low L. bandum, a pro-clamation. See Ban.]
- Contract, kon-trakt, v.t. to draw together: to lessen: to shorten: to acquire: to incur: to bargain for: to betroth.—v.i. to shrink: to become less. [L. contraho, contractus, from
- con, together, and traho, to draw.] Contract, kon'trakt, n. an agreement on fixed terms: a bond: a betrothment: the writing containing an agreement. [O. Fr. contract, an agree-
- ment—L. contractus, a compact.] Contracted, kon-trakt'ed, adj., drawn together: narrow : mean.-adv. Contract'edly.-n. Contract'edness.
- Contractible, kon-trakt'i-bl, adj. capable of being contracted .- ns. Contractibil'ity, Contract ibleness.
- Contractile, kon-trakt'il, adj. tending or having power to contract.-n. Contractil'ity.
- Contraction, kon-trak'shun, n. act of contracting: a word shortened by rejecting a part of it.

Contractor, kon-trakt'or, n. one of the parties to a bargain or agreement: one who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a fixed rate.

## Contra-dance

- Contra-dance, kon'tra-dans (corruptly Country- | dance), n. a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines. [Fr. contre-danse.; from L. contra, against, opposite, and Dance.]
- Contradict, kon-tra-dikt', v.t. to speak in opposition to: to oppose by words : to assert the con-trary : to deny. [L. contradico, contradictus-
- contra, against, and dico, to speak.] Contradiction, kon-tra-dik'shun, n. act of contradicting: a speaking against: denial: inconsistency.
- Contradictive, kon-tra-dikt'iv, Contradictory, kon-tra-dikt'or-i, adj. affirming the contrary: opposite : inconsistent .- adv. Contradict'orily.
- Contradistinction, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, n., distinction by contrast.
- Contradistinctive, kon-tra-dis-tinkt'iv, adj., dis-
- tinguishing by opposite qualities. Contradistinguish, kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish, v.t. to distinguish or mark the difference by opposite qualities. [L. contra, against, opposite, and Distinguish.]
- Contralto, kon-tral'to, n. (music) counter-alto; same as alto or counter-tenor. [See Alto and Counter.] [sistency.
- Contrariety, kon-tra-rī'e-ti, n. opposition : incon-Contrariwise, kon'tra-ri-wiz, adv. on the contrary way or side: on the other hand. [Con-trary and Ways.]
- Contrary, kon'tra-ri, adj., opposite : inconsistent : contradictory.-n. a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities. -n. Con'trariness. -adv.
- Contrarily. [L. contrarius-contra, against.] Contrast, kon-trast', v.i. to stand against or in opposition to.-v.t. to set in opposition, in order to shew superiority or give effect. [Fr. contraster-L. contra, opposite to, stare, to stand.]
- Contrast, kon'trast, n., opposition or unlikeness in things compared : exhibition of differences.
- Contravallation, kon-tra-val-ā'shun, n. a fortification built by besiegers, which is thus opposed to that of the besieged. [L. contra, opposite to, and vallo, vallatus, to fortify-vallum, a wall.]
- Contravene, kon-tra-vēn', v.t. to come against : to oppose : to hinder. [L. contra, against, venio, to come.]
- Contravention, kon-tra-ven'shun, n. act of contravening: opposition: obstruction.
- Contributary, kon-trib'ū-tar-i, adj. paying a share
- Contribute, kon-trib'ut, v.t. to give along with others: to give for a common purpose: to pay a share .- v.i. to give or bear a part .- n. Contrib'utor. [L. con, along with, tribuo, tributus, to flevy. give.]

Contribution, kon-trib-ū'shun, n. a collection : a Contributive, kon-trib'ū-tiv, Contributory, kon-trib'ū-tor-i, adj. giving a share : helping.

Contrite, kon'trit, adj. broken-hearted for sin: penitent.-adv. Con'tritely. [L. contrituscontero-con, sig. completeness, and tero, to bruise.] remorse.

Contrition, kon-trish'un, n. deep sorrow for sin : Contrivance, kon-triv'ans, n. act of contriving: the thing contrived : invention : artifice.

- Contrive, kon-triv', v.t. to find out or plan: to invent.-....Contriv'er. [Fr. contronver-con, and trouver, to find. See Trover.] Control, kon-trol', n. (formerly Comptroll), re-
- straint: authority: command. -v.t. to check: to restrain: to govern.-pr.p. controlling; pa.p. controlled'. [Fr. controle, from contre-role, a duplicate register, for checking the original. See Roll.]

#### Convention

- Controllable, kon-trol'a-bl, adj. capable of, or subject to control.
- Controller, Comptroller, kon-trol'er, n. one who controls or checks the accounts of others by keeping a counter-roll or register .- n. Controll'ership.
- Controlment, kon-trol'ment, n. act or power of controlling: state of being controlled: control.
- Controversial, kon-tro-ver shal, adj. relating to controversy. -adv. Controver'sially. Controversialist, kon-tro-ver'shal-ist,
- one given to controversy.

Controversy, kon'tro-ver-si, n. a disputation, discussion, or debate : contest.

- Controvert, kon'tro-vert, v.t. to oppose : to argue against: to refute. [L. contra, against, and verto, to turn.]
- Controvertible, kon-tro-vert'i-bl, adj. that may be controverted .- adv. Controvert'ibly.
- Contumacious, kon-tū-mā'shus, adj. opposing lawful authority with contempt : obstinate : stubborn.-adv. Contuma'ciously.-n. Contuma'ciousness.
- Contumacy, kon'tū-ma-si, n. obstinate disobe-dience or resistance : stubbornness. [L. contumacia-contumax, contumacis, insolent, from con, and root tem- in temno, to despise, or acc. to Littré from tumeo, to swell.]
- Contumelious, kon-tū-mē'li-us, adj. haughtily reproachful : insolent .- adv. Contume liously .n. Contume'liousness.
- Contumely, kon'tū-mel-i, n. rudeness: insolence : reproach. [L. contumelia, which is from the same source as contumacy. See Contumacy.]
- Contuse, kon-tūz', v.t. to beat exceedingly ot bruise to pieces: to crush. [L. contundo, contusus-con and tundo, to beat, to bruise.]
- Contusion, kon-tū'zhun, n. act of bruising: state of being bruised : a bruise.

Conundrum, kon-un'drum, n. a sort of riddle containing some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike. [Ety. unknown.] Convalesco, kon-val-es', v.i. to regain health.

- [L. con; and valesco-valeo, to be strong.]
- Convalescence, kon-val-es'ens, n. gradual recovery of health and strength.
- Convalescent, kon-val-es'ent, adj. gradually recovering health .- n. one recovering health.
- Convection, kon-vek'shun, n. the process of trans-mission of heat or electricity through liquids or gases by means of currents. [L. convectio-con, and veho, I carry.]
- Convene, kon-ven', v.i. to come together: to assemble .- v.t. to call together. [Fr.-L. convenio, from con, together, and venio, to come.]
- Convener, kon-ven'er, n. one who convenes a meeting : the chairman of a committee.
- Convenience, kon-ven'yens, Conveniency, konvēn'yen-si, n. suitableness: accommodation.
- Convenient, kon-vēn'yent, adj. suitable : handy : commodious.-adv. Conventiently. [L. conveniens, convenientis, orig. pr.p. of convenio, to
- come together.] Convent, kon'vent, n. an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life: the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery. [L. conventus-convenio, to come together.]

Conventicle, kon-vent'i-kl, n. applied in contempt to a meeting for worship of dissenters from the Established Church. [L. conventiculum, a secret meeting of monks, dim. of conventus.] Convention, kon-ven'shun, n. an assembly, esp.

- of representatives for some special object : temporary treaty: an agreement. [Fr.-L. con-ventio. See Convene.]
- Conventional, kon-ven'shun-al, adj. formed by convention: growing out of tacit agreement or custom: customary.—adv. Conventionally. Conventionalism, kon-ven'shun-al-izm, n. that
- which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, &c. Conventionality, kon-ven-shun-al'i-ti, n. state of
- being conventional: that which is established by use or custom.
- Conventual, kon-vent'ū-al, adj. belonging to a convent.-n. a monk or nun. [L. conventualis.] Converge, kon-verj', v.i. to tend to one point.
- [L. con, together, and vergo, to bend, to incline.] Convergence, kon-verj'ens, Convergency, kon-verj'ens-i, n. act or quality of tending to one point. [point.
- Convergent, kon-verj'ent, adj. tending to one Conversable, kon-vers'a-bl, adj. disposed to con-
- verse: sociable.-adv. Convers'ably. [See Converse.]
- Conversant, kon'vers-ant, adj. acquainted by study: familiar: (B.) walking or associating with.
- **Conversation**, kon-ver-sā'shun, *n*. intercourse: talk: familiar discourse: (B.) behaviour or deportment .- adj. Conversa'tional.
- Conversationalist, kon-ver-sa'shun-al-ist, n. one who excels in conversation.
- Conversazione, kon-ver-sat-se-o'ne, n. a meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects. -pl. Conversazio'ni (-nē). [It.]
- **Converse**, kon-vers', v.z. to have intercourse : to talk familiarly. [Fr.—L. conversor, to live with—con, intensive, and verso, to turn much verto, to turn.] [versation.
- Converse, kon'vers, n. familiar intercourse : con-**Converse**, kon'vers, *n*. a proposition *converted* or turned about—*i.e.* one in which the subject and predicate have changed places.-adj. reversed in order or relation. -adv. Con'versely.
- Conversion, kon-vershun, n. change from one thing, state, or religion, to another: change from a wicked to a holy life: appropriation to a special purpose: (*logic*) act of interchanging the terms of a proposition.
- Convert, kon-vert', v.t. to turn round: to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another: to change from a bad to a good life: to apply to a particular purpose. [L. converto, conversus-con, and verto, to turn.]
- **Convert**, kon'vert. *n.*, one converted: one who has become religious, or who has changed his religion
- Convertible, kon-vert'i-bl, adj. that may be converted: that may be changed one for the other. -adv. Convert'ibly.-n. Convertibil'ity. Convex, kon'veks, adj. rising into a round form
- on the outside, the reverse of concave.-adv. Con'vexly. [L. convexus-conveho-con, to-
- gether, and veho, to carry.] Convexed, kon-vekst', adj. made convex.-adv. Convex'edly. Ithe outside.
- Convexity, kon-veks'i-ti, n. roundness of form on Convey, kon-vā', v.t. (lit.) to bring or send on the way: to carry: to transmit: to impart.-adj. Conveyable, kon-vā'a-bl.-n. Convey'er. [O. Fr. conveier-Low L. conviare, to conduct-L. con, along with, and via, a way.]
- **Conveyance**, kon-vā'ans, *n*. the instrument or means of *conveying*: (*law*) the act of transferring property : the writing which transfers it.

- **Convoyancer**, kon-vā'ans-ėr, n. one whose business is the preparation of deeds for the transference of property. [a conveyancer.
- Conveyancing, kon-vičans-ing, n. the business of Convict, kon-vikt', v.t. to prove guilty: to pro-nounce guilty. [From root of Convince.] Convict, kon'vikt, n. one convicted or found guilty of crime, esp. one who has been con-
- demned to penal servitude.
- Conviction, kon-vik'shun, n. act of convincing or of convicting : strong belief : a proving guilty.
- **Convince**, kon-vins', *v.t.* to subdue the mind by evidence : to satisfy as to truth or error : (*B.*) to convict : to refute.-adj. Convinc'ible.-adv. Convinc'ingly. [L. con, sig. completeness, and vinco, victus, to conquer.]
- Convivial, kon-viv'i-al, adj. feasting in company : relating to a feast : social : jovial. — adv. Con-viv'ially. — n. Convivial'ity. [L. convivium. a living together, a feast-con, together, and vivo, to live.]
- Convocation, kon-vo-kā'shun, n. act of convoking: an assembly, particularly of the clergy of the English Church, or of the heads of a university.
- Convoke, kon-vok', v.t. to call together : to assemble. [L. con, together, and voco, vocatus, to call.1
- Convolute, kon'vo-lūt, Convoluted, kon'vo-lūt-ed, adj., rolled together, or one part on another. [See Convolve.]
- Convolution, kon-vo-lū'shun, n. a twisting : a fold.
- Convolve, kon-volv', v.t. to roll together, or one part on another. [L. con, together, and volvo, volutus, to roll.]
- **Convolvulus**, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n*. a genus of *twin-ing* or trailing plants, called also bindweed.
- Convoy, kon-voy', v.t. to accompany on the way for protection. [Fr. convoyer, from root of Convey.]
- **Convoy**, kon'voy, *n*. the act of *convoying*: pro-tection: that which convoys or is convoyed.
- Convulse, kon-vuls', v.t. to agitate violently: to affect by spasms. [L. con, intensive, and vello, vulsus, to pluck, to pull.] Convulsion, kon-vul'shun, n. a violent and invo-
- luntary contortion of the muscles : commotion.
- Convulsive, kon-vuls'iv, adj. attended with convulsions: spasmodic.—adv. Convuls'ively.—n. Convuls'iveness.
- Cony, Coney, kō'ni or kun'i, n. a rabbit. [Prob. orig. E.; cf. Dut. konijn, Dan. kanin; or, through O. Fr. connil, from L. cuniculus, a rabbit.]
- Coo, koo, v.i. to make a noise as a dove : to caress fondly:-pr.p. coo'ing; pa.p. cooed'. [From the sound.]
- Cook, kook, v.t. to prepare food.—n. one whose business is to cook. [A.S. coc, a cook (Gcr. koch), borrowed from L. coquo, to cook.]
- Cookery, kook'er-i, n. the art or practice of cooking.
- Cool, kool, adj. slightly cold: free from excitement : calm : not zealous or ardent : indifferent : impudent. -v.t. to make cool : to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, &c.-v.i. to grow cool.-n. Cool.-adv. Cool'ly. [A.S. col; Ger. kühl; see Cold and Chill.] Cooler, kool'er, n. anything that cools.
- Coolie, kool'i, n. a labourer: in Hindustan, a porter in general : an Indian or Chinese labourer
- in other countries. [Hind. kali, a labourer.] Coolness, kool'nes, n. moderate cold: indifference: want of zeal.

**Coom**, koom, n. matter that gathers at the naves of wheels: soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven : coaldust. [Conn. with Ger. kahm, mould gathered on liquids.]

Coomb, koom, another form of Comb = 4 bushels.

- Coop, koop, n. (lit.) anything hollow, as a cup-a tub, cask, or barrel: a box or cage for fowls or small animals. -v.t. to confine in a coop: to shut up or confine. [A.S. cypa, a basket; akin to Cup.J
- Cooper, koop'er, n. one who makes coops, tubs, casks. &c.
- Cooperage, koop'er-aj, n. the work, or workshop of a cooper: the sum paid for a cooper's work.

Co-operant, ko-op'er-ant, adj. working together.

- Co-operate, ko-op'er-at, v.i. to work together.
- n. Cooperator. [L. co, together, and Operate.]
   Cooperation, kō-op-èr-ä'shun, n. joint operation: the association of a number of persons for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some branch of industry .- adj. Co-op'erative.
- Co-ordinate, ko-or'di-nat, adj. holding the same order or rank : not subordinate. - adv. Co-or'di-
- nately. [L. co, together, equal, and Ordinate.] Co-ordination, kō-or-di-nā'shun, u. state of being co-ordinate.
- Coot, koot, n. a short-tailed water-fowl. [Dut. koet; W. cutiar-cut, a short tail. See Cut.] [Dut.
- koet; W. cutiar—cut, a short tail. See Cut.] Copal, kō'pal, n. a resinous substance used in varnishes. [Sp.—Mexican copalli, a general name of resins.]
- Copartner, ko-pärt'ner, n. a joint partner.-ns. Copart'nership, Copart'nery. [L. co, together, and Partner.]
- Cope, kop, n. a covering, a cap or hood : a cloak worn by a priest : anything spread overhead : a coping .- v.t. to cover with a cope. [From root of Cap.]
- Cope, kop, v.i. to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully: to match. [Dut. koopen, cog. with A.S. ceapian, to bargain. See Cheap.]
- **Copeck**,  $k\delta'$  pek, *n*. a Russian copper coin equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  farthings. [Russ.]
- kōp'stōn, Copestone, Coping-stone, kop'ingston, n. the stone which copes or tops a wall.
- [Copier, kop'i-er, Copyist, kop'i-ist, *n*. one who copies: an imitator: a plagiarist.
- Coping, kop'ing, n. the capping or covering course of masonry of a wall.
- Copious, köpi-us, adj., plentiful: overflowing: not concise.—adv. Copiously.—n. Copious-ness. [O. Fr. copieux-L. copiouss-copia, plenty-co, intensive, and ops. opus, power, property, wealth. See Opulent.]
- **Copper**, kop'er, *n*. a metal of a reddish colour, named from the island of *Cyprus*: a vessel made of copper .- v.t. to cover with copper. [Low L. cuper-L. cuprum, a contr. of cuprium aes, 'Cyprian brass,' because the Romans obtained copper in Cyprus.
- Copperas, kop'er-as, n. sulphate of iron or green vitriol. [Fr. couperose (It. copparosa)-L. cupri rosa, rose of copper.]
- Copperish, kop'er-ish, Coppery, kop'er-i, Cupreous, kū'prē-us, adj. containing or like copper
- Copperplate, kop'er-plat, n. a plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved : an impression taken from the plate.
- Coppice, kop'is, Copse, kops, n. a wood of small growth for cutting. [O. Fr. copeiz, wood newly cut-couper, to cut-Low L. copare, to cut.]

Coprolite, kop'ro-līt, n. petrified dung of animals. [Gr. kopros, dung, and lithos, a stone.]

- Coptic, kop'tik, adj. pertaining to the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians.
- Copula, kop'ū-la, n. that which couples or joins together: a bond or tie: (logic) the word joining the subject and predicate. [L.—co, together, and root ap, connected with L. aptus, fastened, and Gr. hapto, to join.]
- Copulate, kop'ū-lāt, v.t. and v.i. to couple or join together: to come together sexually.
- Copulation, kop-ū-la'shun, n. act of copulating. Copulative, kop'ū-lāt-iv, adj., uniting.—n.(gram.) a conjunction that unites ideas as well as words.
- Copy, kop'i, n. one of a number, esp. of books: an imitation from an original pattern : that which is imitated: an original work: manuscript for printing.—v.t. to write, paint, &c. after an original: to imitate: to transcribe:—pa.p. cop'ied. [Fr. copie, from L. copia, plenty; in Low L. a transcript, because by such the original was *multiplied*.]
- Copyhold, kop'i-hold, n. (Eng. law) a species of estate or right of holding land, for which the owner can only shew the copy of the rolls origin-ally made by the steward of the lord's court.
- Copyist. See Copier.
- Copyright, kop'i-rīt, n. the exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish for a term of years copies of his work, whether a book, painting, engraving, &c.
- Coquet, ko-ket', v.i. to excite admiration or love, from vanity, or to deceive. -v.t. to trifle with in love :- pr.p. coquett'ing ; pa.p. coquett'ed. [Fr. coqueter-coquet, dim. of coq, a cock.] Coquetry, ko-ket'ri or kok'et-ri, n. act of coquet-
- ting: attempt to attract admiration, &c., in order to deceive : deceit in love. [Fr. coquetterie.]
- Coquette, ko-ket, n. a vain, trifling woman. Coquettish, ko-ket'ish, adj. practising coquetry: befitting a coquette.—adv. Coquett'ishly.—n. Coquett'ishness.
- Cor, kor, n. a Hebrew measure, the same as the
- Coracle, kor'a-kl, n. a small oval rowboat used in Wales, made of skins or oilcloth stretched on wicker-work. [W. corwgl-corwg, anything round; Gael. curach, a wicker-boat.]
- Coral, kor'al, n. a hard substance of various colours, growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes: a child's toy made of coral. [O. Fr.-L. corallium-Gr. korallion.]
- Cotalliferous, kor-al-if'ér-us, *adj., bearing* or con-taining *coral.* [Coral, and L. *fero*, to bear.] Coralline, kor'al-in, *adj.* of, like, or containing *coral.*—*n.* a moss-like coral: a coral-like substance.
- Coranach, kor'a-nak, n. a dirge or lamentation for the dead, formerly common among the Irish and Scottish Celts. [Ir., a 'dirge.'] Corban, kor'ban, n. (lit.) anything devoted to God:
- a vessel to receive gifts of charity : alms. [Heb. korban, an offering, sacrifice.]
- Corbel, korbel, n. (arch.) an ornament orig. in the form of a basket-any ornamented projection supporting a superincumbent weight. [Fr. corbeille, from L. corbicula, dim. of corbis, a basket. ]
- Cord, kord, n. (orig.) a chord: a small rope or thick kind of string. -v.t. to bind with a cord. [Fr. corde-L. chorda. See Chord.]
- Cordage, kord'āj, n. a quantity of cords or ropes. Cordelier, kor-de-lēr', n. a Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by him as a
- Gordial, kor'di-al, adj., hearty: with warmth of heart: sincere: affectionate: reviving the heart or spirits.-n. anything which revives or com-

### Cordon

forts the heart : a medicine or drink for refresh-

- ing the spirits adv. Cor'dially. n. Cordial'ity. [Fr. L. cor, cordis, the heart. See Core.] Cordon, kor'don, n. a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour: (fort.) a row of jutting
- stones: a line of military posts. [Fr.] Cordovan, kor'do-van, Cordwain, kord'wān, n. goatskin leather, orig. from Cordova in Spain.
- Corduroy, kor'du-roy, n. thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. [Perh. Fr. corde du roi, king's cord.] Cordwainer, kord'wān-er, n. a worker in cordovan or cordwain ; a shoemaker.
- Core, kor, n. the heart: the inner part of any-thing, especially of fruit. [O. Fr. cor-L. cor, cordis, the heart.]

- Corelative, &c. See Correlative. Coriaceous, kōr-i-ā'shus, adj., leathery: of or like leather. [L. corium-Gr. chorion, skin. leather.]
- **Coriander**, kör-i-an'der, *n*. an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have a *bug*-like smell, used as a medicine, spice, &c. [Fr.-L. cori-andrum-Gr. koriannon, korion, from koris, a
- bug.] Corinthian, ko-rinth'i-an, adj. pertaining to an Corinth, a city of Greece : pertaining to an ornate order of Greek architecture.
- Cork, kork, n. the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, &c. : a stopper made of cork .- v. t. to stop with a cork : to stop up. [Sp. corcho-L. cortex, bark, rind.]
- Cormorant, kor'mo-rant, n. a genus of web-footed seabirds, of great voracity: a glutton. [Fr. cormoran (It. corvo marino), from L. corvus marinus, the sea-crow.—BRACHET.] Corn, korn, n. a grain or kernel: seeds that grow
- in ears, as wheat, rye, &c. : grain of all kinds.— v.t. to sprinkle with salt in grains.—n. Corn'-field, a field in which corn is growing. [A.S.
- corn; Goth. kaurn; akin to L. granum.] Corn, korn, n. (lit.) horn: a hard, horny excrescence on the toe or foot. [Fr. corne-Low L. corna-L. cornu, horn, akin to E. Horn.] Corncrake. Same as Crake.
- Cornea, kor'ne-a, n. the transparent horny mem-
- brane which forms the front part of the eye. Cornel, kor'nel, n. the cornelian-cherry or dogwood-tree, so named from the horny or hard nature of its wood. [O. Fr. cornulle, Low L. corniola, cornolium-L. cornu, a horn.]
- Cornelian, kor-ne'li-an, n. a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. [Fr. cornaline-L. cornu, a horn, the stone being so called from the likeness of its colour to the reddish tint of the finger-nail.]
- Corner, kor'ner, n. a horn-like projection: the point where two lines meet : a secret or confined place. [O. Fr. corniere-L. cornu.] Cornered, kornerd, adj. having corners.

- Corner-stone, korner-ston, *n*. the stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner: the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foun-dation of a building : hence (fig.) something of very great importance, as that upon which other things rest.
- **Cornet**, kor'net, n. (lit.) a little horn: a horn-shaped trumpet: formerly, a body of cavalry accompanied by a cornet-player: formerly, the lowest rank of commissioned officers in the British cavalry, corresponding to the present sub-lieutenant.—*n.* Cor net-a-pis'ton, a kind of cornet with valves and pistons. [Fr. cornet, dim. of corne, a horn, trumpet. See Corn, (lit.) horn.] Cornetcy, kor'net-si, n. the commission or rank of

- Cornice, kor'nis, n. the highest moulded projection of a wall or column, &c. [Fr.-It.-Low L. coronix, coronicis-Gr. koronis, a curved line,
- a flouris, trimit to L. corona.] Corniculate, kor-nik'ū-lāt, adj., horned: shaped like a horn. [L. corniculatus-corniculum, dim. of cornu.]
- Cornigerous, kor-nij'er-us, adj., bearing horns. [L. cornu, and gero, to bear.] Corn-laws, korn-lawz, n. (in England) laws that
- restricted the importation of corn by imposing a duty, repealed in 1846.
- **Cornopean**, kor-nō'pe-an, *n*. a musical wind-instrument of the *horn* or trumpet kind. [From L. cornu, a horn.]
- Cornucopia, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, n. (lit.) the horn of plenty: according to the fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty. [L. cornu, and
- copia, plenty.] Corolla, ko-rol'a, *n*. the inner covering of a flower composed of one or more leaves called petals. [L. corolla, dim. of corona, a crown.]
- Corollary, kor'ol-a-ri, n. an inference or deduction from recognised facts. [L. corollarium, a little
- garland, a gratuity-corolla.] Coronal, kor'o-nal, Coronary, kor'o-nar-i, adj. pertaining to a crown, or to the top of the head. -Coronal, n. a crown or garland: the frontal
- bone. [L. corona, a crown.] Coronation, kor-ō-uā'shun, n. the act of crowning a sovereign. [L. coronatio.]
- Coroner, kor'o-ner, n. an officer, appointed by the crown, whose duty is to inquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths.
- **Coronet**, kor'o-net, *n*. a *small* or inferior *crown* worn by the nobility : an ornamental head-dress. -adj. Cor'oneted, having or wearing a coronet.
- Corporal, kor'po-ral, n. among infantry, a non-commissioned or sub-officer next in rank to a sergeant: in the navy, an officer under a master-at-arms.-n. Cor'poralship. [Fr. caporal-It. caporale-capo, the head-L. caput, the head.]
- **Corporal**, korpo-ral, *adj*, belonging or relating to the *body*: having a body: not spiritual.—*u*. the cloth used in Catholic churches for covering the elements of the Eucharist.-adv. Cor'porally.
- [L. corporalis—corpus, corporis, the body.] Corporate, korporat, adj. legally united into a body so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation : united. - adv. Cor'porately. -n. Cor'porateness. [L. corporatus-corporo, to shape into a body, from corpus.]
- Corporation, kor-po-ra'shun, n. a body or society authorised by law to act as one individual.
- Corporeal, kor-pō're-al, adj. having a body or substance: material.—adv. Corpo'really.—n. Corporeal'ity. [L. corporeus.] Corps, kör, n. a large body of soldiers, consisting
- of two divisions, and forming a complete army by itself:-pl. Corps, korz. [Fr., from L. corpus.]
- corpus.] Corpse, korps, n. the dead body of a human being. [O. Fr. corps, or cors, the body—Lat. corpus; akin to A.S. hrif. See Midriff.] Corpulence, kor'pū-lens, Corpulency, kor'pū-len-si, n. fleshiness of body: excessive fatness. Corpulent, kor'pū-lent, adj. having a large body: fleshy or fat.—adv. Cor'pulently. [Fr.—L. corpulent\_standards a body]
- corpulentus-corpus, a body.]
- Corpuscle, kor'pus-l, n. a minute particle: a physical atom.—adj. Corpus'cular. [L. corpusculum, a little body, dim. of corpus, a body.] Correct, kor-ekt', v.t. to make right: to remove

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte moon; then.

#### Correction

faults: to punish: to counterbalance.--adj. made right or straight : free from faults: true.-adv. Correct/1y.-n. Correct/ness. [L. corrigo,

correctus--cor, intensive, rego, to rule, set right. j Correction, kor-ek'shun, n. amendment : punishment.

- Correctional, kor-ek'shun-al, Corrective, korekt'iv, adj. tending, or having the power, to correct.—Correct'ive, n. that which corrects.
- Corrector, kor-ekt'or, n. he who, or that which, corrects.
- Correlate, kor'e-lät, v.i. to be mutually related, as father and son.—u. Correlation. [Coined from L. cor, with, and Relate.] Correlative, kor-el'a-tiv, adj., mutually or reci-
- Correlative, kor-el'a-tiv, *adj., mutually* or reciprocally *related.*—*n.* person or thing correspondingly *related* to another person or thing.—*adv.* Correl'atively.—*n.* Correl'ativeness.
- **Correspond**, kor-e-spond', *v.i.* to answer, suit: to hold intercourse, especially by sending and receiving letters.—*adv.* **Correspond'ingly.** [Coined from L. *cor*, with, and **Respond.**]
- Correspondence, kor-e-spond'ens, Correspondency, kor-e-spond'en-si, *n.* suitableness: friendly intercourse: communication by means of letters: letters which pass between correspondents.
- **Correspondent**, kor e-spond'ent, *adj*. agreeing with: suitable.—*n*. one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters.—*adv*. **Correspond'ently**.
- Corridor, kor'i-dör, n. a passage-way or open gallery *rapping along*, bommunicating with separate chambers. [Fr.-Ht. corridore, a runner, a running-Ht. correre, to run-L. curro.]
- Corrigenda, kor-i-jen'da, n.pl. things to be corrected. [reformed, or punished.
- Corrigible, kor'i-ji-bl, adj. that may be corrected, Corroborant, kor-ob'o-rant, Corroborative, korob'o-rat-iv, adj. tending to confirm.--n. that
- which corroborates.
- Corroborate, kor-ob'o-rāt, v.t. to confirm: to make more certain. [L. cor, intensive, and roboro, roboratus, to make strong. See Robust.] Corroboration, kor-ob-o-rā'shun, n. confirmation. Corrode, kor-od', v.t. to gnaw or eat away by
- **Corrode**, kor-od', v.t. to gnaw or eat away by degrees: to rust. [L. cor, intensive, rodo, rosus, to gnaw.]
- **Corrodent**, kor-ōd'ent, *adj*. having the power of *corroding*. -n. that which corrodes. [away.

Corrosion, kor-o'zhun, n. act of eating or wasting

- Corrosive, kor-ös'iv, adj. having the quality of eating away.—n. that which has the power of corroding.—adv. Corros'ively.—n. Corros'iveness. [L. corrosus. See Corrode.] Corrugate, kor'oo-gāt, v.t. to vurinkle or draw
- Corrugate, kor'oo-gāt, *v.t.* to *vorinkle* or draw into folds.--*u.* Corruga'tion. [L. cor, intensive, *rugo*, *rugatus*, to wrinkle--*ruga*, a wrinkle.]
- Corrupt, kor-upt', v.t. to make putrid : to defile : to debase : to bribe.--v.t. to rot: to lose purity. --adj. putrid : depraved : defiled : not genuine : full of errors.--adv. Corrupt'ly.--ns. Corrupt'ness, Corrupt'or. [L. cor, intensive, and rumpo, ruptus, to break.]
- Corruptible, kor-upti-bl, adj. liable to be corrupted.—adv. Corruptibly.—ns. Corruptibility, Corruptibleness.
- Corruption, kor-up'shun, n. rottenness: putrid matter: impurity: bribery. [of corrupting. Corruptive, kor-upt'ıv, adj. having the quality Corsair, kor'sār, n. a pirate: a pirate's vessel. [Fr. corsaire, one who makes the course or

[Fr. corsaire, one who makes the course or ranges—L. cursus, a running—curro, to run.] Corse, kors, n. a poetic form of Corpse.

Corselet, Corslet, kors'let, n. a piece of armour

#### Cosmos

for covering the *body*. [Fr. corselet, dim. of O. Fr. cors—L. corpus, the body.]

- Corset, kor'set, n. an article of women's dress laced round the *body*: stays. [Dim. of O. Fr. cors-L. corrbus, the body.] Cortege, kor'tazh, n. a *train* of attendants, orig.
- Cortege, kor'tāzh, n. a train of attendants, orig. applied only to the court: a procession. [Fr. -It. corteggio-corte, court. See Court.]
- Cortes, kortes, n. the parliament of Spain and Portugal. [Sp., pl. of corte, a court.]
- **Cortex**, kor'teks, *n*. the bark or skin of a plant : a covering.—*adj*. **Cor'tical**, pertaining to bark : attached by the set of t
- external. [L. cortex, corticis, bark. See Cork.] Corticate, kor'ti-kāt, Corticated, kor'ti-kāt-ed, adj. furnished with bark; resembling bark.
- **Corundum**, ko-run'dum, *n*. a crystallised mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of pure alumina, used for polishing gems. [Find, kurand.]
- used for polishing gems. [Hind. kurand.] Coruscate, ko-rus'kāt or kor'., v.i. to sparkle: to throw off flashes of light.—adj. Corus'cant, flashing. [L. corusco, coruscatus, to vibrate, glitter—coruscus.] [den flash of light.
- Coruscation, ko-rus-kā'shun, n. a glittering : sud-
- Corvette, kor-vet', *n*. a small *ship* of war, next to a frigate. [Fr.—Port. *corbeta*—L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship, from *corbis*, a basket.]
- Corvine, kor'vīn, adj. pertaining to the crow. [L. corvinus—corvus, a crow.]
- Coryphous, kor-i-fe'us, n. the chief or leader, esp. the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama. [L.-Gr. koryphaios - koryphä, the head.] Cosecant, kö-së/kant, Cosine, kö'sin, Cotangent,
- Cosecant, kō-sē'kant, Cosine, kō'sīn, Cotangent, kō-tan'jent, ns. (math.) the secant, sine, or tangent respectively of the complement of an arc or angle of 90°.
- **Cosmetic**, koz-met'ik, *adj*. improving beauty, especially that of the complexion.—*n*. a preparation used for beautifying the complexion.—*adv*. **Cosmet'ically**. [Gr. *kosmětikos*—*kosmeo*, to adorn—*kosmos*, order, ornament.
- **Cosmic**, koz'mik, **Cosmical**, koz'mik-al, adj. relating to the uor/d or to the universe : (astron.) rising orsetting with the sun. — adv. **Cos'mically**. [Gr. kosmikos—kosmos.]
- **Cosmogonist**, koz-mog'o-nist, *n*. one who speculates on the origin of the universe.
- **Cosmogony**, koz-mog'o-ni, *n*. the science of the formation of the universe. [Gr. kosmogonia—kosmos and con, root of gignomai, to be born.]
- kosmos, and gon, root of gignomai, to be born.] Cosmographic, kozmo-grafik, Cosmographical, koz-mo-grafik-al, adj. pertaining to cosmograble.
- Cosmography, koz-mog'ra-fi, n. (lit.) a description of the world: the science of the constitution of the universe.—n. Cosmog'rapher. [Gr. kosmographia—kosnus, and graphö, to write.]
- Cosmologist, koz-mol'o-jist, n. one versed in cosmology.
- **Cosmology**, koz-mol'o-ji, *n*. the science of the universe: a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation.—*ad*, **Cosmolog**(ical. [Coined from Gr. kosmos, and logos, discourse.]
- Cosmopolitan, kozmo-politan, dosmopolita, koz-mopolitan, koz-mo-politan, dosmopolite, koz-mop'o-līt, n. (lit.) a citizen of the world: one who can make a home everywhere: one free from local or national prejudices.—n. Cosmopol'itanism. [Gr. kosmopolitēs—kosmos, and politēs, a citizen—polis, a city.]
- Cosmorama, koz-mo-ra'ma, n. a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world, -adj. Cosmoram'ic. [Gr. kosmos, and korama, a spectacle-horao, to see.]
- Cosmos, koz'mos, n. the world as an orderly or systematic whole, opposed to chaos. [Gr.]

- Cossack, kos'ak, n. one of a warlike tribe in the east and south of Russia. [Russ. Kasake (of Tartar origin), a light-armed soldier, a robber.] Cost, kost, v.t. to bring a certain price : to require
- to be laid out or suffered :- pa.t. and pa.p. cost. -n. what is laid out, or suffered to obtain anything.-pl. expenses of a lawsuit. [Fr. conter, O. Fr. conster-L constare, to stand at-con, and stare, to stand.]
- Costal, kost'al, adj. relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body. [L. costa, a rib.]
- **Costermonger**, kos'ter-mung-ger, n. a seller of costands or apples and other fruit: an itinerant seller of fruit. [Costard, a variety of apple, and Monger.]
- Costive, kos'tiv, adj. having the motion of the bowels too slow .- adv. Cos'tively. [Fr. constipé. See Constipate.] [of the bowels.
- Costiveness, kos'tiv-nes, n. slowness in the action Costly, kost'li, adj. of great cost: high-priced: valuable.-n. Cost'liness.
- Costume, kos-tūm', n. the manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place : dress.
- [Fr.—It.—Low L. costuma—L. consultudo, custom. Doublet of Custom.]
- **Cot**, kot, *n*. a *small dwelling*, a cottage : a small bed : a sleeping-place on board ship : an inclosure for sheep or cattle. [A.S. cote, a cot or

den; a doublet of Coat.] [variety of Cot.] Cote, köt, n. an inclosure for sheep, &c. [A Cotemporaneous, kö-tem-po-ra'ne-us, Cotempo-rary, kö-tem/po-rar-i. Same as Contempo-

- raneous, Contemporary.
- Coterie, kō'te-rē, n. a number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes. [Fr.; orig. a number of peasants clubbed together to obtain a tenure of land from a lord-Low L. cota, a hut. See Cot.] Cotillon, Cotillion, ko-til'yun, n. a brisk dance
- by eight persons. [Fr.-cotte, a petticoat-Low L. cotta, a tunic. See Coat.]
- Cotquean, kot'kwen, n. a man who busies himself with women's affairs. [Cot, a small house, and quean.]
- Cottage, kot'āj, n. a cot: formerly applied to a hut or hovel, now to a small neat dwelling.
- Cottager, kot'aj-er, n. one who dwells in a cottage

Cottar, Cotter, kot'er, n. Same as Cottager.

- Cotton, kot'n, n. a soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton-plant: cloth made of cotton. [Fr. coton-Ar. qutur.]
- Cotyledon, kot-i-ledon, n. a cup-shaped leaf or lobe in certain plants, forming part of the seed, and on which the growing germ is nourished. [Gr. kotylēdon—kotylē, a cup.] Cotyledonous, kot-i-lē'don-us or -led'on-us, adj.
- pertaining to or having cotyledons or seed-lobes.
- Couch, kowch, v.t. to lay down on a bed, &c.: to arrange in language, to express: to depress or remove a cataract in the eye .- v.i. to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, &c.: to bend or stoop in reverence.-Couch a spear, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armour. [Fr. coucher, to lay or lie down, O. Fr. colcher -L. collocare, to place-col, and locus, a place.] Couch, kowch, n. any place for rest or sleep : a bed.
- Couchant, kowch'ant, adj., couching or lying down with the head raised. [Fr., pr.p. of coucher.] [as the puma. [Brazilian.] Cougar, koo'gar, n. an American animal; same
- Cough, kof, n. an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat. -v.i. to make this

effort. -v.t. to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough. [From a Low Ger. root found in Dut. kugchen, to cough, imitative of the sound.]

Could, kood, past tense of Can. [O. E. coude, couth-A.S. cuthe for cunthe, was able; l is inserted from the influence of would and should.]

- Coulter. See Colter. Council, kown'sil, n. an assembly called together
- for deliberation or advice. [Fr. concile-L. concilium-con, together, and root cal, to call.] Councillor, kown'sil-or, n. a member of a council.
- Counsel, kown'sel, n., consultation : deliberation : advice: plan: purpose: one who gives counsel, a barrister or advocate.-v.t. to give advice : to warn :- pr.p. coun'selling; pa.p. coun'selled. [Fr. conseil-L. consilium, advice-consulere, to consult.]
- Counsellor, kown'sel-or, n. one who counsels : a barrister.-n. Coun'sellorship.
- Count, kownt, *u*. on the continent, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl.—fem. Count'ess, the wife of a count or earl, [Fr. comte, from L. comes, comitis, a companion (of a prince)-con, with, and eo, itum, to go.]
- Count, kownt, v.t. to number, sum up: to ascribe: esteem : consider.-v.i. to add to or increase a number by being counted to it : to depend. -n. act of numbering: the number counted : a particular charge in an indictment. -adj. Count'-loss. [O. Fr. conter, Fr. compter-L. com-putare. See Compute.]
- Countenance, kown'ten-ans, n. the face : the expression of the face : appearance. - v.t. to favour or approve. [Fr. contenance-L. continentia, restraint, in late L. demeanour-L. continere, to contain. See Contain.]
- Counter, kown'ter, n. he who or that which counts: that which indicates a number : a piece of metal, &c. used in reckoning: a table on which money is counted or goods laid.
- Counter, kown'ter, adv., against : in opposition. -adj. contrary : opposite. [L. contra, against.]
- Counteract, kown-ter-akt', v.t. to act counter or in opposition to: to hinder or defeat.-n. Counterac'tion.
- Counteractive, kown-ter-akt'iv, adj. tending to counteract.-n. one who or that which counteracts.-adv. Counteract'ively.
- Counterbalance, kown-ter-bal'ans, v.t. to balance by weight on the opposite side : to act against
- with equal weight, power, or influence. Counterbalance, kown'ter-bal-ans, *n*. an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition.
- Counterfeit, kown'ter-fit, v.t. to imitate : to copy without authority: to forge. [Fr. contrefait, from contrefaire, to imitate-L. contra, against, facere, to do, to make.]
- Counterfeit. kown'ter-fit, n. something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original. -adj. pretended : made in imitation of : forged : false.
- Counterfoil, kown'ter-foil, n. the corresponding part of a tally or check. [Counter and Foil.]
- Countermand, kown-ter-mand', v.t. to give a command in opposition to one already given: to revoke. [Fr. contremander-L. contra, against, and mando, to order.]
- Countermand, kown'ter-mand, n. a revocation of a former order.-adj. Countermand'able.
- Countermarch, kown-ter-märch', v.i. to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one.

**Countermarch**, kown'ter-märch, *n*. a marching backward or in a direction different from a former one: (*mil.*) an evolution by which a

body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank : change of measures.

- **Counterpane**, kown'ter-pān, *n*. a coverlet for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. [A corr. of O. Fr. contrepoincte, which is a corr. of coulte-pointe-L. culcita puncta, a stitched pillow or cover. See Quilt.]
- cover. See Quilt ] Counterpart, kown'ter-part, *n*. the part that answers to another part: that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which the other lacks, and so an opposite.
- Counterpoint, kown'ter-point, n. the older form of Counterpane.
- Counterpoint, kown'ter-point, n. (music) written harmony which originally consisted of points placed opposite to each other: the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody: the art of composition. [Fr. contrepoint—contre, against, and point, a point. See Counter and Point.]
- Counterpoise, kown-tèr-poiz', v.t. to poise or weigh against or on the opposite side: to act in opposition to with equal effect. -n. Coun'terpoise, an equally heavy weight in the other scale. [Counter and Poise.]
- Counterscarp, kown'ter-skärp, n. (fort.) the side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp. [Counter and Scarp.]
   Countersign. kown'ter-sin, v.t. to sign on the
- Countersign. kown'ter-sin, w.t. to sign on the opposite side of a writing : to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing.—n. a military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry : a counter-signature. [Counter and Sign.] [countersigned to a writing.
- Counter-signature, kown'ter-sig'na-tūr, n. a name Counter-tenor, kown'ter-ten'or, m. name applied to alto, when sung by a male voice (so called, because a *contrast* to tenor).
- **Countervail**, kown-ter-val', v.t. to be of avail against: to act against with equal effect: to be of equal value to. [**Counter** and **Avail**.]
- Countess. See under Count.
- **Country**, kun'tri, *n*. a rural region as distinct from a town : a tract of land : the land in which one was born, or in which one resides.—*adj*. belonging to the country : rustic : rude. [Fr. *contrée* —Low L. *contrata*, *contrada*, an extension of L. *contra*, over against. It was a name adapted by the German settlers in Gaul as a translation of Ger. *gegend*, region (from *gegen*, over against.]
- Country-dance. See Contra-dance.
- **Countryman**, kun'tri-man, *n*. one who lives in the *country*: a farmer: one born in the same country with another.
- **County**, kown'ti, *n*. (*orig*.) the province ruled by a *count*: a portion of a country separated for the administration of justice : a shire.
- administration of justice : a shire. Couple, kup1, n. two of a kind *joined together*, or connected : two: a pair.—v.t. to join together: to unite. [Fr., from L. copula. See Copula.]
- **Couplet**, kup'let, *n., two* lines of verse that rhyme with each other.
- Coupling, kup'ling, n. that which connects.
- Coupon, köö'pong, n. an interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, which is cut off when presented for payment. [Fr.—couper, to cut off.] Courage, kur'aj, n. the quality that enables men
- Courage, kur'āj, n. the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear: bravery: spirit. [Fr. courage, from L. cor, the heart.]
- [Fr. courage, from L. cor, the heart.] Courageous, kur-a'jus, adj., full of courage: brave.—adv. Coura'geously.—n. Coura'geousness.

- Courier, koo'ri-er, n. a runner: a messenger: a state servant or messenger: a travelling attendant. [Fr., from courir-L. currere, to run.]
- Course, kors, n. the act of running: the road or track on which one runs: the direction pursued: a voyage: a race: regular progress from point to point: method of procedure: conduct: a part of a meal served at one time. [Fr. cours-L. cursus, from curro, cursum, to run.]
- **Course**, kors, v.t. to run, chase, or hunt after. v.i. to move with speed as in a race or hunt.
- **Courser**, kors'er, *n*. a *runner*: a swift horse : one who courses or hunts.
- Coursing, körs'ing, *n.*, *hunting* with greyhounds. Court, kört, *n.* a space inclosed: a space surrounded by houses: the palace of a sovereign: the body of persons who form his suite or council: attention: civility, as to pay court: (*law*) the hall of justice: the judges and officials who preside there: any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical.—*v.t.* to pay attentions to: to woo: to solicit: to seek.—*n.* Court'yard, a court or inclosure near a house. [Fr. cour, O. Fr. cort— Low L. cortis, a courtyard—L. cors, cohors, an inclosure; akin to Gr. chortos, an inclosed place, L. hortus, a garden. See Yard.]
- Courteous, kurt'yus, adj. of court-like manners: polite:respectful:obliging.-adv. Court'eously. -n. Court'eousness.
- Courtesan, Courtezan, kurt'e-zan, n. a fashionable prostitute. [Sp. cortesana—corte, court. See Court.]
- **Courtesy**, kurt'e-si, *n.*, *courtliness*: elegance of manner: an act of civility or respect.
- Courtesy, kurt'si, n. the gesture of salutation or respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body and bending the knees.—v.i. to make a courtesy:—pr.p. court'esying ; pa.p. court'esied. [O. Fr. cortaisie. See Court.]
- court'esied. [O. Fr. cortoisie. See Court.] Courtier, kort'yer, n. one who frequents courts or palaces : one who courts or flatters.
- Courtly, kört'li, *adj.* having manners *like* those of a *court*: elegant.—*n.* Court'liness. Court-martial, kört'-mär'shal, *n.* a *court* held by
- Court-martial, kort'-mär'shal, n. a court held by officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws.—pl. Courts-mar'tial.
- Court-plaster, kört'-plas'ter, n. sticking plaster made of silk, orig. applied as patches on the face by ladies at court.
- Courtship, kort'ship, n. the act of wooing with intention to marry.
- Cousin, kuz'n, n. formerly, a kinsman generally: now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.--Cousin-german, a first-cousin. [Fr.-L. consobrinus-con, sig. connection, and sobrinus for sororinus, applied to the children of sisterssoror, a sister.]
- **Cove**, kōv, n. a small inlet of the sea: a bay. v.t. to overarch, and thus form a hollow. [A.S. cofa, a chamber; Ice. kofa, a shed; not to be confused with cave or alcove.]
- Covenant, kuv/e-nant, n. a mutual agreement: the writing containing the agreement.—w.i. to enter into an agreement: to contract or bargain. [O. Fr.—L. con, together, and venio, to come.]
- **Covenanter**, kuv-e-nant'er, *n*. one who signed or adhered to the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.
- **Cover**, kuv'er, v.t. to hide: to clothe: to shelter: to brood or sit on: to be sufficient for, as to cover expense.—n. that which covers or protects: (*kunting*) the retreat of a fox or hare.

#### Covering

[Fr. couvrir (It. coprire)-L. cooperire-con, and | operio, to cover.]

Covering, kuv'er-ing, n. anything that covers.

- Coverlet, kuv'er-let, n. a bedcover. [Fr. couvrelit, from couvre, and lit-L. lectum, a bed.] Covert, kuv'ert, adj., covered : concealed : secret.
- -n. a place that covers or affords protection.
- Covertly, kuv'ert-li, adv. in a covered or concealed manner.
- **Coverture**, kuv'er-tūr, n., covering, shelter, defence: (*law*) the condition of a married woman.
- Covet, kuvet, v.t. or v.i. to desire or wish for eagerly: to wish for what is unlawful.-adj. Cov'etable. [O. Fr. coveiter, Fr. convoiter; It. cubitare-L. cupidus, desirous-cupio, to desire.]
- Covetous, kuv'et-us, adj. inordinately desirous : avaricious.-adv. Cov'etously .- n. Cov'etousness.
- Covey, kuv'i, n. a brood or hatch of birds: a small flock of birds-said of game. [Fr. couvée -couvé, pa.p. of couver, to hatch-L. cubo, to lie down.]
- Cow, kow, n. the female of the bull. [A.S. cu; Ger. kuh, Sans. go: from its cry.]
- Cow, kow, v.t. to subdue, keep under: to dishearten. [Ice. kuga, Dan. kue, to subdue, to keep under.]
- Coward, kow'ard, n. one who turns tail: one without courage. [O. Fr. couard, It. codardo-L. cauda, a tail.]
- Coward, kow'ard, Cowardly, kow'ard-li, adj. afraid of danger: timid: mean.-adv. Cow'ardly.-n. Cow'ardliness. [timidity. Cowardice, kow'ard-is, n. want of courage: Cower, kow'er, v.i. to sink down, generally through

- fear : to crouch. [Cf. Ice. kura, Dan. kure, to lie quiet.]
- Cowl, kowl, n. a cap or hood : a monk's hood : a cover for a chimney. [A.S. cufle; Ice. cofl; akin to L. cucullus, hood.]

Cowled, kowld, adj. wearing a cowl.

- Cowpox, kow'poks, n. a disease which appears in pox or pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for Vaccination.
- **Cowry**, kow'ri, *n.* a small shell used as money in the E. Indies and in Africa. [Hind. *kauri.*]
- Cowslip, kow'slip, n. a species of primrose which appears early in spring in moist places. [A.S. ku-slyppe, a word of doubtful meaning.] Cowtree, kow'trë, n. a tree that produces a
- nourishing fluid resembling milk.
- Coxcomb, koks'kom, n. a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: a fool: a fop. [Corr. of **Cockscomb**.]
- to wear; a toor: a top. 100; a top. Coxswain. See Cockswain. Coy, koy, adj. modest: bashful: shy.—adv. Coy'ly.—n. Coy'ness. [Fr. coi; from L. guietus, quiet.] [ishly.—n. Coy'ishness. Coyish, koy'ish, adj., somewhat coy.-adv. Coy'-
- Coz, kuz, n. a contraction of Cousin.
- Cozen, kuz'n, v.t. to flatter: to cheat.-n. Coz'**ener**. [From Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kindred for one's own advantage, play the parasite-*cousin*, a cousin.] [deceit.
- Cozenage, kuz'n-āj, n. the practice of cheating : Cozy, kō'zi, adj. snug : comfortable. -adv. Co'zily.
- [Fr. causer, to chat ; prob. fr. Ger. kosen, to caress.] Crab, krab, n. a common shell-fish having ten legs,
- the front pair terminating in claws: a sign in the zodiac. [A.S. crabba; Ger. krabbe.]
  Crab, krab, n. a wild bitter apple. [Perh. because it pinches, like a crab.]
  Crabbed, krab'ed, adj. ill-natured: peevish:

## Cranium

harsh: rough: difficult, perplexing. - adv. Crabb'edly.-n. Crabb'edness.

- Crack, krak, v.i. to utter a sharp sudden sound : to split. -v.t. to produce a sudden noise: to break into chinks: to split: to break partially or wholly.—n. a sudden sharp splitting sound: a chink: a flaw. [A.S. cearcian, to crack; Dut. krak, Gael. cnac; like Creak, Croak, &c., from the sound.]
- **Cracker**, krak'er, *n*. the person or thing which *cracks*: a noisy firework : a hard biscuit.

Crackle, krak'l, v.i. to give out slight but frequent cracks .- n. Crack/ling, the rind of roasted pork.

- Cracknel, krak'nel, n. a hard, brittle biscuit. Cradle, kra'dl, n. a bed or crib in which children are rocked: (fig.) infancy: a frame in which anything is imbedded: a case for a broken limb: a frame under a ship for launching it. -v.t. to lay or rock in a cradle. [A.S. *cradol*, borrowed from Gael. creathall, a cradle, a grate; akin to L. craticula, dim. of crates, a crate, and to E. Hurdle. See Crate.]
- **Craft**, kraft, *n*. cunning : dexterity : art : trade : small ships. [A.S. *craeft*; Ger. *kraft*, power, energy; from root of **Cramp**.] [or trade.
- Craftsman, krafts'man, n. one engaged in a craft Crafty, kraft'i, adj. having craft or skill: cunn-
- ing : deceitful.-adv. Craft'ily.-n. Craft'iness. Crag, krag, n. a rough, steep rock or point: (geol.) a bed of gravel mixed with shells. [Gael. creag, W. craig, a rock, which is short for car-eg, a dim. from root car, a rock, whence also carn = E. Cairn.
- Cragged, krag'ed, Craggy, krag'i, adj., full of crags or broken rocks: rough: rugged.-ns. Cragg'edness, Cragg'iness. Crake, krāk, Corn'orake, n. the landrail, a migra-
- tory bird which lives much among grass, corn,
- &c. [So named from its cry.] Cram, kram, v.t. to press close : to stuff : to fill to superfluity.-v.i. to eat greedily :-pr.p. cramm'ing; pa.p. crammed'.-n. Cramm'er, one who prepares students for examination by cramming them with the required knowledge. [A.S. them with the required knowledge. [A.S. crammian; Ice. kremja, to squeeze; Dan. kramme, to crumple, crush.]
- Cramp, kramp, n. a painful spasmodic contraction of muscles: restraint: a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, &c .v.t. to affect with spasms : to confine : to hinder : to fasten with a crampiron. [E.; Ger. krampf, conn. with Clamp.]
- Crampfish, kramp'fish, n. the torpedo, because it
- causes spasms when touched. Cranberry, kran'ber-i, n. a red, sour berry growing on a stalk resembling the neck of a crane, much used for tarts, &c.

**Cranch**, kranch. Same as **Crunch**. **Crane**, krān, *n*. a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill : a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask, a machine for raising heavy weights -both named from their likeness to the bird. [A.S. cran; Ger. kranich, W. garan; Gr. geranos, L. grus, a crane, from the sound; cf. Garrulous.]

Cranial, krā'ni-al, adj. pertaining to the cranium. Craniologist, krā-ni-ol'o-jist, n. one skilled in

- craniology. Craniology, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, n. the study of skulls :
- phrenology, *manifology*, *m*, the study of Low L. cranium, a skull, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] **Cranium**, krā ni-um, *n*. the skull: the bones in-closing the brain. [Low L. cranium-Gr. kranion, from kare, the head.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Crank, krangk, n. a crook or bend: a bend on an axis for communicating motion : a twisting or conceit in speech. [From an E. root krank, seen also in Dut. kronkelen, krinkelen, to curl, twist, bend; also in E. Cringe, Crinkle.]
- Crank, krangk, Crankle, krangk'l, Crinkle, kringk'l, v.t. to form with short turns or wrinkles .- v. i. to bend, turn, wind, or wrinkle.
- Crank, krangk, Cranky, krangk'i, adj. weak : (naut.) liable to be upset. [From the notion of
- bending; cf. Ger. krank, sick.] Crankle, krangk'l, Crinkle, kringk'l, n. a turn, winding, or wrinkle.

Crankness, krangk'nes, n. liability to be upset.

- Crannog, kran'og, n. the name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, used as a dwelling-place and place of refuge among the early inhabitants.
- Cranny, kran'i, n. (lit.) a rent: a chink: a secret place. [Fr. cran, a notch-L. crena, a notch.]
- Crape, krap, n. a thin transparent crisp or crimpled silk stuff, usually black, used in mourning. [Fr. crêpe, O. Fr. crespe-L. crispus, crisp.]
- Crapulence, krap'ū-lens, n. sickness' caused by intemperance.—adj. Crap'ulous, Crap'ulent. [Fr. crapule-L. crapula, intoxication.]
- Crash, krash, n. a noise as of things breaking or being *crushed* by falling. —*v.i.* to make a noise as of things falling and breaking. [Formed from the sound. See **Crush.**]
- Crasis, krā'sis, n. (gram.) the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong. [Gr. krasis-kerannumi, to mix.
- Crass, kras, adj., gross: thick : coarse. [L. crassus.]
- Crassament, kras'a-ment, n. the gross or thick part of a fluid, esp. blood. [L. crassamentum crassus.]
- Crassitude, kras'i-tūd, n. grossness: coarseness.
- Cratch, krach, n. a crib to hold hay for cattle, a manger. [Fr. crèche, a manger; from a Teut. root, of which E. Crib is an example.]
- Crate, krāt, n., wicker-work : a case made of rods wattled together, and used for packing crockery in. [L. crates, a hurdle. See Cradle.]
- Crater, krāt'er, n. the bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano. [L. crater-Gr. krater, a large bowl for mixing wine, from kerannami, to mix.]

Craunch, kranch. A form of Crunch.

- Cravat, kra-vat', n. a kind of neckcloth worn by men, introduced into France in 1636 from the Cravates or Croatians. [Fr. cravate, a corruption of Croat.
- Crave, krav, v.t. to beg earnestly : to beseech : to demand or require : to long for. [A.S. crafian, to crave.]
- Craven, krav'n, n. a coward : a spiritless fellow .adj. cowardly: spiritless.-adv. Crav'enly.-n. Crav'enness. [Orig. cravant, or cravand, craving quarter or mercy when vanquished.]

Craving, krāv'ing, n. a strong desire.

Craw, kraw, n. the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls. [Dan. kroe; Ger. kragen; Scot. craig, the neck.

Crawfish. See Crayfish.

- Crawl, krawl, v.i. to creep or move on: to move feebly or slowly. [Ice. krafta, Dan. kravle; Ger. krabbeln, to creep.
- Crayfish, kra'fish, Crawfish, kraw'fish, n. a small species of crab or lobster, found in fresh water. [A corr. of Fr. écrevisse, from O. Ger. krebiz, a crab; not a compound of Fish.]

- Crayon, kra'on, n. a pencil made of chalk or pipeclay, variously coloured, used for drawing : a drawing done with crayons. [Fr. crayon-craie, chalk, from L. creta, chalk.]
- Craze, krāz, v.t. to weaken: to derange (applied to the intellect).—adv. Craz'edly. [Ice. krasa, to crackle, from which also is derived Fr. écraser, to crush, shatter; akin to Crash.]
- Crazy, krāz'i, adj. feeble : crack-brained : insane.
- -adv. Grazily.-n. Craziness. Greak, krēk, v.i. to make a sharp, cracking, grat-ing sound, as of a hinge, &c. [E.; O. Fr. criquer, is from the same Teut. root; conn. with Crack.]
- Cream, krēm, n. the oily substance which forms on milk : the best part of anything .- v.t. to take off the cream .- v.i. to gather or form cream. [Fr. crème-Low L. crema ; perh. allied to A.S. ream, Ger. rahm, which had prob. initial h.]
- Cream-faced, krēm'-fāst, adj., pale-faced either
- naturally or through fear: coward-looking. Creamy, krēm'i, adj., full of or like cream: gathering like cream.—n. Cream'iness.
- Crease, kres, n. a mark made by folding or doubling anything.—v.t. to make creases in anything. [Bret. kriz, a wrinkle; perh. akin to L. crispus.]
- Crease, Creese, kres, n. a Malay dagger. [The Malay word.]

Creasote. See Creosote.

- Create, krē-āt', v.t. to bring into being or form out of nothing: to beget: to form: to invest with a new form, office, or character: to pro-
- duce. [L. creo, creatus; cog. with Gr. krainō, to accomplish, to fulfil; Sans. kri, to make.] **Creatin**, krē'a-tin, n. a crystallisable substance found in the *flesk* or muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. kreas, flesh.]
- Creation, krē-ā'shun, n. the act of creating, esp. the universe : that which is created, the world, [L. creatio.] the universe.
- Creative, krē-ā'tiv, adj. having power to create: that creates .- adv. Crea'tively .- n. Crea'tive. ness.
- Creator, krē-ā'tor, n. he who creates : a maker .--The Creator, the Supreme Being, God.
- Creature, krē'tūr, n. whatever has been created, animate or inanimate: esp. every animated being, an animal, a man: a term of contempt or endearment: a dependent. [O. Fr. —L. creatura.]

Credence, kre'dens, n. belief: trust: the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. [Low L. credentia-credent-, believing, pr.p. of credo.]

- Credent, krē'dent, adj. easy of belief. Credential, krē-den'shal, adj. giving a title to belief or credit. -n. that which entitles to credit or confidence.-pl. esp. the letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers. Credible, kred'i-bl, adj. that may be believed.—
- ns. Credibil'ity, Cred'ibleness.-adv. Cred'ibly.
- Credit, kred'it, n., belief: esteem: reputation: honour: good character: sale on trust: time allowed for payment : the side of an account on which payments received are entered .- v.t. to believe: to trust: to sell or lend to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account : to set to the credit of. [L. creditus-credo.]
- Creditable, kred'it-a-bl, adj. trustworthy : bringing credit or honour.-n. Cred'itableness.adv. Cred'itably. [a debt is due.

Creditor, kred'it-or, n. (commerce) one to whom Credulity, kre-dū'li-ti, n., credulousness: disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

## Credulous

- Credulous, kred'ū-lus, adj., easy of belief: apt to believe without sufficient evidence : unsuspecting.-adv. Cred'ulously.-n. Cred'ulousness.
- **Creed**, krēd, *n.* a summary of the articles of reli-gious *belief*. [L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed; akin to Sans. *craddha*, faith.
- Creek, krek, n. a small inlet or bay of the sea or a river : any turn or winding. [A molification of Grook; A.S. crecca; cog, with Dut. kreek; Ice. kriki, a comer—orig, a bend.] Greeky, Hck'i, adj, full of creeks : winding. Greek, krël, n. a basket, esp. an angler's basket.
- [Gael.]
- Creep, krep, v.i. to move on the belly, like a snake: to move slowly: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn :- pr.p. creep'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. crept. [A.S. creopan; Dut. kruipen.] [small climbing birds. Dut. kruipen.] Creeper, krēp'er, n. a creeping plant: a genus of
- Creese. See Crease. Cremation, krem-ā'shun, n. act of burning, esp.
- of the dead. [L. crematio, from cremo, to burn.] Cremona, krem-ō'na, n. a superior kind of violin made at Cremona in Italy.
- Cronate, kre'nät, Crenated, kre'nät-ed, adj. (bot.) having the edge notched. [L. crena, a notch.] Crenelated, kre-nel-ät'ed, adj. furnished with notches in a parapet to fire through: indented : hottlemented. [L. our L. crenal.co.] battlemented. [Low L. crenellar, to indent -crenellus, a battlement-L. crena, a notch.] Greolo, kréčol, n. strictly applied to an inhabitant of S. America or W. Indies born in the country
- and of pure European blood : one born in tropical America of any colour, but of a race not native to it. [Fr. créole-Sp. criollo, contr. of criad-dillo, 'a little nursling,' dim. of criado-criar, lit. to create, also to bring up, to nurse-L. creare.]
- Creosote, krē'o-sot, Creasote, krē'a-sot, n. an oily, colourless liquid distilled from woodtar, and having the quality of preserving flesh from corruption. [Gr. kreas, kreös, flesh, and söter, a preserver, from sözö, to save.]
- Cropitate, krep'i-tat, v.i. to crackle, as salt when suddenly heated. [L. crepito, crepitatus, frequentative of crepo, to crack, rattle.]
- Crepitation, krep-i-tā'shun, n. a repeated snap-

- ring noise. Gropt, krept, pa.t. and pa.p. of Groep. Gropuscular, kre-pusku-lar, Gropusculous, kre-the participant of available. pus'kū-lus, adj. of or pertaining to twilight. Crepuscule, kre-pus'kūl, Crepuscle, kre-pus'l, n.,
- twilight. [L. crepusculum-creper, dusky, obscure.]
- Croscondo, kres-en'do, adv. with an increasing volume of sound, a musical term whose sign is <
- **Croscent**, kres'ent, adj., increasing. n. the moon as she increases towards half-moon : a figure like the crescent moon, as that on the Turkish standard : the standard itself : the Turkish power: a range of buildings in curved form. [L. crescens, crescentis, pr. p. of cresco, to grow.] Cress, kres, n. the name of several species of plants
- like the watercress, which grow in moist places, and have pungent leaves used as a salad. [A.S. cærse, cressæ; cog. with Dut. kers, Ger. kresse.]
- **Cresset**, kres'et, *n*. a cruse, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a See beacon, lighthouse, &c. [Fr. creuset. Crock, Cruse.]
- **Crest**, krest, *n*. the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds : a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet: (her.) a figure placed over a coat of arms. -v.t. to

urn.sh with, or serve for, a crest. [O. Fr. creste-L. crista.]

Crest-fallen, krest'-fawln, adj. dejected : heartless.

- Crestless, krest'les, adj. without a crest: not of high birth.
- Cretaceous, krē-tā'shus, adj. composed of or like chalk. [L. cretaceus, from creta, chalk.] Cretin, krē'tin, n. one of a class of idiots found in
- deep valleys, esp. among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goitre. [Ety. dub.]
- Cretinism, kre'tin-izm, n. the condition of a cretin. Crevasse, krev-as', n. a crack or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier. [Fr. crevasse-crever, to burst, rive-L. crepare, to creak, crack.]
- Crevice, krev'is, n. a crack or rent: a narrow opening. [A doublet of Crevasse.]
- Crew, kroo, n. a company, in a bad or contemptuous sense : a ship's company. [Ice. kru, a multitude; Sw. kry, to swarm.]
- Crew, kroo-did crow-past tense of Crow.
- Crewel, kroo'el, n. a kind of embroidery. [Cf. Clew.]
- Crib, krib, n. the rack or manger of a stable : a stall for oxen: a child's bed: a small cottage: (collog.) a literal translation of the classics, which schoolboys use unfairly in preparing their lessons. -v.t. to put away in a crib, confine, pilfer :-pr.p. cribbing; pa.p. cribbed'. [A.S. crib;
- Ger. krippe.] Cribbage, krib'aj, n. a game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand to himself partly by cribbing or taking from his opponent.
- Cribble, krib'l, n. a coarse screen or sieve, used for sand, gravel, or corn: coarse flour or meal. -v.t. to sift or riddle. [L. cribellum, dim. of cribrum, a sieve.]
- Crick, krik, n. a spasm or cramp, esp. of the neck. [A doublet of Creek.]
- **Crickot**, krik'et, *n*. a genus of insects allied to grasshoppers, which make a chirping noise with their wing-covers. [Fr. criquet, from Teut. root of Creak.
- **Cricket**, krik'et, *n*. a game with bat and ball. *v.i.* to play at cricket. [A.S. *cricc*, a staff; the game was at first played with a club or staff.] Cricketer, krik'et-er, n. one who plays at cricket. Cried, krīd, pa.t. and pa.p. of Cry. Crime, krīm, n. a violation of law: offence: sin.
- [Fr.-L. crimen.] Criminal, krim'in-al, adj. relating to crime: guilty of crime: violating laws.-n. one guilty of crime .- adv. Crim'inally.
- Criminality, krim-in-al'i-ti, n. guiltiness. Criminate, krim'in-āt, v.t. to accuse.—adj. Crim'inatory [ing: accusation.
- Crimination, krim-in-ā'shun, n. act of criminat-**Crimp**, krimp, *adj*. made crisp or brittle.—*v.t*. to wrinkle: to plait: to make crisp: to seize or decoy.—*n*. one who decoys another into the naval or military service. [A dim. of cramp;
- Dut. krimpen, to shrink.] Crimple, krimp'l, v.t. to contract or draw together: to plait: to curl. [Dim. of Crimp.]
- Crimson, krim'zn, n. a deep red colour, tinged with blue : red in general.—adj. of a deep red colour. -v.t. to dye crimson. -v.i. to become crimson: to blush. [O. E. crimosyn-O. Fr. cramoisin; from Ar. kermez (= Sans. krimi, L. vermis, E. worm), the cochineal insect, from which it is made.]
- Cringe, krinj, v.i. to bend: to crouch with ser-vility: to submit: to fawn: to flatter. [A.S. crincan, cringan, to face; connected with Crank, weak.]

Cringeling, krinj'ling, n. one who cringes.

Crinite, krī'nīt, adj., hairy: (bot.) resembling a tuft of hair. [L. crinitus, provided with haircrinis, hair.]

Crinkle. See under Crank and Crankle.

- **Crinoline**, krin'o-lin, *n*. a lady's stiff petticoat, originally made of *haircloth*, but afterwards expanded by hoops, &c. [Fr. crin-L. crinis, hair, and lin-L. linum, flax.] Cripple, krip'l, n. a lame person.—adj. lame.— n.t. to make lame: to deprive of the power of
- exertion. [From root of Creep.]
- Crisis, krī'sis, n. point or time for deciding anything-that is, when it must either terminate or take a new course: the decisive moment.-pl. Crises, krī'sēz. [Gr. krisis, from krino, to separate.
- Crisp, krisp, adj., curled : so dry as to be crumbled easily : brittle .- v.t. to curl or twist : to make wavy.-adv. Crisp'ly.-n. Crisp'ness. IL. crispus.]

Crispy, krisp'i, adj., curled or curly: brittle.

- Criterion, krī-tē'ri-on, n. a means or standard of judging: a test: a rule :- pl. Crite'ria. [Gr., from kritës, a judge-krinö.]
- Critic, krit'ik, *a.* a judge in literature, the fine arts, &c.: a fault-finder. [Gr. kritikos—krinö.] Critical, krit'ik-al, *adj.* relating to criticism:
- skilled in judging literary and other productions : discriminating : captious : decisive. - adv. Crit'ically.-n. Crit'icalness. [censure.
- Criticise, krit'i-sīz, v.t. to pass judgment on: to Criticism, krit'i-sizm, n. the art of judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment
- or observation. Critique, kri-tek', n. a criticism or critical exami-
- nation of any production : a review. [Fr.]
- Croak, krok, v.i. to utter a low rough sound as a frog or raven: to grumble: to forebode evil.—n. the sound of a frog or raven.—n. Croak'er. [From the sound. Cf. Crake, Crow, and L. graculus, a jackdaw.]
- Crochet, kro'sha, n. fancy knitting made by means of a small hook. [Fr. crochet, a little crook, a hook-croc, from root of Crook.]
- Crock, krok, n. a narrow-necked earthen vessel or pitcher: a cup. [A.S. croc; Ger. krng; perh. of Celt. origin, as in W. crochan, a pot, Gael. krog, a pitcher; akin to **Crag**, and giving the notion of hardness.
- **Crockery**, krok'er-i, *n*. earthenware: vessels formed of baked clay.
- Crocodile, krok'o-dīl, n. a large amphibious reptile inhabiting the large rivers of Asia and Africa. [Fr.-L. crocodilus-Gr. krokodeilos, a lizard; so called from its resemblance to a lizard.]
- Crocus, kro'kus, n. a well-known flower. IL. crocus-Gr. krokos; prob. of Eastern origin, as Heb. karkom, saffron.]
- Croft, kroft, n. a small piece of arable land adjoining a dwelling: a kind of small farm.—n. Croft/er. [A.S. croft; perh. from Gael. croit, a croft.]
- Cromlech, krom'lek. n. a circle of standing stones, often called a Druidical circle. [W. cromlech-
- crom, curved, circular, and *llech*, a stone.] Crone, krön, n. an old woman, usually in contempt. [Perh. Celt., as in Ir. crion, withered, [From Crone.] old.

**Crony**, kron'i, *n*. an old and intimate companion. **Crook**, krook, *n*. a bend, anything bent: a staff

bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's: an artifice or trick. -v.t. to bend or form into a hook: to turn from the straight line or from what is right.-v.i. to bend or be bent. [From a root common to Teut. and Celt., as W. crug, a hook, Ice. krokr, Dut. kroke, a fold or wrinkle.]

- Crooked, krook'ed, adj. bent like a crook: not straight: deviating from rectitude, perverse.adv. Crook'edly .- n. Crook'edness.
- Crop, krop, n. all the produce of a field of grain : anything gathered or cropped; the craw of a bird. -w.t, to cut off the top or ends; to cut short or close: to mow, reap, or gather -w.t, cropping; pa.p, cropped. — **Crop out**, w.t, to appear above the surface: to come to light. [A.S. crop, the top shoot of a plant; any protuberance, as the crop of a bird; Dut. crop, a bird's crop.
- Croquet, krokā, n. a game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches
- set in the ground. [Ety. unknown.] Crosier, krö'zher, n. a staff with a crook at the top carried before bishops on solemn occasions. [O. Fr. *croce*, a crosier—Fr. *croc*, a crook, hook, from root of **Crook**.]
- Cross, kros, n. a gibbet on which malefactors were hung, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other, either thus † or × ; the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion : the sufferings of Christ: anything that crosses or thwarts: adversity or affliction in general: a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle. -v.t. to mark with a cross: to lay one body or draw one line across another: to cancel by drawing cross lines: to pass from side to side: to obstruct: to thwart: to interfere with. -v.i. to lie or be athwart: to move or pass from place to place. [O. Fr. crois, Fr. croix-L. crux, orig. an upright post to which latterly a cross-piece was added; conn. with Crook by Gael. crocan, a hook, croch,
- hung; Ir. crochaim, to hang, croch, a gallows.] Cross, kros, adj., lying across: transverse: ob-lique: opposite: adverse: ill-tempered: interchanged.-adv. Cross'ly.-n. Cross'ness.
- Crossbill, kros'bil, n. a genus of birds resembling bullfinches, linnets, &c. with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points.
- Crossbow, kros'bō, n. a weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock.
- Crossbun, kros'bun, n. a bun marked with the
- form of a cross, eaten on Good-Friday. Cross-examine, kros-egz-am'in, v.t. to test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party.-n. Crossexamina'tion.
- Cross-grained, kros'-grand, adj. having the grain or fibres crossed or intertwined: perverse: contrary: untractable.
- Crossing, krosing, n. act of going across: a thwarting: a place for passing from one side to the other.

Crosslet, kros'let, n. a little cross. [examine. Cross-question, kros'-kwest-yun, v.t. to cross-

- **Crosstrees**, kros'trēz, *n*. pieces of timber placed *across* the upper end of the lower-masts and topmasts of a ship.
- Crossway, kros'wa, n. a way that crosses another. Crosswise, kros'wiz, adv. in the form of a cross:
- across. Crotchet, kroch'et, n. a note in music, equal to

half a minim, ": a *crooked* or perverse fancy : a [Fr. crochet, diminutive of whim or conceit. croc, a hook. See Crochet.]

# Crotchety

- Crotchety, kroch'et-i, adj. having crotchers or peculiarities: whimsical,
- Croton, kro'ton, n. a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot biting taste. [Gr. kroton, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]
- Crouch, krowch, v.i. to squat or lie close to the ground: to cringe: to fawn. [A form of Crook.]
- **Croup**, kroop, *n*. a severe disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough. [A.S. hropan, to cry; Scot. roup, croup, hoarseness: from the sound.]
- **Croup**, kroop, *n*. the rump of a fowl: the buttocks of a horse: the place behind the saddle. [Fr. croupe, a protuberance; allied to Crop.]
- Croupier, kroo'pi-er, n. one who sits at the croup or lower end of the table as assistant-chairman at a public dinner: a vice-president: he who watches the cards and collects money at a gaming-table.
- **Crow**, kro, *n*. a large bird, generally black, which utters a *croaking* sound: the cry of a cock: a boast .- v.i. to croak: to cry as a cock, in joy or defiance: to boast: to swagger: -pa.t. crew (kroo) or crowed'; pa.p. crowed'. [A.S. crawe, a crow: from the sound.]
- Crowbar, krobar, n. a large iron bar with a claw like the beak of a crow.
- **Crowd**, krowd, *n*. a number of persons or things closely *pressed* together, without order: the rabble: multitude. -*n*.*t*. to gather into a lump or crowd: to fill by pressing or driving together. -v.i. to press together in numbers: to swarm. [A.S. *creodan*, to crowd, press.] **Crowfoot**, krō'foot, *n*. a common weed, the flower
- of which is like a crow's foot.
- Crown, krown, n. the diadem or state-cap of royalty: regal power: honour: reward: the top of anything, esp. of the head: completion: accomplishment: a 5s. piece stamped with a crown. -v.t. to cover or invest with a crown: to invest with royal dignity: to adorn: to dignify: to complete.-adj. Crown/less. [Fr. couronne-L corona; cog. with Gr. koronos, curved; W. crwn, Gael. cruinn, round.]
- Crown-glass, krown'-glas, n. a kind of windowglass formed in circular plates or discs.
- Crown-prince, krown'-prins, n. the prince who succeeds to the crown.
- Crow's-foot, kroz'-foot, n. wrinkles produced by age, spreading out in the shape of a crow's foot from the corners of the eyes: (mil.) a caltrop.
- **Crucial**, kroo'shi-al, *adj*. testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a *cross* to draw attention to it. [Fr. *crucial*, from
- L. crux, crucis, a cross. See Cross.] Crucible, kroo'si-bl, n. an earthen pot, for melt-ing ores, metals, &c. [Low L. crucibulum, from root of Crock; erroneously supposed to be conn. with L. crux.]
- Cruciferous, kroo-sifer-us, adj. (bot.) bearing four petals in the form of a cross. [L. crux, and fero, to bear.] [Christ fixed to the cross.
- Crucifix, kroo'si-fiks, n. a figure or picture of Crucifixion, kroo-si-fik'shun, n. death on the cross,
- especially that of Christ. [cross. Cruciform, kroo'si-form, adj. in the form of a Crucify, kroo'si-fi, v.t. to put to death by fixing
- the hands and feet to a cross: to subdue completely: to mortify: -pa.p. crucified. [Fr. crucifier-L. crucifigo, crucifixus-crux, and figo, to fix.]
- Crude, krood, adj. raw, unprepared : not reduced to order or form : unfinished : undigested : imma-

#### Crustacean

ture.-adv. Crude'ly.-n. Crude'ness. [L. See Raw.] crudus, raw. [which is crude.

- Crudity, krood'i-ti, n. rawness: unripeness: that Cruel, kröö'el, adj. disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering: void of pity, merciless, savage.—adv. Cru'elly.—n. Cru'elty. [Fr. cruel-L. crudelis. From root of Crude.]
- **Cruet**, kroo'et, n. a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments. [Acc. to Skeat, prob. formed from Dut. kruik, a jar = E. **Crock**; and acc. to E. Müller, dim. of O. Fr. cruye (mod. Fr. cruche, cruchette, a jar), from root of Crock.] Cruise, krooz, v.i. to sail to and fro: to rove on
- the sea.—n. a sailing to and fro: a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels.-n. Cruis'er. [Dut. kruisen, to cross-kruis, a cross-O. Fr. crois--L. crux.]
- Cruise, krooz, n. a small bottle. Same as Cruse.
- Crumb, krum, n. a small bit or morsel of bread: the soft part of bread. [A.S. cruma; Ger. krume; allied to Crimp.]
- Crumbcloth, krum'kloth, n. a cloth laid under a table to receive falling crumbs, and keep the carpet clean.
- Crumble, krum'bl, v.t. to break into crumbs.-v.i. to fall into small pieces: to decay: to perish. [Orig. dim. of Crumb; Dut. kruimelen ; Ger. krümeln.]
- Grumby, Grummy, krum'i, adj., in crumbs: soft Grump, krump, adj. crooked: wrinkled. [A.S. crunt); Ger. krumn; Scot. crummy, a cow with a crumpled horn. From the root of Gramp, Crimp.] [cake or muffin, Crumpet, krum'pet, n. a kind of crumby or soft Crumple, krump'l, v.t. to mark with or draw into
- folds or wrinkles: to crease.-v.i. to become wrinkled: to contract or shrink. [Freq. of Cramp.]
- Crunch, krunch, v.t. to crush with the teeth: to chew anything hard, and so make a noise. [From the sound; cf. Fr. grincer.]
- Crupper. krup'er, n. a strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place. [Fr. croupière-croupe, the **Croup** of a horse.]
- Crural, kroo'ral, adj. belonging to or shaped like a leg. [L. cruralis, from crus, cruris, the leg.]
- Crusade, kroo-sād', n. a military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any daring or romantic undertaking. [Fr. croisade—Prov. crozada—croz, a cross. See Cross.] [crusade. Crusader, kroo-sād'êr, n. one engaged in a Cruse, krooz, n. an earthen pot: a small cup or
- bottle. [Fr. ; Ice. krus: also allied to Crock.] Crush, krush, v.t. to break or bruise: to squeeze together : to beat down or overwhelm: to subdue : toruin.—n. a violent squeezing. [O. Fr. cruisir, from a Scan. root seen in Sw. krysta, whose oldest form appears in Goth. kriustan, to grind the teeth, formed from the sound. See Crash and Craze.]
- Crust, krust, n. the hard rind or outside coating, of anything: the outer part of bread: covering of a pie, &c. : (geol.) the solid exterior of the earth -v.t. to cover with a crust or hard case. -v.i. to gather into a hard crust. [O. Fr.-
- L. crusta; perh. conn. with Gr. kryos, icy cold.] Crustacea, krus-tā'shi-a, n.pl. a class of animals
- whose bodies are covered with a crust-like shell covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs.
- Crustacean, krus-tā'shi-an, n. one of the Crustacea.

Crustaceous, krus-tā'shi-us, Crustacean, krus-tā'shi-an, adj. pertaining to the Crustacea, or shellfish.

Crustated, krus-tāt'ed, adj. covered with a crust.

Crustation, krus-tā'shun, n. an adherent crust.

- Crusty, krust'i, adj. of the nature of or having a crust: having a hard or harsh exterior: hard: snappy: surly .- adv. Crust'ily .- n. Crust'iness.
- Crutch, kruch, n. a staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person: any support like a crutch. [From root of **Crook**; perh. modified by L. crux, a cross.]
- Cry, krī, v.i. to utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one expressive of pain or grief: to lament: to weep : to bawl .- v.t. to utter loudly : to proclaim or make public :- pa.t. and pa.p. cried'.-n. any loud sound: particular sound uttered by an animal: bawling: lamentation: weeping : prayer: clamour: -pl. Cries. -n. Crier. [Fr. crier [It. gridare]-L. guirilare, to scream -freq. of L. queri, to lamen.] Crypt, kript, n. an underground cell or chapel,
- esp. one used for burial. [L. crypta-Gr. krypte-krypto, to conceal. Doublet of Grot.] Cryptogamia, krip-to-ga'mi-a, n. the class of
- n. the class of flowerless plants, or those which have their fructification concealed. [Gr. kryptos, concealed, and gamos, marriage.]
- Cryptogamic, krip-to-gam'ik, Cryptogamous, krip-tog'a-mus, adj. pertaining to the Cryptogamia.
- Crystal, kris'tal, n. a superior kind of glass: (chem.) a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. [O. Fr. cristal-L. crystallum, from Gr. krystallos, ice-kryos, icy cold ; akin to Crust. ]
- Crystal, kris'tal, Crystalline, kris'tal-in or -in, adj. consisting of or like crystal in clearness, &c [crystallising.

Crystallisation, kris-tal-iz-ā'shun, n. the act of Crystallise, kris'tal-īz, v.t. to reduce to the form of a crystal.-v.i. to assume a crystalline form.

- Crystallography, kris-tal-og'ra-fi, n. the science of crystallisation. [Gr. krystallos, and grapho, to write.]
- Cub, kub, n. the young of certain animals, as foxes, &c. : a whelp : a young boy or girl (in contempt).—v. to bring forth young :— $p \cdot p$ . cubb'ing : pa.p. cubbed'. [Prob. Celt., as Ir. cubb, a whelp, from cu, a dog.]
- Cubature, kub'a-tur, n. the act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body : the result thus found.
- Cube, kub, n. a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square : the third power of a number, as  $-2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ . -v.t. to raise to the third power. [Fr. cube-L. cubus-Gr. kybos, a die.] Cubic, kūb'ic, Cubical, kūb'ik-al, adj. pertaining
- to a cube.-adv. Cub'ically.

Cubiform, kub'i-form, adj. in the form of a cube.

- Cubit, kub'it, n. a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle-finger, varying from 18 to 22 inches. [L. cubitus (lit.) a bend; akin to L. cubare. to lie down ; also to Cup.]
- Cuboid. kūb'oid, Cuboidal, kūb-oid'al, adj. re-sembling a cube in shape. [Gr. kyboeidēs, from kybos, a die, and eidos, form.]
- Cuckold, kuk'old, n. a man whose wife has proved unfaithful.-v.t. to wrong a husband by un-chastity. [O. Fr. coucuol (Mod. Fr. cocu)-
- concou, a cnckoo L. cuculus.] Cuckoo, koo'koo, n. a bird which cries cuckoo, remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of

other birds. [Fr. coucou-L. cuculus, from the sound. Cf. Cock, Cockatoo.]

- Cucumber, kū'kum-ber, n. a creeping plant, with large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle. [L. cucumis, cucumeris.]
- Cud, kud, n. the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again. [Like Quid, what is chewed, from A.S. ceowan, to chew.]
- Cuddle, kud'l, v.t. to hug : to embrace : to fondle. -v.i. to lie close and snug together. -n. a close embrace. [Acc. to Skeat, a freq. of M.E. couth, well known, familiar. See Uncouth.]
- Cuddy, kud'i, n. a small cabin or cookroom, generally in the forepart of a boat or lighter : in large vessels, applied to the officers' cabin under the poopdeck. [Fr. cahute; Dut. kajuit; Ger. kajüte.]
- Cudgel, kud'jel, n. a heavy staff: a club. -v.t. to beat with a cudgel:—pr.p. cud'gelling; pa.p. cud'gelled. [W. cogyl, a club.]
- Cudwood, kud'wed, n. the popular name for many
- species of plants covered with a *cottony* down. [Probably corrupted from *cotton-vaeed.*] **Cue**, kū, *n. a queue*, or *tail-like* twist of hair for-merly worn at the back of the head: a rod used in playing billiards : the last words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker: any hint : the part one has to play. [Fr. queue -L. cauda, a tail.]
- Cuff, kuf, n. a stroke with the open hand.-v.t. to strike with the open hand. [From a Scan.
- root seen in Sw. *kuffa*, to knock.] Cuff, kuf, *n*. the end of the sleeve near the wrist : a covering for the wrist. [Prob. cog. with Coif.]
- Cuirass, kwi-ras' or kwe'-, n. a defensive covering for the breast orig. made of leather, afterwards of iron fastened with straps and buckles, &c. [Fr. cuirasse-Low L. coratia-L. corium, skin, leather; whence Fr. cuir.] [cuirass.
- Cuirassier, kwi-ras-ēr', n. a soldier armed with a Culdee, kul'de, n. one of a Celtic fraternity of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. [Ir. ceile de, 'servant of God.' See Gillie.1
- **Oulinary**. kū'lin-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the *kitchen* or to cookery: used in the kitchen. [L. culinarius-culina, a kitchen.] Cull, kul, v.t. to select : to pick out. [Fr. cueillir,
- to gather-L. colligo-col, together, and lego, to gather. A doublet of Collect.] Cullender. See Colander. Cullino, kulyun, m. a wretch: a cowardly fellow.
- [Fr. couillon, a dastard, a poltroon (It. coglione)-L. coleus, a leather bag, the scrotum.]
- Cully, kul'i, n. (a contr. of Cullion) a mean dupe.
- -v.t. to deceive meanly.-pa.p. cull'ied. Culm, kulm, n. the stalk or stem of corn or of grasses. [L. culmus, a stalk or stem. Cog. with Haulm.]
- Culmiferous, kul-mif'er-us, adj., bearing stalks or stems. [L. culmus, a stalk, and fero, to bear.]
- Culminate, kul'min-āt, v.i. to come to the top: (astron.) to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude : to reach the highest point. [Coined, as if from a Low L. culmino, from L. culmen, properly columen, a summit. See Column.]
- Culmination, kul-min-ā'shun, n. act of culminating: the top or highest point: (astron.) transit or passage of a body across the meridian or

highest point for the day. Culpability, kul-pa-bil'i-ti, Culpableness, kul'pabl-nes, n. liability to blame.

Culpable, kul'pa-bl, adj. faulty, criminal.-adv.

### Culprit

Cul'pably. [O. Fr.-L. culpabilis, worthy of blame-culpa, a fault.]

- Culprit, kulprit, n. one culpable or in fault: a criminal: in Eng. law, a prisoner accused, but not tried. [For culpate, from old law L. culpatus, a person accused.]
- Cult, kult, n. a system of religious belief, worship. [L. cultus-colo, cultus, to worship.]
- Cultivate, kul'ti-vāt, v.t. to till or produce by tillage: to prepare for crops: to devote attention to: to civilise or refine. -n. Cul'tivator. [Low L. cultivo, cultivatus-L. colo, cultus, to till, to worship.] Cultivation, kul-ti-vā'shun, n. the art or practice
- of cultivating : civilisation : refinement.
- Culture, kul'tūr, n., cultivation: the state of being cultivated: advancement or refinement the result of cultivation .- v.t. to cultivate : to im-
- prove. [L. cultura.] Culver, kul'ver, Culverin, kul'ver-in, n. an ancient cannon, so called from its long, thin, serpent-like shape, or from its being ornamented with the figures of serpents. [Fr. coulevrine, from couleuvre-L. coluber, a serpent.]
- Culvert, kul'vert, n. an arched water-course, &c. [Prob. from Fr. couler, to flow-L. colarecolum, a strainer.]
- Cumber, kum'ber, v.t. to trouble or hinder with something useless: to retard, perplex, trouble. [O. Fr. combrer, to hinder-Low L. combrus, a heap; corr. of L. cumulus, a heap.]
- Cumbersome, kum'ber-sum, adj. troublesome.

- Cumbrance, kum'brans, n. encumbrance. Cumbrous, kum'brus, adj. hindering: obstructing: heavy: giving trouble.-adv. Cum'brously. -n. Cum'brousness.
- Cumin, Cummin, kum'in n. a plant, the seeds of which are valuable for their carminative qualities. [L. cuminum, through the Gr. kyminon, from Heb. kammôn.]
- Cumulate, kum'u-lat, v.t. to heap together: to accumulate. [L. cumulo, -atum-cumulus, a. heap.] [lation.
- Cumulation, kūm'ū-lā-shun. Same as Accumu-Cumulative. kūm'ū-lā-tiv, adj. increasing by successive additions.]

Cumulus, kū'mū-lus, n. a species of cloud.

- Cuneal, kū'ne-al, Cuneate, kū'ne-āt, adj. of the form of a wedge. [L. cuneus, a wedge.] Cuneiform, kū-nē'i-form, Cuniform, kū'ni-form,
- adj. wedge-shaped-specially applied to the old Babylonian and Assyrian writing, of which the characters have a wedge-shape.
- Cunning, kun'ing, adj., knowing: skilful: artful: crafty.-n. knowledge: skill: faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. -adv. Cunn'ingly. [A.S. cunnan, to know.]
- Cup, kup, n. a vessel used to contain liquid : a drinking-vessel : the liquid contained in a cup : that which we must receive or undergo : afflictions: blessings. -v.t. to extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses from which the air has been exhausted: -pr.p. cupp'ing; pa.p. cupped'. [A.S. cuppe, Fr. conpe, It. coppa, a cup, the head; all from L. cupa, cuppa, a tub, a drinking-vessel.]
- Cupboard, kup'bord or kub'urd, n. a place for keeping victuals, dishes, &c. [Cup, and Board, [cupio, to desire.] a table or shelf.]
- Cupid, Ki pid', n. the god of love. [L. Cupido-Cupidity, ki-pid'i-ti, n., eager desire for: covet-ousness: lust after. [L. cupiditas-cupidus,
- desirous. Cupola, kū'po-la, n. a cup-shaped vault on the

#### Curmudgeon

summit of a tower: a dome. [It.; dim. of Low L. cupa, a cup-L. cupa, a tub. See Cup.] Cupreous. See under Copperish. Cur, kur, n. a worthless, degenerate dog: a churlish fellow.—adj. Curr'ish. [Dut. korre, Dur. kur.]

- Dan. kurre, to whir; from its growling.] Curable, kūr'a-bl, adj. that may be cured.—n. Curabil'ity.
- Curaçoa, koo-ra-so', n. a liqueur so named from the island of Curaçoa in the West Indies, where [benefice of a curate. it was first made.
- Curacy, kūr'a-si, n. the office, employment, or Curato, kūr'āt, n. one who has the cure or care of souls, so in Pr. Bk. : an inferior clergyman in the Church of England who assists a rector or vicar in the discharge of his duties. [Low L. curatus, from L. cura, care.] Curative, kūr'a-tiv, adj. tending to cure. Curator, kūr-ā'tor, n. one who has the care of
- anything : a superintendent : one appointed by law as guardian.
- Curb, kurb, v.t. to bend to one's will: to subdue: to restrain or check: to furnish with or guide by a curb.—n. that which curbs: a check or hindrance: a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse. [Fr. cour-ber, from L. curvus, crooked, bent.]
- Curbstone, kurb'ston, n. a stone placed edgeways against earth or stone work to check it.
- Curd, kurd, n., milk thickened or coagulated : the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey. [Celt., as in Gael. gruth, Ir. cruth, curd, cruthaim, I milk.]
- Curdle, kurd'l, v.i. to turn into curd : to congeal : to thicken. - v.t. to cause to turn into curd, or to congeal.
- Curdy, kurd'i, adj. like or full of curd. Curo, kūr, n. care of souls or spiritual charge: care of the sick : act of healing : that which heals: a remedy.—v.t. to heal: to preserve, as by drying, salting, &c:—pr.p. cūr'ing; pa.p. cured'. [O. Fr. cure-L. cura, solicitude, care ; not of the same origin as Care.]

- Curoless, kūr'les, adj. that cannot be cured. Curfew, kur'fū, n. (lit.) cover-fire: in feudal times the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock, as a signal to cover or put out all fires and lights. [Fr. couvrefeu, from couvrir, to cover, and feu, fire, from L. focus.]
- Curiosity, kur-i-os'i-ti, n., state or quality of being curious: inquisitiveness: that which is curious : anything rare or unusual.
- Curious, kur'i-us, adj. anxious to learn : inquisitive : shewing great care or nicety : skilfully made: singular: rare.—adv. Cur'iously.—n. Cur'iousness. [Fr. curieux—L. curiosus cura.]
- Curl, kurl, v.t. to twist into ringlets: to coil. -v.i. to shrink into ringlets: to rise in undulations: to writhe: to ripple: to play at the game of curling.-n. a ringlet of hair, or what is like it : a wave, bending, or twist. [ krullen, Dan. krolle, to curl.] [Orig. crull; Dut.
- Curlew, kur'lū, n. one of the wading-birds, having a very long slender bill and legs, and a short tail. [Fr. corlieu; probably from its cry.]
- Curling, kurl'ing, n. a game, common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy stones along a sheet
- of ice, like playing at bowls. Curly, kurl'i, adj., having curls : full of curls. n. Curl'iness.
- Curmudgeon, kur-muj'un, n. an avaricious, illnatured fellow : a miser.-adj. Curmud'geonly. [O. E. cornmudgin, sig. corn-hoarding, from

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

corn and mudge or mug, or mooch, to hide or hoard; seen in muglard, a miser; from O. Fr.

- mucer, Fr. musser, to conceal.] Currant, kur'ant, n. a small kind of raisin or dried grape, imported from the Levant : the fruit of several garden shrubs. [From Corinth, in Greece.]
- Currency, kur'en-si, n. circulation : that which circulates, as the money of a country: general estimation.
- Current, kur'ent, adj., running or flowing: passing from person to person: generally received: now passing: present.—n. a running or *flowing*: a stream: a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction: course.-adv. Curr'ently. [L. currens, currentis-curro, cursus, to run.]
- Curricle, kur'i-kl, n. a two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast : a chariot. [L. curriculum, from curro.]
- Curriculum, kur-ik'ū-lum, n. a course, esp. the course of study at a university. [L.]
- Currier, kur'i-er, n. one who curries or dresses tanned leather.
- Curry, kur'i, n. a kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India and elsewhere, and compounded of pepper, ginger, and other spices: a stew mixed with curry-powder. [Pers. khûrdi,
- broth, juicy meats, from *khûrdan*, to eat.] urry, kur'i, v.t. to dress leather : to rub down Curry, and dress a horse : to beat: to scratch: -pr.p.curry'ing ; pa.p. curr'ied. To curry favour (corr. of Curry favell, to rub down a horse, favell being a common old name for a horse), to seek favour by flattery. [Fr. corroyer-corroi, O. Fr. conroi; from a Teut. root present in Ice. reidhi, tackle, Dan. rede, to set in order, E. ready. See Ready.]
- Curse, kurs, v.t. to invoke or wish evil upon : to devote to perdition : to vex or torment. -v.i. to utter imprecations: to swear. -n. the invocation or wishing of evil or harm upon: evil invoked on another: torment.-n. Curs'er. [A.S. cursian-curs, a curse, perh. from Sw. and Dan. kors, a cross, which is derived from O. Fr. crois. See Cross.]
- Cursed, kurs'ed, adj. under a curse : deserving a curse : blasted by a curse : hateful.
- **Cursive**, kursiv, *adj.*, *running*, as applied to handwriting:flowing. [L. *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] **Cursory**, kursori, *adj*. hasty: superficial: care-
- less.-adv. Cur'sorily. [L. curro.]
- Curt, kurt, adj., short: concise. adv. Curt'ly. n. Curt'ness. [L. curtus, shortened; Sans. krit, to cut, separate.]
- Curtail, kur-tāl', v.t. to cut short: to cut off a part: to abridge: -pr.p. curtail'ing; pa.p. curtailed'. [Old spelling curtal, O. Fr. courtault, It. cortaldo-L. curtus.]
- Curtain, kur'tin, *v.* drapery hung round and inclosing a bed, &c.: the part of a rampart between two bastions.—*v.t.* to inclose or furnish with curtains. [Fr. courtine-Low L. cortina; from L. cors, cortis, a place inclosed, a court.]
- Curtsy, kurt'si. Same as Courtesy, the gesture. Curule, kū'rool, adj. applied to a chair in which
- the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit. [L. currus, a chariot-curro, to run.]
- Curvature, kur'va-tūr, n. a curving or bending: the continual bending or the amount of bending from a straight line. [L. curvatura.]
- Curve, kurv, n. anything bent: a bent line: an arch. -v.t. to bend: to form into a curve. [L. curvus, crooked. See Circle.]

- Curvet, kurv'et, n. a certain leap of a horse in which he gives his body a curve: a leap or frolic.-v.i. to leap in curvets : to leap : to frisk :
- -pr.p. curv'eting; pa.p. curv'eted. Curvilinear, kur-vi-lin'i-ar, Curvilineal, kur-vi-lin'i-al, adj. bounded by curved lines. [L.
- curvus, and *linea*, a line.] Cushat, koosh'at, *n*. the ringdove or wood-pigeon. [Prov. E. cowshot; from A.S. cusceote.]
- Cushion, koosh'un, n. a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on : a pillow .- v. t. to seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. coussin, It. cuscino, from L. culcitinum, dim. of culcita, mattress. See Counterpane and Quilt.]
- Cusp, kusp, n. a point : the point or horn of the
- moon, &c. [L. cuspis, a point.] Cuspidate, kus'pi-dāt, Cuspidated, kus'pi-dāt-ed, adj. (bot.) having a sharp end or point. [L. cuspidatus-cuspis.]
- Custard, kus'tard, n. a composition of milk, eggs, &c. sweetened and flavoured. [Once spelled *rustade*, a corr. of *crustade*, a pie with crust; from O. Fr. *croustade*—L. *crustatus*, crusted. See Crust.
- Custard-apple, kus'tard-ap'l, n. the fruit of a W. Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, like a custard.
- Custodial, kus-to'di-al, adj. pertaining to custody. Custodian, kus-to'di-an, n. one who has custody,
- or care, esp. of some public building. Custody, kus'to-di, n. a watching or guarding: care: security: imprisonment. [L. custodia, from custos, custodis, a watcher or keeper.]
- Custom, kus'tum, n. what one is wont to do: usage : frequent repetition of the same act : a frequenting of a shop to buy goods : regular trade or business: a tax on goods.-pl. duties imposed on imports and exports. [O. Fr. custume, costume ; from L. consuetudo-consuesco, consuetus, to accustom.]
- Customary, kus'tum-ar-i, *adj.* according to use and wont: holding or held by custom.—*adv.* Cus'tomarily.—*n.* Cus'tomariness.
- Customer, kus'tum-er, n. one accustomed to frequent a certain place of business : a buyer.
- Custom-house, kus'tum-hows, *n*. the place where *customs* or duties on exports and imports are collected.
- Cut, kut, v.t. to make an incision : to cleave of pass through: to divide: to carve or hew: to wound or hurt : to affect deeply : to castrate :--pr.p. cutt'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. cut. -n. a cleaving or dividing : a stroke or blow : an incision or wound : a piece cut off : an engraved block, or the picture from it: manner of cutting, or fashion .- A short cut, a short or near passage. [W. cwtau, to shorten, cwtt, a little piece; Ir. cutaich, to curtail.)
- Cutaneous, kū-tā'ne-us, adj. belonging to the skin. Cuticle, kū'ti-kl, n. the outermost or thin skin.
- [L. cuticula, dim. of cutis, the skin, E. Hide.] Cutlass, kut'las, n. a broad curving sword with one edge. [Fr. coutelas, from L. cultellus, dim. of culter, a ploughshare, a knife.]
- Cutler, kut'ler, n. one who makes or sells knives. [Fr. coutelier, from root of Cutlass.] Cutlery, kut'ler-i, n. the business of a cutler:
- edged or cutting instruments in general.
- Cutlet, kut'let, n. a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal, generally the rib and the meat belonging to it. [Fr. *cotelette*, dim. of *cote*, from L. *costa*, a rib. See **Coast**.]
- Cutter, kut'er, n. the person or thing that cuts: a small swift vessel with one mast and sharp bows that cut the water.

# Cutting

- Cutting, kut'ing, n. a dividing or lopping off: an incision : a piece cut off : a twig
- Cuttle, kut'l, Cuttle-fish, kut'l-fish, n. a kind of mollusc, remarkable for its power of ejecting a black inky liquid. [A.S. *cudele*; origin dub.] **Cut-water**, kut'-waw'ter, *n*. the forepart of a
- ship's prow.
- Cycle, sī'kl, n. a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. [Gr. kyklos, a circle; akin to Circle.]
- Cyclic, sī'klik, Cyclical, sī'klik-al, adj. pertaining to or containing a cycle.] Cycloid, sī'kloid, n. a figure like a circle: a
- curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line.—adj. Cycloid'al. [Gr. kyklos, and eidos, form.]
- Cyclone, sī'klon, n. a circular or rotatory storm. [Coined from Gr. kyklon, pr.p. of kykloo, to whirl round-kyklos.
- Cyclopædia, Cyclopedia, sī-klo-pē'di-a, n. the circle or compass of human knowledge : a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge.-*adj.* Cycloped'ic. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and paideia, learning.]
- Cyclopean, sī-klo-pē'an, adj. of or like the Cyclopes, a fabled race of giants with one cir-cular eye in the middle of the forehead : giant-like : vast. [Gr. kyklõpeios-kyklõps-kyklõ, a circle, and õps, an eye.]
- Cygnet, sig'net, n. a young swan. [Acc. to Diez, dim. of Fr. cygne, whose old form cisne (Sp. cisne, a swan) is from Low L. cecinus, and is not connected with L. cygnus, Gr. kyknos, a swan.
- Cylinder, sil'in-der, n. a solid circular or rollerlike body, whose ends are equal parallel circles.
- [Gr. kylindros, from kylindö, to roll.] Cylindric, si-lin'drik, Cylindrical, si-lin'drik-al, adj. having the form or properties of a cylinder.
- **Cymbal**, sim'bal, *n*. a *hollow* brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs. [L. cymbalum, from Gr. kymbalon-kymbē, the hollow of a vessel ; akin to E. Hump.]
- Cynic, sin'ik, Cynical, sin'ik-al, adj., dog-like: Surly: snarling: austere: misanthropic.—adv. Cyn'ically. [Gr. kynikos, dog-like, from kyön, kynos, a dog: akin to L. can-is, E. Hound.]
- Cynic, sin'ik, n. one of a sect of ancient philosophers, so called from their morose and contemptuous views : a morose man : a snarler.
- Cynicism, sin'i-sizm, n., surliness: contempt for human nature : heartlessness, misanthropy.
- Cynosure, sin'o-shoor or sī'-, n. the aog's tail, a constellation containing the north-star : hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. kyōn, kynos, a dog, oura, a tail.]
- Cypress, si'pres, n. an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals : hence, a symbol of death. [Fr. cypres-L. cupressus-Gr. kyparissos.]
- Cyst, sist, n. (lit.) a chest : a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [From root of Chest.]
- Ozar, zär, Tsar, tsär, n. the emperor of Russia. fem. Ozarina, zä-tëna, the empress of Russia. [Russ. kare, a king ; its con. with Ger. kaiser, L. cæsar, a king of emperor, is doubtful.]
- Czarevitch, zär'e-vitch, Cesarevitch, sē-zär'evitch, n. the eldest son of the czar. - fem. Czarevna, zär-ev'na, his consort. [Russ. tsare, a czar, and vitz (pronounced vitch), descended from.]

Dais

- Dab, dab, v.t. to strike gently with something soft or moist: -pr.p. dabb'ing; pa.p. dabbed. -n. a gentle blow; a small lump of anything w. a gente blow, a small flat fish like a flounder. but with a rough back. [E.; from a Teut. root present in O. Dut. dabben, to pinch, Ger. tappe, a pat. E. Tap is a doublet. See also Dub.]
- Dab, dab, n. an expert person. [Prob. a corr. of Adept.
- Dabble, dab'l, v.t. to wet by little dabs or strokes: to spatter .- v.i. to play in water with hands or feet: to do anything in a trifling way. [Freq. of Dab.]
- **Dabbler**, dab'ler, *n*. one who *dabbles* or does things in a superficial, trifling way.
- Dabchick, dab'chik, n. a small water-foul that dives or *dabbles* in the water.
- Dace, dās, Dare, dār, Dart, dārt, *n*. a small river fish, so called from the *quickness* of its motions. [M.E. darce-O. Fr. dars-Low L. dardus, a dart or javelin (Fr. dard, a dart or a dace)].
- Dactyl, dak'til, n. in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger : in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as mérrily. [L. dactylus-Gr. daktylos, a finger. See Digit.] Dactylic, dak-til'ik, adj. relating to or consisting
- chiefly of dactyls.
- Dactylology, dak-til-ol'o-ji, n. the art of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr.
- daktylos, and logos, discourse—lego, to speak.] Dad, dad, Daddy, dad'i, n., father, a word used by children. [W. tad; Gr. tata, Sans. tata.]
- Dado, da'do, n. the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal : wainscoting round the lower part of a wall. [It.-L. datus (talus, a die, being understood), given or thrown forthdare, to give. Doublet, Die.]
- Daffodil, dat'o-dil, Daffodilly, dat'o-dil-i, n. a yellow flower of the lily tribe, also called King's spear. [M. E. affodille-O. Fr. asphodile-Gr. and L. asphodelus; the d is prefixed accidentally.]
- Dagger, dag'er, n. a short sword for stabbing: a mark of reference (†). [W. dagr, Ir. daigear, Fr. dague, It. daga.]
- Daggle, dag'l, v.t. and v.i. to wet or grow wet Dagger, dag, v.r. and v.r. to user of grow wet by dragging on the wet ground. [Freq. of prov. E. dag, to sprinkle with water, from a Scand. root seen in Sw. dagg, E. Dew.] Daguerreotype, da-ger(o-tip, n. a method of taking sun-pictures on metal plates: a picture theorem duced [E. form Decrement the in-ternet duced [E. fo
- thus produced. [Fr., from Daguerre, the inventor, and Type.] Dahlia, dal'i-a, n. a garden plant with a large
- beautiful flower. [From Dahl, a Swedish botanist.]
- Daily, dā1i, adj. and adv. every day. Dainty, dān'ti, adj. pleasant to the palate: deli-cate: fastidious.—n. that which is dainty, a delicacy.-adv. Dain'tily.-n. Dain'tiness. [M.E. deintee, anything worthy or costly-O. Fr. daintié, worthiness-L. dignitas. See Dignity.] Dairy, dá'ri, n. the place where milk is kept, and
- butter and cheese made: an establishment for the supply of milk. [M.E. dey, dairymaid-Ice. deigja, a dairymaid; orig. a kneader of Dough, in Ice. deig; or from a root sig. to milk. See Dug.]
- Dais, da'is, n. a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall where the high table stood; a

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon; then.

raised floor with a seat and canopy. [O. Fr.] dais-Low L. discus, a table-L. discus, a quoit

- -Gr. diskos. See Dish, Disc.] Dalsied, dä'zid, adj. covered with daisies. Dalsy, dä'zi, n. (lit.) the day's eye, a common spring flower, so called from its sun-like appear-
- ance. [A.S. *dages ege*, day's eye, the sun.] **Dale**, dal, **Dell**, del, *n*. the low ground between hills: the valley through which a river flows. -n. Dales'man. [A.S. dæl; Scand. dal, Ger. thal, orig. meaning 'cleft.' See Deal, Dell.]
- Dalliance, dal'i-ans, n., dallying, toying, or trifling: interchange of embraces: delay.
   Dally, dal'i, n.i. to lose time by idleness or trifling.
- ling : to play :- pa. p. dall'ied. [A.S. dol, foolish; Ger. dahlen, to trifle : perh. conn. with Dwell.]
- Dam, dam, n. an embankment to restrain water. -v.t. to keep back water by a bank or other obstruction :-pr.p. damm'ing ; pa.p. dammed'. [E., and in all the Teut. tongues.]
- Dam, dam, n. a mother, applied to quadrupeds. [A form of Dame.]
- Damage, dam'āj, n., hurt, injury, loss : the value of what is lost .- pl. compensation for loss or injury .- v.t. to harm, injure .- v.i. to take injury. [O. Fr. damage (Fr. dommage), from L. damnum, loss, injury. [damaged.

Damageable, dam'aj-a-bl, adj. capable of being Damask, dam'ask, n. figured stuff orig. of silk,

- now of linen, cotton, or wool .- v.t. to flower or variegate, as cloth.-adj. of a red colour, like that of a damask rose. [From Damascus, in Syria, where it was orig. made.]
- Dame, dam, n. the mistress of a house: a matron : a noble lady. [Fr. dame-L. domina, a mistress, fem. of dominus, a master. Doublet, Dam, a mother. See Dominate.]
- Damn, dam, v.t. to censure or condemn: to sentence to eternal punishment.-n. an oath: a curse. [Fr. damner-L. damnare, to condemn, from damnum, loss, penalty.]
- Damnable, dam'na-bl, adj., deserving or tending to damnation : hateful : pernicious. --adv. Dam'nably. -n. Dam'nableness. [Late L. damnabilis.]
- Damnation, dam-nā'shun, n. (theol.) the punishment of the impenitent in the future state : eternal punishment. [L. damnatio.]
- Damnatory, dam'na-tor-i, adj. containing sen-tence of condemnation. [L. damnatorius.]
- Damp, damp, n., vapour, mist: moist air: low-ness of spirits.-pl. dangerous vapours in mines, &c .- v.t. to wet slightly : to chill : to discourage: to check: to make dull.-adj. moist: foggy.-adv. Damp'ly.-n. Damp'ness. [E.; akin to Dut. damp, Ger. dampf, vapour.] Damper, damp'er, n. that which checks or mode-
- rates : (Australia) a kind of hastily-baked bread.
- Damsel, dam'zel, n. a little dame or lady: a young unmarried woman : a girl. [Fr. demoiselle, O. Fr. damoisel, a page-Low L. domi-cellus, dim. of dominus, a lord.] Damson, dam'zn, n. a small black plum. [Short-
- Damascene-Damascus. ened from - See Damask.
- Dance, dans, v.i. to move with measured steps to music. -v.t. to make to dance or jump. -n. the movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music. [Fr. danser, from O. Ger. danson, to draw along, Ger. tanzen.]

Dancer, dans'er, n. one who practises dancing.

- Dancing, dans'ing, n. the act or art of moving in the dance.
- Dandelion, dan-de-lī'un, n. a common plant with a yellow flower, so called from the jagged tooth-

like edges of its leaf. [Fr. dent de lion, tooth of the lion.]

- Dandle. dan'dl, v.t. to play with: to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby. [E.; cog, with Ger. tändein-tand, a toy; allied to Scot. dander, to go about idly, to trifle.] Dandriff, dand'rif, Dandruff, dand'ruf, n. a scaly
- scurf which grows on the head, esp. under the hair and beard. [W. ton, surface, skin, and drwg, bad.1
- Dandy, dan'di, n. a foppish, silly fellow: one who pays much attention to dress. [Perh. from Fr. dandin, a ninny; and prob. from root of Dandle.]
- Dane, dan, n. a native of Denmark.
- Danger, dān'jer, n. a hazard or risk : insecurity. [O. Fr. dangier, absolute power (of a feudal lord), hence power to hurt-Low L. dominium, feudal authority-L. dominus, a lord. See Dungeon.]
- Dangerous, dān'jer-us, *adj.* full of danger: un-safe: insecure. -*adv.* Dan'gerously. Dangle, dang'gl, *v.i.* to hang loosely or with a
- swinging motion: to follow any one about .v.t. to make to dangle. [From a Scand. root, found in Ice. dingla, to swing to and fro, freq. of Ding, to throw, push.] Dangler, dang'gler, n. one who dangles about
- others, especially about women.
- Danish, dan'ish, adj. belonging to Denmark.
- Dank, dangk, *adj.* moist, wet. [Perh. conn. with Dew. See also Daggle.]
- Dapper, dap'er, adj. quick : little and active : neat : spruce. [Dut. dapper, brave ; Ger. tapfer, quick, brave.]
- Dapple, dap'l, adj. marked with spots .- v.t. to variegate with spots. [See Dimple.] Dare, dar, v.i. to be bold enough: to venture :-
- pa.t. durst .- v.t. to challenge: to defy. [A.S. dear, durran; Goth. daursan: akin to Gr. tharreo, Sans. dhrish, to be bold.]
- Dare, dar. Same as Dace.
- Daring, dar'ing, adj., bold: courageous: fearless.
   -n. boldness. -adv. Dar'ingly.
   Dark, därk, adj. without light: black or somewhat black: gloomy: difficult to understand: unenlightened: secret .- n. absence of light: obscurity : a state of ignorance.-adv. Dark'ly. n. Dark'ness. [A.S. deorc.]
- Darken, därk'n, v.t. to make dark: to render ignorant: to sully.—v.i. to grow dark or darker. Darkish, därk'ish, adj. somewhat dark: dusky.
- Darkling, därk'ling, adj. being in the dark (poet.)
- (poet, ) Darksome, därk'sum, adj., dark: gloomy (poet.) Darling, där'ling, n. a little dear: one dearly beloved: a favourite. [Dear, and ling.]
- Darn, därn, v.t. to mend a hole by imitating the texture of the stuff .- n. the place darned. TW.

darn, a piece, a patch.] [Ety. dub.] Darnel, där'nel, n. a weed of the ryegrass genus.

- Dart, därt, n. a pointed weapon for throwing with the hand: anything that pierces.—v.t. to huri suddenly: to send or shoot forth.—v.i. to start or shoot forth rapidly.—adv. Dart/ingly. [O. Fr. dart ; from a Low Ger. root.] Dart. See Dace.
- Darwinism, där'-win-ism, n. the theory of the origin of species propounded by C. Darwin .--adi. Dar-win'ian.
- Dash, dash, v.t. to throw violently: to break by throwing together : to throw water suddenly : to bespatter: to destroy or frustrate: to mix or adulterate.-v.i. to strike against: to break

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon. then.

against, as water : to rush with viotence .- n. a violent striking: a rushing or violent onset: a blow: a mark (--) at a break in a sentence:

- a slight admixture. [Dan. daske, to slap.] Dashing, dash'ing, adj. rushing: reckless: hasty and rash: gallant.—adv. Dash'ingly.
- Dastard, das'tard, n. a cowardly fellow.-adj. shrinking from danger; cowardly.-adj. and adv. Das'tardly.—ns. Das'tardness, Das'tard-liness. [From a Scand. stem dast = E. dazed, and Fr. suffix -ard. See Daze.]
- Data, da'ta, n.pl. facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced .- sing. Da'tum. [L. datum, data, given-do, to give.]
- Date, dat, n. the time when a letter is given or written: the time of any event: a stipulated time. -v.t. to affix the date to. -v.i. to reckon: to begin. [Fr. date-L. datum.]
- Date, dat, n. the fruit of the date-palm, so called from its fancied resemblance to the finger. [Fr. datte-L. dactylus-Gr. daktylos, a finger.]
- Dative,  $d\bar{a}t'iv$ , adj. that is given or appointed.— n. the dative case, the oblique case of nouns, &c. which follows verbs or other parts of speech that express giving or some act directed to the object-generally indicated in English by to or for. [L. dativus.] Datum, dā'tum, n. See Data.

- Daub, dawb, v.t. to smear: to paint coarsely.-n. a coarse painting.-Dauber, dawb'er, n. one who daubs: a coarse painter. [O. Fr. dauber, to plaster—L. dealbare, to whitewash—de, down, and albus, white.]
- Daughter, daw'ter, n. a female child: a female descendant. -n. Daugh'ter-in-law, a son's wife. [A.S. dohtor: Scot. dochter, Ger. tochter, Gr. thygater, Sans. duhitri, from duh or dhugh, to milk-as if 'the milkmaid.' See Dug.] Daughterly, daw'ter-li, adj., like or becoming a
- daughter.-n. Daugh'terliness.
- Daunt, dänt, or dawnt, v.t. to frighten: to dis-courage. [O. Fr. danter, Fr. dompter-L. domito -domo, Gr. damao, to tame : conn. with Tame.]
- Dauntless, dänt'les, adj. not to be daunted.-adv. Daunt'lessly.-n. Daunt'lessness.
- Dauphin, daw'fin, n. formerly a name given to the eldest son of the king of France.—fem. Dau'phiness, the dauphin's wife. [O. Fr. [0. daulphin, Fr. dauphin-L. delphinus, a dolphin. Dauphin was the proper name of the lords of Viennois, who had taken for their crest three When Viennois (Dauphiné) was dolphins. ceded to the crown of France, the name became the title of the king's eldest son.]
- Davit, davit, n. a spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel .- pl. pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat b : [Fr. *davier*, a forceps.] Daw, daw, n. a bird of the crow kind : a jackdaw.
- [From its cry.]
- Dawdle, daw'dl, v.i. to waste time by trifling : to act or move slowly.—n. Daw'dler. [Allied to Dandle and Dandy.]
- Dawn, dawn, v.i. to become day: to begin to grow light : to begin to appear.-n. daybreak :
- beginning. [A.S. *dagian*, day.] ay, dā, *n*. the time of light: the time from morning till night: twenty-four hours, the time Day, dā, n. the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis. [A.S. dæg; Ger. tag, from an unknown root, not conn. with L. dies.] Daybook, da'book, n. a book in which merchants,
- exc. enter the transactions of every day.

- Daydream, dā'drēm, n. a dreaming or musing Day-lily, dā'-lil'i, n. a lily that blooms during the day or for a day only.
- Daysman, daz'man, n. one who appoints a day to hear a cause : an umpire. [dawn.
- Dayspring, da'spring, n. the springing of day: Daystar, da'stär, n. the star which ushers in the day: the morning-star.
- Daze, daz, v.t. (obs.) to render dull or stupid.
- [Ice. dasa, to be breathless or exhausted ; conn.
- with A.S. druzs, foolish.] Dazzle, daz'l, v.t. to daze or overpower with any strong light.—adv. Dazz'lingly. [Freq. of Daze.]
- Deacon, de'kn, n. in Episcopal churches the order of clergy under priests : in some Presbyterian churches, an officer under the elders : in Congregational and some other churches, the principal lay official: in Scot. the master of an incorporated company.-fem. Dea/coness.-ns. Dea/conship, Dea/conry. [L. diaconus-Gr. diakonos, a servant.]
- Dead, ded, adj. deprived of life: that never had life: deathlike: useless: dull: cold and cheerless: without vegetation: perfect.-Dead-drunk, completely drunk; Dead-language, one no longer spoken; Dead-letter, a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office ; Deadlights, storm-shutters for a cabin window; Dead-lock, a position of matters when they have become so complicated that they are at a complete standstill and progress is impossible; Dead-march, a piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially of soldiers; Dead-reckoning, an estimation of a ship's place, simply by the log-book; Dead-weight, a heavy or oppressive burden.-adv. Dead'ly.-n. Dead'ness. [A.S. dead; Goth. dauths, Ger. todt, from root of die.] [those who are dead.
- Dead, ded, n. the time of greatest stillness.-n.pl.
- Deaden, ded'n, v.t. to make dead: to deprive partly of vigour or sensation: to blunt: to lessen.
- Deadly, ded'li, adj., causing death: fatal: implacable.—n. Dead'liness.
- Deaf, def, adj., dull of hearing: unable to hear at all: not willing to hear: inattentive.—adv. Deafly.-n. Deafnoss. [A.S. deaf; Dut. doof, Ger. taub.]
- Deafen, def'n, v.t. to make deaf, partly or altogether: to stun: to render impervious to sound.
- Deaf-mute, def'-mut, n. one who is both deaf and mute or dumb.
- Deal, del, n. a portion : an indefinite quantity : a large quantity: the act of dividing cards: one of the divisions or boards into which a piece of timber is cut: a fir or pine board. [A.S. deel; Ger. theil, a part or division.]
- Deal, del, v.t. to divide, to distribute : to throw about .- v.i. to transact business: to act: to distribute cards: -pa.t. and pa.p. dealt (delt). [A.S. dælan-dæl; Ger. theilen-theil.]
- Dealer, dell'er, n. one who deals: a trader.
- Dealing, del'ing, n. manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade.
- Dean, den, n. a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy: the president of the faculty in a college. -ns. Dean'ship, Dean'ery, the office of a dean: a dean's house. [O. Fr. deien-L. decanus, a
- Dear, dēr, adj. high in price: costly: scarce: highly valued: beloved.—n. one who is dear or

beloved.-adv. Dear'ly.-n. Dear'ness. [A.S. deore; Ger. theuer, O. Ger. tiuri, precious.]

- Dearth, derth, n., dearness, high price: scarcity: want: famine: barrenness.
- Death, deth, n. state of being dead: extinction of life: manner of dying: mortality.—n. Death'-bed, the last illness. [A.S. death; Ger. tod.]
- Debar, de-bar', v.t. to bar out from: to exclude: to hinder: -pr.p. debarr'ing; pa.p. debarred'. [L. de, from, and Bar.]
- Debark, de-bärk', v.t. or v.i. to land from a bark, ship, or boat : to disembark. [Fr. débarquer-
- des = L. dis, away, and **Barque**, a ship.] Debarkation, Debarcation, de-bärk-äshun, n. the act of debarking or disembarking.
- Debase, de-bas', v.t. to lower: to make mean or of less value : to adulterate. [L. de, down, and Base, low.]
- Debasement, de-bās'ment, n. degradation.
- Debasing, de-bas'ing, adj. tending to lower or degrade.—*adv.* Debas'ingly. Debatable, de-bāt'a-bl, *adj.* liable to be disputed.
- Debate, de-bat', n. a contention in words or argument. -v.t. to contend for in argument. -v.i. to deliberate: to join in debate.-n. Debat'er.
- [Fr. de, and battre, to beat. See Beat.] Debauch, de-bawch', v.t. to lead away from duty or allegiance: to corrupt with lewdness .- v.i. to indulge in revelry. -n. a fit of intemperance or [Fr. débaucher-des = L. dis, debauchery. and a word bauche, a workshop, of unknown origin.] [bauchery: a libertine.

Debauchee, deb'o-shē, n. one given up to de-Debauchery, de-bawch'er-i, n. corruption of fidel-

- ity: seduction from duty: excessive intemperance : habitual lewdness.
- Debenture, de-bent'ur, n. an acknowledgment of a debt: a deed of mortgage given by a railway or other company for borrowed money: a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation. [L. debentur, there are due, 3d person pl. passive of debeo, to owe.]
- Debilitate, de-bil'i-tat, v.t. to make weak: to impair the strength of. [L. debilito, debilitatus -debilis, weak-de, not, habilis, able. See Ability.
- Debility, de-bil'i-ti, n., weakness and languor: a weak action of the animal functions.
- **Debit**, deb'it, n. a *debt* or something due: an entry on the debtor side of an account. -v.t. to charge with debt: to enter on the debit or debtor side of an account. [L. debitum, what
- is due, from *debeo*, to owe.] **Debonair**, deb-o-nār', *adj*. of *good air* or appear-ance and manners: elegant: courteous. [Fr. de, of, bon, good, air, appearance, manner.]
- Debouch, de-boosh', v.i. to march out from a narrow pass or confined place. [Fr. déboucher —de, from, bouche, the mouth—L. bucca, the cheek.] [river or strait.

- Debouchure, dā-böō-shöōr', n. the month of a Debris, de-brē', n., bruised or broken pieces of anything, esp. of rock : rubbish: ruins. [Fr., from briser, akin to Bruise.] Debt, det, n. what one owes to another: what
- one becomes liable to do or suffer. [L. debitum.]
- Debtor, det'ur, n. one who owes a debt : the side of an account on which debts are charged. [L. debitor.]
- Debut, de-bu' (u sounded as in Scot. gude), n. a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, &c. [Fr. début, a first stroke-de, from, but, aim, mark.]

# Decemvirate

- Decade or Decad, dek'ad or dek'ad, n. an aggregate of ten. [Fr. décade-Gr. dekas-deka, ten.]
- Decadence, de-kā'dens, Decadency, de-kā'den-si, n., state of decay. [Fr.-Low L. decadentia, from de, down, and Low L. cadentia-L. cado, to fall. See Cadence, Decay.]
- Decagon, dek'a-gon, n. a plane figure of ten angles and sides. [Gr. deka, and gonia, an angle : akin to Knee.]
- Decahedron, dek-a-hē'dron, n. a solid figure having ten bases or sides. [Gr. deka, and hedra, a seat.]
- Decalogue, dek'a-log, n. the ten commandments.
- [Gr. deka, ten, logos, a discourse, a proposition.] Decamp, de-kamp', v.i. (lit.) to go from or shift a camp: to go away, esp. secretly. [Fr. dé-camper-Fr. de = L. dis, away, and camp. See Camp.]
- Decampment, de-kamp'ment, n., shifting a camp: a marching off. [Fr. décampement.] Decanal, dek'an-al, adj. pertaining to a deanery.
- Decant, de-kant', v.t. to pour off, leaving sedi-ment: to pour from one vessel into another. [Fr. décanter-de, from, and Cant, a side or corner.]
- Decanter, de-kant'er, n. a vessel for holding decanted liquor: an ornamental bottle.
- Decapitate, de-kap'i-tat, v.t. to take the head from : to behead. [Low L. decapitare-L. de, from, and caput, capitis, the head.]
- Decapitation, de-kap-i-tā'shun, n. the act of beheading.
- Decapod, dek'a-pod, n. one of the shellfish which have ten feet or claws, as the crab. [Gr. deka,
- have ten jeue of claws, as the clab. [GI. dead, ten, and jous, pools, a foot.] Decarbonise, de-kärbon-īz, v.t. to deprive of carbon. [De, from, and Carbon.] Decastyle, dek'a-stil, n. a portico with ten styles or columns in front. [Gr. deka, ten, stylos, a column.]
- Decasyllabic, dek-a-sil-ab'ik, adj. having ten syllables. [Fr. décasyllabique-Gr. deka, ten, syllabē, a syllable.]
- Decay, de-ka', v.i. to fall away from a state of health or excellence : to waste away. —n. a fall-ing into a worse or less perfect state : a pass-ing away. [O. Fr. decaer—L. de, from, cadere, to fall.]
- Decease, de-sēs', v.i. to cease to live : to die. n. death. [O. Fr. deces-L. decessus-de, away,
- cedo, cessus, to go.] Deceit, de-sēt', n. act of deceiving: anything intended to mislead another. [Through Fr. from L. deceptus.]
- Deceitful, de-set'fool, adj. full of deceit : disposed or tending to deceive : insincere. -adv. Deceit'fully .-- n. Deceit'fulness.
- Deceivable, de-sev'a-bl, adj. that may be deceived : exposed to imposture .- n. Deceiv'able-
- ness.—*adv.* Deceiv'ably. Deceive, de-sēv', *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err: to cheat: to disappoint.—*n.* Deceiv'er. [Fr. décevoir-L. decipere, deceptus-de, from, capere, to take, catch.]
- December, de-sem'ber, n. the tenth month among the Romans, who began their year with March : with us, the twelfth month of the year. [L. decem, ten.]
- Decemvir, de-sem'vir, n. one of ten magistrates who at one time had absolute power in Rome: -pl. Decem'virs or (L.) Decemviri, de-sem'vi-rī. [L. decem, ten, and vir, a man.]
- Decemvirate, de-sem'vir-āt, n. a body of ten men in office : the term of office of decemvirs.

- Decency, de'sen-si, n. becomingness : modesty. [L. decentia. See Decent.]
- Decennary, de-sen'ar-i, n. a period of ten years. [L. decem, ten, and annus, a year.]
- Decennial, de-sen'i-al, adj. consisting of, or hap-
- pening every ten years. Decent, de'sent, adj., becoming : seemly : proper : modest : moderate : tolerable.—adv. De'cently. [L. decens, decentis, pr.p. of decet, it is be-
- coming.] Decentralise, de-sen'tral-īz, v.t. to withdraw from the centre. [L. de, priv., and Centralise.]
- Deception, de-sep'shun, n. act of deceiving : the means by which it is sought to deceive. [L. deceptio.]
- Deceptive, de-sep'tiv, adj. tending to deceive .adv. Decep'tively .- n. Decep'tiveness.
- Decide, de-sīd', v.t. to determine: to end: to settle. [Fr. décider-L. decidere-de, away, cædo, to cut.]
- Decided, de-sīd'ed, adj., determined : clear, unmistakable: resolute.—adv. Decid/edly. Deciduous, de-sid/ū-us, adj., falling off: that
- fall in autumn, as leaves : not permanent.—n. Decid'uousness. [L. deciduus—decido, from Decid'uousness. de, cado, to fall.]
- Decimal, des'i-mal, *adj.* numbered or proceeding by tens.—n. a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator.-Decimal system is the French system of weights or measures, the principle of which is that it multiplies and divides by ten.—adv. Dec'imally. [Fr.—Low L. decimalis—decem, ten.]
- Decimate, des'i-mat, v.t. to take the tenth part of: to put to death every tenth man.-n. Dec'imator. [L. decimo, decimatus-decimus, tenth.]
- Decimation, des-i-mā'shun, n. a military punishment, by which every tenth man was selected
- by lot and put to death, or otherwise punished. **Decipher**, de-sī'fer, v.t. to un-cipher or read secret writing: to make out what is unintelligible or obscure. [L. de, negative, and Cipher.]

- deciphered. [determination : settlement. Decision, de-sith'un, n. the act of deciding: Decisive, de-si'siv, adj. having the power of deciding : final : positive.—adv. Deci'sively.— n. Deck det m.t.
- Deck, dek, v.t. to cover: to clothe : to adorn : to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—n. a covering : the floor or covering of a ship. [Dut. dekken, to cover; Ger. decken; akin to L. tego. See Thatch.]
- Decker, dek'er, n. the person or thing that decks: a vessel which has a deck or decks, used chiefly in composition, as a three-decker, a ship with three decks.
- Declaim, de-klām', v.i. to make a set or rhe-torical speech : to harangue.-ns. Declaim'ant, Declaim'er. [Fr.-L. declamo-de, intensive, clamo, to cry out.]
- **Declamation**, dek-la-mā'shun, *n*. act of *declaim-ing*: a set speech in public : display in speaking.
- Declamatory, de-klam'a-tor-i, adj. relating to declamation : appealing to the passions : noisy and rhetorical merely. Declaration, dek-la-ra'shun, n. act of declaring:
- that which is declared : a written affirmation.
- Declarative, de-klar'a-tiv, Declaratory, de-klar'ator-i, adj. explanatory.—advs. Declar'atively, Declar'atorily. Declare, de-klār', v.t. to make known : to snew
- plainly to others by words : to assert .- v.i. to

- Declension, de-klen'shun, n. a falling off : decay : descent: (gram.) change of termination for the oblique cases. [See Decline.] Declinable, de-klīn'a-bl, adj. having inflection
- for the oblique cases.
- **Declination**, dek-lin-a'shun, *n*. act of *declining*: deviation: decay: (*astr.*) the distance from the celestial equator.
- **Decline**, de-klīn', v.i. to bend or turn away from (a straight line) : to deviate : to refuse : to bend down: to fail or decay: to draw to an end.— v.t. to bend down: to turn away from: to refuse : to avoid : (gram.) to give the changes of a word in the oblique cases.—n. a falling off : deviation : decay : a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption. [Fr. decliner-L. de, down, away from, clino, to bend. See Lean.]
- Declivity, de-kliv'i-ti, n. a place that declines or slopes downward, opp. of Acclivity: inclina-tion downward: a gradual descent. [L. declivitas-de, downward, clivus, sloping, akin to clino.]
- Decoct, de-kokt', v.t. to digest by heat. [L. decoquo, decoctus-de, down, coquo, to cook.]
- Decoction, de-kok'shun, *n*. an extract of anything got by *boiling.-adj*. Decoc'tive.
- Decollate, de-kol'āt, v.t. to behead. [L. decollo -de, from, collum, the neck.] [ing. **Decollation**, de-kol-ā'shun, *n*. the act of behead-
- Decolorant, de-kul'ur-ant, n. a substance that
- bleaches or removes colour.
- Decoloration, de-kul'ur-ä-shun, n. the removal or absence of colour.
  Decolour, de-kul'ur, Decolourise, de-kul'ur-īz, v.t. to deprive of colour. [Fr. décolorer-L. decoloro-de, from, color, colour.]
- Decomposable, de-kom-poz'a-bl, adj. that may be decomposed.
- Decompose, de-kom-poz', v.t. to separate the parts composing anything : to resolve into original elements. [L. de, sig. separation, and Compose.]
- Decomposition, de-kom-po-zish'un, n. act of
- decomposing : decay or dissolution. Decompound, de-kom-pownd', v.t. to compound *again*: to compound things already com-pounded; also, to divide a thing into its constituent parts.-adj. compounded a second time. adj. Decompound'able. [L. de, intensive, and Compound.]
- Decorate, dek'o-rat, v.t. to ornament, to beau-tify. [L. decoro, decoratus-decus, what is becoming, ornament, from decet, it is becoming.]
- Decoration, dek-o-ra'shun, n. ornament : anything that heightens beauty. [to adorn. Decorative, dek'o-rā-tiv, adj. adorning: suited

Decorator, dek'o-ra-tor, n. one who decorates.

- Decorous, de-kō'rus, adj., becoming: suitable: proper: decent.-adv. Deco'rously. [l. decorus.]
- Decorticate, de-kor'ti-kat, v.t. to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel.-n. Decortica'tion. [L. decortico, decorticatus-de, from, and cortex, bark.
- Decorum, de-ko'rum, n. that which is becoming in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [L., neuter of *decorus*, becoming.] Decoy, de-koy', v.t. to allure, entice: to entrap:
- to lure into a trap or snare. -n. anything in-tended to allure into a snare. [L. de, down,

and O. Fr. coy, quiet; as if to quiet down. See Coy.]

- Decrease, de-kres', v.i. to grow or become less .v.t. to make less: to lessen gradually.-n. a growing less : loss.—adv. Decreas'ingly. [O. Fr. decrois, a decrease, from L. decresco—de, from, and cresco, to grow.]
- Decree, de-krē', n. an order by one in authority: an established law: a predetermined purpose. v.t. to decide or determine by sentence in law: to appoint. -v.i. to make a decree : -pr.p. decree'ing ; pa.p. decreed'. [Fr. -L. decretum decerno, to decide.]
- Decrement, dek're-ment, n. the quantity lost by decrease. [L. decrementum-decresco.] Decrepit, de-krep'it, adj. worn out by the infir-
- mities of old age: in the last stage of decay. [L. decrepitus, noiseless, very old-de, not, crepitus, a noise.]
- Decrepitate, de-krep'i-tat, v.i. to crackle, as salts, when heated .- v.t. to roast so as to cause a continual crackling .- n. Decrepita'tion. [L. de, inten., crepito, to rattle much, freq. of crepo.]
- Decrepitude, de-krep'i-tūd, n. state of being decrepit or worn out with age.
- Decrescent, de-kres'ent, adj., becoming gradually less. [L.]
- Decretal, de-krē'tal, *adj.* pertaining to a *decree*. -n. a decree, esp. of the pope: a book contain-ing decrees: a collection of the pope's decrees. [L. decretalis-decretum.] [decree.

Decretive, de-kre tiv, adj. having the force of a Decretory, dck're-tor-i, *adj.* established by a *decree*: determining: judicial. Decrial, de-!:rī'al, *n.* a *crying down*: clamorous

- condemnation.
- **Decry**, de-krī', v.t. to cry down: to condemn: to blame: -pa.p. decried'. [Fr. de(s) = L. dis, and crier, to cry. See Cry.] Decumbence, de-kum'bens, Decumbency, de-
- kum'ben-si, n. the act or posture of lying down.
- Decumbent, de-kum'bent, adj., lying down: re-clining on the ground.—adv. Decum'bently. [L. decumbens—de, down, and cumbo, for cubo, to lie.]
- Decuple, dek'ū-pl, adj., tenfold.-n. a number ten times repeated .- v.t. to make tenfold. [Fr.
- décuple-L. decem, ten, and plico, to fold.] Decurrent, de-kur'ent, adj., running or extending downward.-adv. Decurr'ently. [L. decurrens-de, down, curro, cursum, to run.]
- Decussate, de-kus'at, v.t. to cross in the form of an X: to cross, as lines, &c.-adj. crossed: arranged in pairs which cross each other .- n. Decussa'tion. [L. decusso, decussatus-decus-sis, a coin of ten asses (decem asses) marked
- with X, the symbol of ten. See Ace.] Dedicate, ded'i-kāt, v.t. to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose : to devote wholly or chiefly : to inscribe to any one. [L. dedico,
- dedicatus-de, down, dico, to declare.] Dedication, ded-i-kā'shun, n. the act of dedicating: an address to a patron, prefixed to a [dedication. book.
- Dedicatory, ded'i-kā-tor-i, adj. serving as a Deduce, de-dūs', v.t. to draw from: to infer a truth or opinion from what precedes or from
- premises. [L. de, from, duco, ductum, to lead.] Deducible, de-dūs'i-bl, adj. that may be deduced

[to subtract. or inferred.

Deduct, de-dukt', v.t. to take from: to separate: Deduction, de-duk'shun, n. (1) the act of deduc-ing: that which is deduced : reasoning from a general to a particular proposition. [From

- Deduce.] (2) the act of *deducting*: that which is deducted: abatement. [From Deduct,] Deductive, de-duk/iv, *adj.*, *that is*, or may be *deduced* from premises.—*adv.* Deductively.
- Deed, ded, n. something *done*: an act: an exploit: a legal transaction: the written evidence of it. [A.S. *dea*—*don*, to do; Ger. *that*—*thun*, to do. See Do.] [deeds]

Deedless, ded'les, adj. not having performed Deem, dem, v.t. or v.i. to judge: to think: to believe. [A.S. deman, to form a judgment dom, judgment. See Doom.]

- Deep, dēp, *adj.* extending far down or far from the outside : difficult to understand : secret : wise and penetrating: cunning: very still: pro-found: intense: sunk low: low or grave.--n. that which is deep : the sea : anything profound for incomprehensible, -adv, to a great depth: profoundly. -adv. Deeply. -n. Deep'ness. [A.S. deop; Ger. tief; akin to Dip, Dive.]
- Deepen, dep'n, v.t. to make deeper in any sense : to increase. -v.i. to become deeper.
- Deer, der, n. a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c.; in M. E. any kind of animal. [A.S. deor; Ger. thier, Gr. ther, L. fera, a wild beast.]
- Deer-stalker, der'-stawk'er, n. one who practises
- Deer-statking, der stawk ein n. one nic practice deer-statking, der stawk ing, n. the hunting of deer by statking, or stealing upon them unawares. [See Stalk, to walk.]
  Deface, de-fas', o.t. to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of, to disfigure: to obliterate. [O. Fr. desfacer-des = L. dis, away, and the face on L. facing.]
- face, from L. facies.] Defacement, de-fās'ment, n. act of defacing: injury to form or appearance : that which defaces
- Defalcate, de-fal'kāt, v.t. to deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, &c. : to embezzle money held on trust. [Low L. difalco, difalcatus, to cut away—L. dif= dis, off, and falx, falcis, a sickle. See Falchion.]
- Defalcation, def-al-kā'shun, n. a diminution : a deficit of funds intrusted to one's care.
- Defamation, def-a-mā'shun, n. the act of defaming: calumny: slander.
- Defamatory, de-fam'a-tor-i, adj. containing de-famation : injurious to reputation : calumnious.
- Defame, de-fam', v.t. to take away or destroy the good fame or reputation of: to speak evil of. [O. Fr. defamer-L. diffamare-dis, away, detraction, and fama, report. See Fame.] Default, de-fawlt, n. a fault, failing, or failure:
- defect : neglect to do what duty or law requires : offence.-v.i. to fail through neglect of duty: to fail to appear in court when called upon. [O. Fr. defaute, and default-de = L. dis, intensive, and *faute*. See Fault.] Defaulter, de fawlt'er, *n*. one who fails to account
- for money intrusted to his care.
- Defeasance, de-fez'ans, n. (law) a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void. [Norm. defaisance-
- Fr. defaisant, pr. p. of defaire, to undo.] Defeasible, de-fez'i-bl. adj. that may be defeated or annulled.—n. Defeas'ibleness.
- Defeat, de-fet', v.t. to frustrate : to overcome : to ruin.—n. a frustration of plans: overthrow, as of an army in battle. [Fr. défaite—défaire, to undo—dé = L. dis, asunder, and Fr. faire, L. facere, to do.]
- Defecate, def'e-kat, v.t. to clear from dregs or impurities: to purify from extraneous matter.

[L. defæco, defæcatus, to cleanse-de, from, fæx, fæcis, dregs.] [away impurities. Defecation, def-e-kā'shun, n. the act of clearing

- Defect, de-fekt', n. a deficiency: a want : imper-fection: blemish: fault. [L. deficio, defectus, to fail or be wanting-de, neg., and facio, to do.] Defectible, de-fekt'i-bl, adj. liable to imper-
- fection. [duty : revolt.
- Defection, de-fek'shun, n. a falling away from Defective, de-fekt'iv, adj. having defect : wanting in some necessary quality : insufficient.-adv. Defect'ively.-n. Defect'iveness.
- **Defence**, de-fens', *n*. a *defending*: that which defends: protection: vindication: (*law*) a de-
- fendant's plea.—Defenc'ed, pa, p. (B.) fortified. Defenceless, de-fens'les, adj. without defence.— adv. Defence'lessly.—n. Defence'lessness. Defend, de-fend', v.t. (lit.) to fend or ward off: to keen of muthing hurthing in the second or ward off:
- to keep off anything hurtful: to guard or protect; to maintain against attack: (law) to resist as a claim: to contest .- n. Defend'er. [L. defendo, defensus, to ward off-de, off, and [defended. obs. fendo, to strike.]
- Defendable, de-fend'a-bl, adj. that may be Defendant, de-fend'ant, n. a defender: (law) a
- person accused or sued.
- Defensible, de-fens'i-bl, adj. that may be defended.-n. Defensibil'ity.
- Defensive, de-fens'iv, adj. serving to defend: in a state or posture of defence.—n. that which defends: posture of defence.—adv. Defens'ively.
- Defer, de-fer', v.t. to put off to another time: to delay:-pr.p. deferring; pa.p. deferred'. [L. differo-dis, asunder, fero, to bear, carry.] Defer, de-fer', v.t. to yield to the wishes or
- opinions of another, or to authority .- w.t. to submit to or lay before :-- pr.p. defert<sup>7</sup>ing; pa.p. deferred'. [L. defero-de, down, and fero, to bear.
- Deference, def'er-ens, n. a deferring or yielding in judgment or opinion: regard : submission.
- Deferential, def-er-en'shal, adj. expressing def-erence or respect. adv. Deferen'tially.
- Defiance, de-fi'ans, n. the act of defying . a challenge to combat: contempt of opposition.

- Deficiency, de-fish'en-si, n. defect. Deficient, de-fish'en-si, n. defect. Deficit, de'i-sit, n. deficiency, esp. of revenue, as compared with expenditure. [L., it is wanting, 3d per. sing. of *deficio*.] Defile, de-fil', v.i. to march off in *file* or line, or
- file by file.-n. a long narrow pass or way, which troops can march only in file, or with a narrow front. [Fr. défiler-L. dis, and filum, a thread. See File.]
- Defile, de-fil', v.t. to make foul: to pollute or corrupt: to violate.—n. Defil'er. [L. de, and A.S. fylan, gefylan, to pollute.] [ness.
- **Defilement**, de-il'ment, n. act of *defiling*: foul-**Definable**, de-fin'a-bl, *adj*. that may be *defined*. **Define**, de-fin', v.t. to fix the bounds or limits of: to determine with precision: to describe accurately: to fix the meaning of. [Fr.-L. definio, definitus, to set bounds to-de, and finis, a
- limit.] Definite, def'i-nit, adj., defined : having distinct limits : fixed : exact : clear. - adv. Def'initely. -n. Def'initeness.
- **Definition**, def-i-nish'un, *n*. a *defining*: a description of a thing by its properties: an explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase.
- Definitive, de-fin'i-tiv, adj., defining or limiting:

- positive: final.-n. (gram.) an adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun. -adv. Defin'itively.
- Deflagrate, defla-grat, v.i. or v.t. to burn down : to burn with suddenness and sparkling .- n. Deflagra'tion. [L. deflagro-de, down, and flagro, to burn.]
- Defiagrator, defla-grā-tor, n. a galvanic instru-ment for producing rapid combustion.
- Deflect, de-flekt', v.i. or v.t. to turn aside: to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course. [L. de, from, and flecto, to bend, turn.]
- Deflection, de-flek'shun, n. a turning aside: deviation.
- Deflorate, de-flo'rāt, adj., past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen.
- Defloration, def-lo-ra'shun, n. the act of deflouring
- Deflour, de-flowr', v.t. to deflower or deprive of *flowers*; to deprive of original grace and beauty: to ravish.—n. Deflour'er. [Fr. défleurir—L. defloro, to strip flowers off-de, priv., and flos, floris, a flower.]
- Deflower. Same as Deflour. Defluxion, de-fluk'shun, *n*. a discharge of fluid matter in the body. [L. defluxio-de, down, and fluo, fluxum, to flow.]
- Defoliation, de-fo-li-a'shun, n. the falling off of leaves : the time of shedding leaves. [Low L. defolio, defoliatum-de, off, folium, a leaf.] Deforce, de-fors', v.t. (law) to keep out of pos-
- session by force. -n. Deforce ment. [Fr. de = L. dis, and Force.]
- Deform, de-form', v.t. to alter or injure the form of: to disfigure. [L. deformis, ugly-de, from, and forma, form, beauty.]
- Deformation, def-or-mā'shun, n. act of deforming.
- Deformity, de-form'i-ti, n. state of being de-formed: want of proper form: ugliness: dis-figurement: anything that destroys beauty.
- Defraud, de-frawd', v.t. to deprive of by fraud: to withhold wrongfully : to cheat or deceive. [L.
- defraudo-de, from, and fraus, fraudis, fraud.] Defray, de-fra', v.t. to discharge the expenses of anything: to pay :-pr.p. defray'ing; pa.p. de-frayed.-ns. Defray'ment, Defray'al. [Fr. defrayer-de, and frais, expense-Low L. fractum, breakage, damage, expense.]
- Jracum, breakage, damage, expense.] Deft, deft, adj, handy, clever.—adv. Deft/ly.— n. Deft/ness. [A.S. daft, convenient, fitting.] Defunct, de-funkt', adj. having finished the course of life, dead.—n. a dead person. [L. defunger, defunctus, to finish—de, and funger, to perform.]
- Defy, de-fi', v.t. to challenge : to brave :- pr.p. defy'ing; pa.p. defied'.-n. Defi'er. [Fr. défier -Low L. diffidare, to renounce faith or alle-giance-L. dis, asunder, and fido, to trustfides, faith.]
- Degeneracy, de-jen'er-a-si, Degeneration, dejen-er-a'shun, n. the act or process of becoming degenerate : the state of being degenerate.
- Degenerate, de-jen'er-at, adj. having departed from the high qualities of race or kind: become base.-adv. Degen'erately.-n. Degen'erateness. [L. degeneratus, from degenero, to depart from its kind-de, from, down, genus, generis, kind.] [state : to be or to grow worse.
- Degenerate, de-jen'er-āt, v.i. to fail from a nobler Degenerative, de-jen'er-ā-tiv, adj., tending or causing to degenerate.
- Deglutition, deg-loo-tish'un, n. the act or power - of swallowing. [Fr.-L. de, down, and glutio, to swallow. See Glut.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

Degradation, deg-ra-da'shun, n. disgrace.

- Degrade, de-grad', v.t. to lower in grade or rank: to deprive of office or dignity: to lower in character or value : to disgrace. [Fr. dégrader
- -L. de, down, and gradus, a step. See Grade.] Degree, de-grē', n. a grade or step: position: rank: extent: a mark of distinction conferred by universities: the 360th part of a circle: 60 geographical miles. [Fr. degré-L. de, and gradus, a step.] [capsules of a plant.

gradus, a step.] [capsules of a plant. Dehisconce, de-his'ens, n. the opening of the Dehiscont, de-his'ens, n. the opening of the Dehiscont, de-his'ens, n. the opening of the Dehiscont, de-his'ens, n. the opening of the of dehiscon-de, intensive, and hisco, to gape.] Deicide, de'i-sid, n. the killing of a god: the putting to death of Jesus Christ. [From a sup-present of the opening of the opening of the opening of the putting to death of Jesus Christ. posed L. form deicidium-deus, and cædo, to cut, to kill.

Deification, de-i-fi-ka'shun, n. the act of deifying.

Deiform, de'i-form, adj. having the form of a god.

- Deify, de'i-fi, v.t. to exalt to the rank of a god : to worship as a deity: -pr.p. deify'ing; pa.p. deified'. [Fr. déifier—L. deificare—deus, and facere, to make.]
- Deign, dan, v.i. to condescend .- v.t. to give : to allow. . [Fr. daigner-L. dignor, to think worthy—dignus, worthy.] [déisme.] Deism, dē'izm, n. the creed of a deist. [Fr. [déisme.]

Deist, de'ist, n. one who believes in the existence

- of God but not in revealed religion.-adj. Deist'ical. [Fr. déiste-L. deus, god.]
- Deity, dé'i-ti, n. the divinity: godhead: a god or goddess: the Supreme Being. [Fr.-Low L. deitas-L. deus, god; Sans. deva-div, to shine.]
- Deject, de-jekt', v.t. to cast down the counten-ance or spirits of. [L. dejicio, dejectus-de, down, and jacio, to cast.]

Dejected, de-jekt'ed, adj., cast down: dispirited. -adv. Deject'edly.-n. Deject'edness.

- Dejection, de-jek'shun, n. lowness of spirits. Delation, de-lä'shun, n. (law) act of charging with a crime. [L. defero, delatum, to bring a report against, to inform-de, intensive, and fero, to bear.]
- Delay, de-lā', v.t. to put off to another time: to defer: to hinder or retard -v.i. to pause, linger, or put off time. -n. a putting off or deferring: a bingering : hinderance :- pr. p. delay'ing ; pa. p. delayed. [Fr. délai-L. dilatio, a putting off-differo, dilatum-dis, apart, and fero, to carry. See Defer.] [See Delete.]
- Deleble, del'e-bl, adj. that can be blotted out. Delectable, de-lekt'a-bl, adj., delightful: pleas-ing.-n. Delect'ableness.-adv. Delect'ably. [Fr.-L. delectabilis-delecto, to delight. See Delight.]

Delectation, de-lek-tā'shun, n. delight.

- Delegate, del'e-gāt, v.t. to send as a *legate* or representative : to intrust or commit to.-n. one who is delegated: a deputy or representative.— adj. delegated, deputed. [L. de, away, and lego, legatus, to send as ambassador. See Legate.] [gated.
- Delegation, del-e-gā'shun, n. the persons dele-Delegation, del-e-gā'shun, n. the persons dele-Delete, de-lēt', v.t. to blot out: to erase: to destroy.--n. Dele'tion. [L. deleo, deletum, to
- blot out.} Deleterious, del-e-teri-us, adj. tending to destroy life: hurtful or destructive: poisonous.—n. Delete'riousness. [Gr. dēlētērios, hurtful—
- déleomai, to hurt.] Delf, delf, n. a kind of earthenware made at Delft, in Holland.

- Deliberate, de-liber-at, v.t. to weigh well in one's mind.-v.i. to consider the reasons for and against: to reflect upon: to discuss. [L. delibero, deliberatum-de, intensive, and libro,
- to weigh-*libra*, a balance.] Deliberate, de-lib'er-at, *adj*. well considered: considering carefully: slow in determining.adv. Delib'erately. -n. Delib'erateness.
- Deliberation, de-lib-er-a'shun, n. the act of deliberating: mature reflection: calmness: coolness.
- Deliberative, de-lib'er-a-tiv, adj. proceeding or acting by deliberation. -adv. Delib'eratively.
- Delicacy, del'i-ka-si, n. state or quality of being delicate: anything delicate or dainty. [Fr. délicatesse-L. delicatus.]
- belicate, del'i-kät, adj. pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste : dainty : nicely discriminating or perceptive : of a fine, slight texture or constitution: tender, frail: requiring nice handling: refined in manners, gentle, polite, considerate. -n.pl. Del'icates, (B.) delicacies.-adv. Del'i-cately, in a delicate manner: (B.) luxuriously. -n. Del'icateness, state of being delicate: (B.) delicace luxure delicate advice advice the delicacy, luxury. [L. delicatus-deliciæ, allure-ments, luxury-delicio-de, intensive, and lacio, to entice.]
- Delicious, de-lish'us, *adj*. full of *delicacies* : highly pleasing to the senses : affording exquisite pleasure.—n. Deli'ciousness. [L. deli-ciosus—deliciæ.]
- Deliciously, de-lish'us-li, adv. in a delicious manner: (B.) luxuriously.
- Delight, de-līt', v.t. to please highly .-- v.i. to have or take great pleasure: to be greatly pleased .- n. a high degree of pleasure : extreme satisfaction: that which gives great pleasure. [O. E. delite; from O. Fr. deliter—L. delectare, intensive of delicio. See Delicate.] Delightful, de-lit/fool, Delight/some, -sum, adj., full of delight.—adv. Delight/fully.—n. De-lightfulness.
- Delineate, de-lin'e-at, v.t. to mark out with lines: to represent by a sketch or picture: to portray : to describe accurately in words. [L. delineo, delineatum-de, down, and linea, a line. See Line.]
- Delineation, de-lin-e-ā'shun, n. the act of deline-
- ating: a sketch, representation, or description. Delineator, de-lin'e-ā-tor, n. one who delineates.

**Delinquency**, de-ling'kwen-si, *n., failure* in or omission of duty : a fault : a crime.

- Delinquent, de-ling'kwent, adj., leaving one's duty: failing in duty.—n. one who fails in or leaves his duty: a transgressor: a criminal .adv. Delin'quently. [L. delinquens, -entis, pr.p. of delinquo-de, intensive, and linquo, to leave.]
- Deliquesce, del-i-kwes', v.i. to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, &c. [L. deliquesco, to melt away-de, intensive, and liquesco, to become fluid-liqueo, to be fluid.]
- Deliquescent, del-i-kwes'ent, adj., becoming liquid in the atmosphere.—n. Deliquesc'ence.
- Delirious, de-lir'i-us, adj. wandering in mind: light-headed : insane. - adv. Delir'iously .- n. Delir'iousness. [L. delirus, one that goes out of the furrow in ploughing-de, from, and lira, a furrow.]
- Delirium, de-lir'i-um, n. state of being delirious: strong excitement : wild enthusiasm .- Delirium Tremens, a name generally applied to delirium produced by excessive drinking, and marked by

convulsive or *trembling* symptoms. [L. delirium (see Delirious), and *tremens*, pr.p. of *tremo*, to tremble.] [cealed : retirement.

- Delitescence, del-i-tes'ens, n. state of being con-Delitescent, del-i-tes'ent, adj., lying hid or concealed (e.g. the germs of an infectious disease).
- [L. delitescens, pr.p. of delitesco-de, from, and latesco-lateo, to lie hid.] Deliver, de-liv'er, v.t. to liberate or set free from
- restraint or danger : to rescue from evil or fear : to give up, or part with : to communicate : to pronounce : to give forth, as a blow, &c. : to relieve a woman in childbirth.—n. Deliv'orer. [Fr. délivrer—L. de, from, and liberare, to set free—liber, free.]
- **Deliverance**, de-liv/er-ans, *n*. act of *delivering* or freeing : state of being delivered : freedom.
- **Delivery**, de-liv'er-i, *n*. the act of *delivering*: a giving up: the act or manner of speaking in public: the act of giving birth.

Dell. See Dale.

- **Delta**, del'ta, *n*. the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is  $\Delta$ ; a tract of land of like shape formed at the mouth of a river. [Gr., from Heb. *daleth*, a door (of a tent).]
- **Deltoid**, del'toid, *adj*. of the form of the Greek  $\Delta$ ; triangular. [Gr. *deltoeidēs*-*delta*, and *eidos*, form.]
- belude, de-lūd', v.t. to play or impose upon: to deceive: to cheat. [L. deludo, to play, make sport of-de, down, ludo, lusus, to play.]
- Deluge, del'uj, n. a great overflow of water: a flood, esp. that in the days of Noah.—v.t. to inundate: to overwhelm as with water. [Fr.— L. diluvium—diluo—dis, away, luo = lavo, to wash.]
- **Delusion**, de-lū'zhun, *n*. the act of *deluding*: the state of being deluded ; a false belief: error.
- Delusive, de-lā'siv, Delusory, de-lā'sor-i, adj., apt or tending to delude: deceptive.—adv. Delu'sively.—n. Delu'siveness.
- **Delve**, delv, *v.t.* to *dig* with a spade.—*n.* **Delv'er**. [A.S. *delfan*, to dig; conn. with **Dale**, **Dell**.]
- Demagnetise, de-mag'net-īz, v.t. to deprive of magnetic power. [L. de, priv., and Magnetise.]
- Demagogué, dem'a-gog, n. a leader of the people: a popular and factious orator. [Gr. demagogos — demos, the people, agogos, leading — ago, to [Domain.]

Demain, de-mān', Demesne, de-mēn', n. forms of Demand, de-mand', v.t. to claim: to ask ear-

- Demand, de-mand', v.t. to claim : to ask earnestly or authoritatively : to call for : to question.—n. the asking for what is due : an asking for with authority : a claim : earnest inquiry. [Fr.—L. demando, to give in charge—Low L. demando, to demand—de, from, and mando, to put into one's charge.] [demanded.
- **Demandable**, de-mand'a-bl, *adj*. that may be **Demandant**, de-mand'ant, *n*. one who demands : a plaintiff.
- **Demarcation, Demarkation**, de-mark-ä'shun, *n*. the act of *marking off* or setting bounds to : division : a fixed limit. [Fr. démarquer, to mark off-dé, off, and marquer, to mark. See Mark.]
- **Demean**, de-mēn', v.t. (with self) to conduct: to behave. [Fr. demener—de, intensive, and mener, to lead—Low L. minare, to drive cattle, L. minor, to threaten.]
- Demean, de-mēn', v.t. to make mean: to lower. [L. de, and Mean.]

Demeanour, de-mēn'ur, n. behaviour : bearing. Demented, de-ment'ed, adj., out of one's mind : deprived of reason. [L. demens, dementis, out of one's mind-de, from, and mens, the mind.]

- **Demerit**, de-mer'it, *n*. ill-desert : fault : crime. [L. de, want of, and Merit.]
- Demesne. See Domain.
- Demigod, dem'i-god, n., half a god: one whose nature is partly divine. [Fr. demi, half, and God.]
- Demisé, de-mīz, n., laying down—hence, a transferring : the death of a sovereign or a distinguished person : a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor.—v.t. to send down to a successor : to bequeath by will. [O. Fr. dénisé, pa.p. of démettre, to lay down—L. dimittere, to send away—L. dis, aside and mittere, missus, to send.]
- Demi-semiquaver, dem'i-sem'i-kwä-ver, n. (music) a note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver. [Fr. demi, half, and Semiquaver.]
- Demission, de-mish'un, n. a lowering or letting down: degradation: humiliation. [L. demissio.]
- Democracy, de-mokra-si, n. a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively. [Gr. dēmokratiadēmos, the people, and krateo, to rule-kratos, strength; akin to E. Hard.]
- Democrat, dem'o-krat, n. one who adheres to or promotes *democracy*. Democratic, dem-o-krat'ik, Democratical, dem-o-
- Démocratic, dem-o-krat'ik, Democratical, dem-okrat'i-kal, adj. relating to democracy.—adv. Democrat'ically.
  Demolish, de-mol'ish, v.t. to reduce to a shapetic demolish, v.t. to reduce to a shapetic demolish.
- **Demolish**, de-mol'ish, v.t. to reduce to a shapeless *heap*: to destroy, ruin. [Fr. *démolir*—L. *demolior*, to throw or pull down—*de*, down, and *molior*, to move, to hurl—*moles*, a heap.]
- **Demolition**, dem-o-lish'un, *n*. the act of pulling down : ruin : destruction.
- **Demon**, dē'mon, n. (myth.) a spirit holding a place between man and the gods: an evil spirit, a devil. [L. dæmon-Gr. daimon, a spirit, genius.]
- **Demoniac**, de-mo'ni-ak, **Demoniacal**, de-mo-nīak-al, *adj*. pertaining to or like *demons* or evil spirits : influenced by demons.—*adv*. **Demoni**/acally.
- **Demoniac**, de-mō'ni-ak, *n*. a human being possessed by a *demon* or evil spirit.
- Demonolatry, de-mon-ol'a-tri, n. the worship of demons. [Gr. daimon, and latreia, worship.]
- Demonologist, de-mon-ol'o-jist, n. a writer on demonology.
- Demonology, dē-mon-ol'o-ji, n. a discourse on demons and their agency.—adjs. Demonolog'io, Demonolog'ical. [Gr. daimôn, logos, a discourse.]
- Demonstrable, de-mon'strabl, adj. that may be demonstrated.—n. Demon'strableness.—adv. Demon'strably.
- **Demonstrate**, de-mon'strät, *v.t.* to sherv or point out clearly: to prove with certainty. [L. demonstro-de, intensive, and monstro, to shew. See Monster.]
- **Demonstration**, dem-on-stra'shun, *n*. a pointing out: proof beyond doubt: expression of the feelings by outward signs: show: a feigned movement of troops in war.
- Demonstrative, de-mon'stra-tiv, adj. making evident: proving with certainty: given to the manifestation of one's feelings.—adv. Demon'stratively.—n. Demon'strativeness.
- **Demonstrator**, dem'on-strā-tor, *n*. one who proves beyond doubt: one who teaches: (*anat*.) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts.

- Demoralisation, de-mor-al-i-zā'shun, n. act of demoralising: corruption or subversion of morals.
- Demoralise, de-mor'al-īz, v.t. to bring down or corrupt in morals: to lower the morale-that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence. [Fr. démoraliser-L. de, down, and Fr. morale, morals. See Moral.]
- Demotic, de-mot'ik, adj. pertaining to the people: popular. [Gr. demos, the people.] Demulcent, de-mul'sent, adj. soothing. [L. demulcens—de, and mulceo, to stroke, to soothe.]
- Demur, de-mur', v.i. to hesitate from uncertainty or before difficulty : to object :- pr.p. demurr'ing; pa.p. demurred'.-n. a stop: pause, hesi-tation. [Fr. demeurer-L. demoror, to loiter, linger-de, intensive, and moror, to delaymora, delay.]
- Demure, de-mür, adj. sober: staid: modest: affectedly modest: making a show of gravity.— adv. Demure'ly.—n. Demure'ness. [O. Fr. de (bons) murs, of good manners, Fr. mæurs-L. mores, manners.]
- Demurrage, de-mur'āj, n. an allowance made to the owner of a trading vessel for undue delay or detention in port.
- Demurrer, de-mur'er, n. one who demurs : (law) an exception by one party in a suit to the sufficiency in point of law of the case of the opposite
- party. Demy, de-mī', *n*. a size of paper  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches. [Fr. demi-L. dimidium, half-dis, through, and medius, the middle.]
- **Demy**, de-mī', *n*. a scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford. [Ety. same as above.]
- Den, den, n. the hollow lair of a wild beast : a cave : provin., a narrow valley. [A.S. denn, a cave, and denu, a valley.]
- Denary, den'ar-i, adj. containing ten.-n. the number ten. [L. denarius-deni, ten at a time -decem, ten.]
- Denationalise, de-nash'un-al-īz, v.t. to deprive of national rights. [L. de, priv. and Nationalise.]
- Denaturalise, de-nat'ū-ral-īz, v.t. to make unnatural: to deprive of acquired citizenship in a
- foreign country. [L. de, priv., and Naturalise.] Dendroid, den'droid, adj. having the form of a tree. [Gr. dendron, a tree, and eidos, form.]
- Dendrology, den-drol'o-ji, n. a treatise on trees : the natural history of trees. [Gr. dendron, and logos, a discourse.]
- Deniable, de-nī'a-bl, adj. that may be denied.
- Denial, de-nī'al, n. act of denying or saying no: contradiction : refusal : rejection.
- Denizen, den'i-zn, n. an inhabitant : one admitted to the rights of a citizen. -v.t. to make a denizen of, or admit to residence: to enfranchise: to provide with occupants. -n. Den'izenship. [O. Fr. deinzein-deinz, dens, Fr. dans, within-L. de intus, from within.
- Denominate, de-nom'in-at, v.t. to give a name to: to call : to designate. [L. de, and nomino, nominatum, to name-nomen, a name.]
- Denomination, de-nom-in-ā'shun, n. the act of naming: a name or title: a collection of individuals called by the same name : a sect.
- Denominational, de-nom-in-ā'shun-al, adj. belonging to a denomination or sect.
- Denominationalism, de-nom-in-ā'shun-al-izm, n. a denominational or class spirit or policy : devotion to the interests of a sect.
- Denominative, de-nom'in-āt-iv, adj. giving or having a title.-adv. Denom'inatively.

## Department

- Denominator, de-nom'in-āt-or, n. he who or that which gives a name: (arith.) the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which names the parts into which the integer is divided.
- Denote, de-not', v.t. to note or mark off: to indicate by a sign: to signify or mean: (log.) to indicate the objects comprehended in a class. -n. Denota'tion. [L. denoto-de, intensive, and noto, to mark-nota, a mark or sign. See Note.]
- Denouement, de-noo'mong, n. the unravelling of a plot or story: the issue, event, or outcome. [Fr. dénouer, to untie-de, priv., and nouer, to tie-L. nodus, a knot.]
- Denounce, de-nowns', v.t. to inform against or accuse publicly. [Fr. dénoncer-L. denuncio-de, intensive, and nuncio, to announce.]
- Denouncement, de-nowns'ment. Same as Denunciation.
- Dense, dens, adj., thick: close: compact.-adv. Dense'ly .- n. Dense'ness. [L. densus, thick.]
- Density, dens'i-ti, n. the quality of being dense: the proportion of mass to bulk or volume.
- Dent, dent, n. a small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer. -v.t. to make a mark by means of a blow. [A variety of Dint.]
- Dental, den'tal, adj. belonging to the teeth: produced by the aid of the teeth.—n. an articulation or letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth. See **Tooth**.]
- Dentate, den'tat, Dentated, den'tat-ed, adj., toothed: notched: set as with teeth.
- Denticle, den'ti-kl, n. a small tooth .- adj. Denticulate, den-tik'ū-lāt.-n. Denticula'tion. [L. denticulus, dim. of dens, a tooth.]
- Dentifrice, den'ti-fris, n. a substance used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth. [L. dentifricium, from dens, and frico, to rub.]
- Dentist, den'tist, n. one who cures diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth.
- Dentistry, den'tist-ri, n. the business of a dentist.
- **Dentition**, den-tish'un, *n*. the *cutting* or growing of *teeth*: the conformation or arrangement of the teeth. [L., from dentio, to cut teeth-dens.]
- Denudation, den-ū-dā'shun, n. a making nude or bare: (geol.) the wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action, whereby the underlying rocks are laid bare.
- Denude, de-nūd', v.t. to make nude or naked: to lay bare. [L. denudo-de, intensive, and nudo, to make naked—nudus, naked. Nude, Naked.] See
- Denunciate, de-nun'shi-āt. Same as Denounce.
- Denunciation, de-nun-shi-ā'shun or -si-ā'-, n. the act of *denouncing* : a threat. [nounces.
- Denunciator, de-nun'shi-ā-tor, n. one who de-Denunciatory, de-nun'shi-a-tor-i, adj. contain-ing a denunciation : threatening.
- Deny, de-nī', v.t. to gainsay or declare not to be bony, denn, v.r. to gamsay of dentifier not to be true: to reject: to discown:--pr.p. denying; pa.p. denied. [Fr. denier-L. de-nego-de, in-tensive, and nego, to say no. See Negation.] Deodorise, de-ödor-iz, v.f. to take the odour or smell from. [L. de, from, and root of Odour.] Deordideted.
- Deoxidate, de-oks'i-dāt, Deoxidise, de-oks'i-dīz, v.t. to take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxide.—n. Deoxida'tion. [L. de, from, and Oxidate, Oxidise.]
- Depart, de-pärt', v.i. to part from : to go away : to quit or leave : to die. [Fr. départir-L. de, from, and partier, to part, to divide. See Part.] Department, de-pärt'ment, n. that which is
- parted or separated : a part or portion : a sepa-

rate part of business or duty: a section of the administration : a division of a country, esp. of

- France.—*adj.* Department'al. Departure, de-pärt'ür, *n.* act of *departing*. a going away from a place : deviation : death.
- Depend, de-pend', v.i. to hang down or from: to be sustained by or connected with anything: to rest. [Fr. dépendre-L. dependeo-de, from, and pendeo, to hang.]
- Dependence, de-pend'ens, Dependency, de-pend'en-si, n. state of being dependent : connection : reliance: trust: that on which one depends: colony
- Dependent, de-pend'ent, n. one who depends on, relies on, or is sustained by another. [Fr.]
- Dependent, de-pendent, *adj., depending:* relying or resting on: subject to: subordinate.—*adv.* Depend'ently. [L.] Depict, de-pikt', *v.t.* to *picture* or *paint* care-fully: to make a likeness of: to describe
- minutely. [L. depingo, depictus-de, intensive, and pingo, to paint.]
- Depilatory, de-pil'a-tor-i, adj., taking hair off.-n. an application for taking off hair. [Fr.-L.
- depilo-de, off, and pilus, hair. See Pile.] Depletion, de-plē'shun, n. the lessening of the quantity of blood in the vessels. [L. depleo, See depletus-de, negative, and pleo, to fill. Fill, Full.]
- Deplorable, de-plor'a-bl, adj. lamentable: sad. -n. Deplor'ableness.—adv. Deplor'ably.
- Deplore, de-plor', v.t. to feel or express deep grief for : to lament -adv. Deplor'ingly. [Fr.
- -L. deploro-de, intensive, and ploro, to weep.] Deploy, de-ploy', v.t. to unfold: to open out or extend.-v.i. to open: to extend from column into line, as a body of troops. [Fr. deployerdes (= L. dis), apart, and ployer (= L. plico), to fold. Doublet of Display. See Ply.] Deplume, de-ploom', v.t. to take the plumes or
- feathers from.-n. Depluma'tion. [L. de, from, and pluma, a feather.]
- Depolarise, de-po'lar-īz, v.t. to deprive of polar-ity.-n. Depolarisa'tion. [L. de, from, and Polarise.]
- Depone, de-pon', v.t. to testify upon oath. [L. depono, to lay down-de, down, and pono, to place.
- **Deponent**, de-pô'nent, *adj.* (gram.) applied to verbs with a passive form that *lay down* or lose the passive signification. -n. one who gives evidence in a court of justice. [L., pr.p. of depono.]
- **Depopulate**, de-pop'ū-lāt, v.t. to deprive of population, to dispeople. v.i. to become dispeopled. -n. Depop'ulator. [L. depopulor, depopulatus -de, inten., and populor, to spread over a country, said of a hostile people (L. populus), hence to ravage, to destroy.]
- Depopulation, de-pop-ū-lā'shun, n. act of depopulating : havoc : destruction.
- Deport, de-port', v.t. to carry off: to transport : to exile: to behave. [L. deporto-de, away,
- and porto, portatus, to carry.] Deportation, de-port-a'shun, n, act of deporting: state of being deported or exiled : banishment.
- Deportment, de-port'ment, n. carriage: behaviour.

**Deposable**, de-poz'a-bl, adj. that may be *deposed*. **Deposal**, de-poz'al, n. act of *deposing*.

- Depose, de-poz', v.t. to put down from a throne or high station : to degrade. [Fr. déposer-de, and *poser*, to place—L. *pausare*, to pause; Low L., to place. See Pause, Pose.]
- Deposit, de-poz'it, v.t. to put or set down: to place :

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to lay up or past: to intrust. -n. that which is deposited or put down: (geol.) rocks produced by denudation or laying down of other formations: something intrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank: a pledge.—n. De-positor. [L. depositus, placed—depono, from de, and pono, to put or set down.]

- Depositary, de-poz'i-tar-i, n. a person with whom anything is deposited, or left for safe keeping: a guardian.
- Deposition, dep-o-zish'un, n. act of deposing : act of *deponing*: evidence given in a court of jus-tice: removal: act of *depositing*: what is depos-ited, sediment. [thing is *deposited*.
- Depository, de-poz'i-tor-i, n. a place where any-Depot, de-pô' or de'pô, n. a place of deposit : a
- storehouse; a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained : the headquarters of a regiment. [Fr. dépôt-L. depositum-depono. The n. Deposit is a doublet.]
- **Depravation**, dep-ra-va'shun, *n*. act of *deprav-*ing: state of being depraved: depravity.
- Deprave, de-präv', v.t. to make bad or worse: to corrupt. [Fr.-L. depravo-de, intensive, and
- pravus, crooked, bad.] Depraved, de-prāvd', adj. corrupt: abandoned. —adv. Deprav'edly.—n. Deprav'edness.
- Depravity, de-prav'i-ti, n. a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character: extreme wickedness: corruption.
- Deprecate, dep're-kat, v.t. to try to ward off by prayer: to desire earnestly the removal of: to regret deeply .- adv. Dep'recatingly. [L. deprecor, deprecatus—de, away, and precor, to pray. See Pray.] [evil: entreaty.
- Deprecation, dep-re-kā'shun, n. a praying against
- Deprecative, dep're-kā-tiv, Deprecatory, dep'rekā-tor-i, adj. tending to avert evil by prayer;
- having the form of prayer. Depreciate, de-pré'shi-āt, v.t. to lower the worti. of: to undervalue: to disparage. -v.i. to fall in value. [L. depretio, depretiatus-de, down, and pretium, price. See Price.]
- Depreciation, de-prē-shi-ā'shun, n. the falling of value : disparagement.
- Depreciative, de-pre'shi-ā-tiv, Depreciatory, depre'shi-a-tor-i, adj. tending to depreciate or lower.
- Depredate, dep're-dat, v.t. to plunder or prey upon: to rob: to lay waste: to devour. [L. deprædor, deprædatus-de, intensive, and prædor-præda, plunder. See Prey.]
- Depredation, dep-re-dā'shun, n. act of depre-
- dating or plundering : state of being depredated. Depredator, dep're-dā-tor, n. a plunderer, a robber.-adj. Dep'redatory.
- Depress, de-pres', v.t. to press down: to let down: to lower: to humble: to dispirit or cast a gloom over .- adv. Depress'ingly. [L. deprimo, depressus-de, down, and premo, to press.]
- Depression, de-presh'un, n. a falling in or sinking : a hollow : abasement : dejection.
- Depressive, de-pres'iv, adj. able or tending to depress. n. Depress'or.
- Deprivation, dep-ri-va'shun, n. act of depriving: state of being deprived : loss : bereavement.
- Deprive, de-priv', v.t. to take away from one his own: to take from: to dispossess: to bereave. [L. de, from, and privo, to deprive - privus, one's own.]
- Depth, depth, n., deepness : the measure of deepness down or inwards : a deep place : the sea : the middle, as depth of winter : abstruseness : ex-

tent of sagacity and penetration .- adi. Depth'less, having no depth. [See Deep.]

- Deputation, dep-ū-tā'shun, n. act of deputing : the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact business for another.
- **Depute**, de-pūt', v.t. to appoint or send, as a sub-stitute or agent: to send with a special commission. [Fr.-L. deputo, to cut off, Late L. to select.]
- Deputy, dep'ū-ti, n. one deputed or appointed to
- act for another: a delegate or representative. Derange, de-rānj, v.A. to put out of place or order: to disorder. [Fr. déranger-dé (L. dis), asunder, and ranger, to rank. See Range, Rank.]
- Derangement, de-ranj'ment, n. disorder : insanity.
- Derelict, der'e-likt, adj., entirely relinquished or forsaken: abandoned.—n. anything forsaken or abandoned. [L. derelinquo, derelictus-de, in-
- bereliction, der-e-lik'shun, *u.* act of *forsaking*: an entire forsaking: state of being abandoned.
- Deride, de-rīd', v.t. to laugh at: to mock.— n. Derid'er.—adv. Derid'ingly. [L. derideo de, intensive, and rideo, to laugh.]
- Derision, de-rizh'un, n. act of deriding: mockery : a laughing-stock. [sively.
- Derisive, de-rī'siv, adj. mocking.—adv. Deri'-Derivable, de-rīv'a-bl, adj. capable of being derived.-adv. Deriv'ably.
- **Derivation**, der-i-vā'shun, *n*. act of *deriving*: a drawing off or from: the tracing of a word to its original root : that which is derived.
- Derivative, de-riv'a-tiv, adj., derived, or taken from something else: not radical or original.— n. that which is derived: a word taken or formed from another word. - adv. Deriv'atively.
- Derive, de-riv', v.t. to draw from, as water from a river: to take or receive from a source or origin: to infer: (etym.) to trace a word to its root. [L. derivo-de, down from, and rivus, a river.] [the skin-derō, to flav ]
- Dorm, derm, n. the skin. [Gr. derma, dermatos, Dermal, derm'al, adj. pertaining to the skin: consisting of skin.
- **Dermatology**, der-ma-tol'o-ji, *n*. the branch of physiology which treats of the *skin*. [Gr. derma, and logos, a discourse.]
- **berogate**, dero-gāt, v.i. to lessen by taking away: to detract. [L. *derogo*, to repeal part of a law-de, down from, and *rogo*, to propose a See Abrogate.] law.
- Derogation, der-o-gā'shun, n. a taking from : detraction : depreciation.
- Derogatory, de-rog'a-tor-i, adj. detracting: injurious.-adv. Derog'atorily.-n. Derog'atoriness.
- Dervis, der'vis, Dervish, der'vish, n. among Mohammedans, a class of monks who profess extreme *poverty*, and lead an austere life. [Pers. derwêsch, poor.]
- **Descant**, des'kant, n. (*lit.*) a part song: a discourse or disquisition in several parts, or under several heads: a discourse. [O. Fr. descant-L. dis, apart, and cantus, a song-canto, to sing.] [comment.
- Descant, des-kant', v.i. to discourse at length : to **Descend**; de-send', v.i. to climb down: to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition: to
- fall upon or invade: to be derived. -v.t. to go down upon. [Fr. descendre-L. descendo-de, down, and scando, to climb.]
- Descendant, de-send'ant, n. one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor. [Fr.]

- Descendent, de-send'ent, adj., descending or going down : proceeding from an ancestor. [L.]
- Descendible, de-send'i-bl, adj. that may descend or be descended. Descension, de-sen'shun, n. act of descending:
- a falling or sinking. -adj. Descen'sional.
- Descent, de-sent', n. act of descending: motion or progress downward: slope: a falling upon or invasion: derivation from an ancestor.
- Describable, de-skrīb'a-bl, adj. capable of being described.
- Describe, de-skrīb', v.t. to trace out or delineate : to give an account of. [L. describo-de, down, and scribo, scriptus, to write.]
- Description, de-skrip'shun, n. act of describing: an account of anything in words: definition: sort, class, or kind.
- Descriptive, de-skrip'tiv, adj. containing description .- adv. Descrip'tively .- n. Descrip'tiveness.
- Desory, de-skrt', v.t. to discover by the eye: to espy:-pr.p. descry'ing; pa.p. descried'. [O. Fr. descrive for descrive-L. describo. It is a doublet of Describe.]
- Desecrate, des'e-krāt, v.t. to divert from a sacred purpose: to profane. [L. desecro-de, away from, and sacro, to make sacred-sacer, sacred.]
- Desecration, des-e-krā'shun, n. act of desecrat-
- ing: profanation. Desert, de-zert', n. the reward or punishment deserved : claim to reward : merit.
- **Desert**, de-zert', v.t. to leave: to forsake.—v.i. to run away: to quit a service, as the army, without permission. [L. desero, desertus-de,
- negative, and sero, to bind.] Desert, dez'ert, adj., deserted: forsaken: deso-late: uncultivated.—n. a desolate or barren place : a wilderness : a solitude.
- Deserter, de-zert'er, n. one who deserts or quits a service without permission.
- Desertion, de-zer'shun, n. act of deserling : state of being deserted.
- Deserve, de-zerv', v.t. to earn by service: to merit .- v.i. to be worthy of reward. [L. deservio-de, intensive, and servio, to serve.]
- Deservedly, de-zerv'ed-li, adv. according to desert: justly. [-adv. Deserv'ingly.
- Deserving, de-zerving, adj., worthy .- n. desert.
- Deshabille, des-a-bil', n. an undress: a careless toilet. [Fr. déshabillé, undressed-des, L. dis = un, not, and habiller, to dress.]
- Desiccant, de-sik'ant, Desiccative, de-sik'at-iv, adj., drying: having the power of drying .- n. an application that tends to dry up sores.
- Desiccate, de-sik'āt, v.t. to dry up.-v.i. to grow [L. desicco, to dry up-de, and siccus, dry.] drv.
- Desiccation, des-ik-ā'shun, n. the act of desiccat-
- ing: state of being desiccated. Desiderate, de-sid'er-ät, v.t. to long for or ear-nestly desire a thing: to want or miss. [L. desidero, desideratum—from root of Consider. A doublet of **Desire**.]
- Desideratum, de-sid-er-ā'tum, n. something de-sired or much wanted. -pl. Desiderata, desid-er-ā'ta. [L., pa.p. of desidero.]
- **Design**, de-sīn' or de-zīn', v.t. to mark out: to draw: to form a plan of: to contrive: to intend. -n. a drawing or sketch: a plan in outline: a plan or scheme formed in the mind: plot: intention.-adj. Design'able. [Fr.-L. designo -de, and signum, a mark.]
- Designate, des'ig-nat, v.t. to mark out so as to make known: to shew: to name .-- n. Des'ignator.

# Designation

- Designation, des-ig-nā'shun, n. a showing or pointing out : name : title.
- Designedly, de-sīn'ed-li, adv. by design : intentionally. [or patterns: a plotter.
- Designer, de-sin'er, n. one who furnishes designs
- Designing, de-sin'ing, *adj*: artful: scheming: de-ceitful.—*n*. the art of making designs or patterns. Desirable, de-zi<sup>\*</sup>a-bl, *adj*. worthy of *desire*: pleasing: agreeable.—*adv*. Desir'ably.—*n*. Desir'ableness.
- Desire, de-zīr', v.t. to long for the possession of : to wish for : to request, ask : (B.) to regret. -n. an earnest longing for : eagerness to obtain : a prayer or request : the object desired : lust. [Fr. désirer—L. desiderare. See Desiderate.]
- Desirous, de-zīr'us, adj. full of desire : anxious to obtain : eager.
- Desist, de-sist', v.i. to stop: to forbear. [L. desisto—ie, away, and sisto, to cause to stand.] Desk, desk, n. a sloping table for the use of writers
- or readers: a pulpit. [A.S. disc, a table, plate -L. discus. It is a variant of Dish and Disc.]
- **Desolate**, des'o-lāt, v.t. to make solitary: to deprive of inhabitants: to lay waste.—*adj*. solitary: destitute of inhabitants: laid waste.—*adv*. Des'olately.—n. Des'olatoness. [L. desolo, de-solatus—de, intensive, and solo, to make alone -solus, alone.] [a place desolated.
- Desolation, deso-lā/shun, n. waste: destruction: Desopair, de-spār', v.i. to be without hope: to de-spond.—n. want of hope: utter hopelessness: that which causes despair. - adv. Despair'ingly. [O. Fr. desperer and despoirer-L. despero-de,
- privative, and spero, to hope,] Despatch, de-spach', v.t. to send away hastily: to send out of the world: to put to death: to dispose of: to perform speedily.—n. a sending away in haste: dismissal: rapid performance: haste: that which is despatched, as a message. [O. Fr. despeecher, acc. to Littré, from Low L. dispedicare, to remove obstacles (pedica, a fet-ter), the opp. of *impedicare*. See Impeach.]
- Desperado, des-per-ā'do, n. a desperate fellow: one reckless of danger: a madman :- pl. Despera'does. [Sp. desesperado-L. desperatus.]
- Desperate, des'per-at, adj. in a state of despair: hopeless: beyond hope: fearless of danger: rash: furious.—adv. Des'perately.—n. Des'perateness. [disregard of danger : fury.
- Desperation, des-per-a'shun, n. state of despair: Desperation, des'pi-ka-bl, adj. deserving to be despised: contemptible: worthless.—n. Des'picableness.-adv. Des'picably.
- Despise, de-spit, an old form of Despite. Despise, de-spit, v.t. to look down upon with contempt: to scorn. [L. despicio-de, down, specio, to look.]
- Despite, de-spit', n. a looking down upon with contempt : violent malice or hatred, -prep. in spite of: notwithstanding. [Fr. dépit, O. Fr. despit -L. despectus-despicio.]
- Despiteful, de-spīt'fool, adj. full of despite or spite. adv. Despite'fully. n. Despite'fulness
- Despoil, de-spoil, v.t. to spoil completely: to strip: to bereave: to rob.-ns. Despoil'er, Despoila'tion. [O. Fr. despoilter-L. despoil-are-de, inten., and root of Spoil.]
  Despond, de-spond', v.i. to lose hope or courage: to despair.-adv. Despond'ingly. [L. de-sponden de, avour and scheden to runnies l.
- spondeo-de, away, and spondeo, to promise.]
- Despondence, de-spond'ens, Despondency, de-spond'en-si, n. state of being without hope: dejection.

- Despondent, de-spond'ent, adj., desponding: without courage or hope : sad. - adv. Despond'ently.
- ently. Despot, des'pot, n. one invested with absolute power: a tyrant. [Gr. des-potēs-des, origin un-known, and root pot, found in L. potis, able, Gr. posis, a husband, Sans. pati, lord.] Despotic, des-pot'ik, Despotical, des-pot'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or like a despot: having abso-lute power: tyrannical.-adv. Despot'ically. Despotism, des'pot-izn, n. absolute power. Despumate, des'pot-izn, n. absolute power.

- off in foam or scum. [L. despumo, despumatus
- -de, off, and spuma, foam.] Desquamation, des-kwa-ma'shun, n. a scaling off: the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales. [L. desquamo, desquamatus-de, off, and squama, a scale.]
- Dessert, dez-ert', n. fruits, confections, &c. served at the close of an entertainment after the rest has been taken away. [Fr.-desservir, to clear the table-pfx. des, away, and servir, to serve-L. servio.]
- Destemper, des-tem'per, Distemper, dis-tem'per, n. a coarse mode of painting, in which the colours are tempered or mixed in a watery glue, chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls. [Fr. détrempe-dé, L. dis, and tremper for temprer-L. temperare, to temper.]
- Destination, des-ti-na'shun, n. the purpose or end to which anything is *destined* or appointed: end: purpose: design: fate: place to which one is going. Destine, des'tin, v.t. to ordain or appoint to a
- certain use or state: to fix : to doom. [Fr.-L. destino-de, intensive, and root sta, in sto, stare, to stand, and allied to Gr. histano, his-tomi, to make to stand, E. Stand.]
- Destiny, des'ti-ni, n. the purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed :
- unavoidable fate : necessity. Destitute, des'ti-tūt, adj., left alone : forsaken : in want, needy. [L. destituo, destitutus—de,
- away, and statuo, to place.] Destitution, des-ti-tū'shun, n. state of being des-
- titute : poverty. Destroy, de-stroy', v.t. to unbuild or pull down : to overturn: to ruin: to put an end to :-pr.p. destroying ; pa.p. destroyed'. [O. Fr. de-struire (Fr. détruire)-L. destruo, destructum de, down, and strue, to build.]

- Destroyer, de-stroy'er, n. one who destroys. Destructible, de-struk'ti-bl, adj. liable to be destroyed .- n. Destructibil'ity.
- Destruction, de-struk'shun, n. act of destroying: overthrow: ruin: death.
- Destructive, de-struk'tiv, adj. causing destruction: mischievous: ruinous: deadly.—adv. Destruc'tively.—n. Destruc'tiveness.
- Desudation, des-ū-dā'shun, n. a violent sweat-ing: an eruption of small pimples on children.
- [L. de, intensive, and sudo, to sweat.] Desuetude, des'we-tūd, n., disuse ; discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice. [L. desuetudo
- -de, negative, and suesco, to become used.] Desultory, des'ul-tor-i, adj, jumping from one thing to another: without rational or logical connection: rambing: hasty: loose.—adv. Des'ultorily.—n. Des'ultoriness. [L. desul-torius—de, from, and salio, to jump.]
- Detach, de-tach', v.t. to untack or unfasten: to take from or separate: to withdraw. [Fr. dé-tacher-dé, from, and root of Attach.]
- Detachment, de-tach'ment, n. state of being

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separated : that which is detached, as a body of troops

- Detail, de-tal', v.t. to relate minutely: to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service. -n. (de'tail or de tail) a small part: a minute and particular account. [Fr. détailler-de, inten., and tailler, to cut. See Tailor, Tally.] Detain, de tan', v.t. to hold from or back: to stop: to keep. [Fr. détentr-L. detineo-de, from, and deneo, to hold.]
- Detainer, de-tan'er, n. one who detains: (law) the holding of what belongs to another.

- Detainment, de-tän-ment, n. Same as Detention. Detect, de-tekt', v.t. (lit.) to uncover—hence to discover: to find out. [L. de, neg., and tego, tectus, to cover.] tected.
- Detectable, de-tekt'a-bl, adj. that may be de-Detecter, Detector, de-tekt'er, -or, n. one who [hidden. detects.
- Detection, de-tek'shun, n. discovery of something Detective, de-tekt'iv, adj. employed in detecting .-
- n. a policeman employed secretly to detect crime. Detention, de-ten'shun, n. act of detaining: state of being detained : confinement : delay.
- Deter, de-ter', v.t. to frighten from : to hinder or prevent :- pr.p. deterr'ing ; pa.p. deterred'. [L. deterreo-de, from, and terreo, to frighten.]

Deterge, de-terj', v.t. to wipe off: to cleanse (as a wound). [L. detergeo, detersus-de, off, and tergeo, to wipe.] [-n. that which cleanses.

Detergent, de-terj'ent, adj., cleansing : purging. Deteriorate, de-te'ri-o-rat, v.t. to bring down or

- make worse.-v.i. to grow worse. [L. deterior, worse-obs. deter, lower-de, down; cf. in-ter-ior.] [growing worse.
- Deterioration, de-tē-ri-o-rā'shun, n. the state of Determinable, de-tēr'min-a-bl, adj. capable of
- being determined, decided on, or finished. Determinate, de-ter'min-āt, adj., determined or limited : fixed : decisive.—adv. Deter'minately.
- Determination, de-ter-min-ā'shun, n. that which is determined or resolved on : end : direction to
- a certain end : resolution : purpose : decision. Determinative, de-ter'min-ā-tiv, adj. that deter-
- mines, limits, or defines.
- Determine, de-ter'min, v.t. to put terms or bounds to: to limit: to fix or settle the form or character of : to influence : to put an end to : to resolve on : to define. [L. determino, deter-
- minatus-de, priv., and terminus, a boundary.] Determined, de-termind, adj. firm in purpose: fixed: resolute. -adv. Determinedly.
- Deterrent, de-ter'ent, adj. serving to deter .- n. anything that deters or prevents. [Deterge.] Detersion, de-ter'shun, n. act of cleansing. [See
- Detersive, de-ter'siv, n. Same as Detergent. Detest, de-test', v.t. to hate intensely. [L. d [L. detestor-de, intensive, and testor, to call to wit-
- ness, execrate—testis, a witness.] Detestable, de-test'a-bl. *adj.* worthy of being *detested* : extremely hateful : abominable.—*adv.* Detest'ably.—*n.* Detest'ableness.

Detestation, de-test-ā'shun, n. extreme hatred.

Dethrone, de-thron', v.t. to remove from a throne: to divest of royal authority. [L. de, from, and Throne.] [a throne: deposition.

Dethronement, de-thron'ment, n. removal from

Detonate, det'o-nāt, v.i. to explode. —v.t. to cause to explode. [L. detono-de, down, and tono, to thunder.]

Detonation, det-o-nā'shun, n. a sudden explosion.

Detour, de-toor', n. a winding : a circuitous way. [Fr. dé, for L. dis, asunder, and tour, a turning. See Turn.]

- Devious
- Detract, de-trakt', v.t. to take away from the credit or reputation of : to defame : to abuse.ns. Detract'er, Detract'or.--adv. Detract'-ingly. [L.-de, from, and trake, to draw.]

Detraction, de-trak'shun, n. depreciation : slander.

- Detractory, de-trakt'or-i, adj. tending to detract : derogatory.
- Detrain, de-tran', v.t. to take out of a railway train, as troops.
- Detriment, det ri-ment, n. a rubbing off or wear ing away: damage: loss. [L. detrimentumde, off, and tero, tritus, to rub.]
- Detrimental, det-ri-ment'al, adj. injurious.
- Detrition, de-trish'un, n. a wearing away. Detritus, de-trī'tus, n. a mass of substance gradually rubbed or worn off solid bodies-smaller than debris. [L.-de, off, and tero, tritus, to rub.]
- Detrude, de-trood', v.t. to thrust down. [L. de, down, and trudo, to thrust.]
- Detruncate, de-trung'kat, v.t. to cut off from the trunk : to lop off : to shorten. [L. de, off, and trunco, to lop-truncus, a trunk.] [off. Detruncation, de-trung-kā'shun, n. act of lopping
- Detrusion, de-troo'zhun, n. a thrusting down.
- Deuce, dus, n. a card or die with two spots. [Fr. deux, two-L. duo, two.]
- Deuce, Deuse, dūs, n. the evil one: the devil. [O. Fr. deus, O God-L. deus, God. 'It is merely a Norman oath vulgarised' (Skeat).]
- Deuterogamy, dū-ter-og'a-mi, n., second mar-riage, esp. of the clergy, after the death of the first wife. [Gr. deuteros, second, and gamos, marriage.]
- Deuteronomy, dū-ter-on'o-mi or du'ter-on-o-mi, n. the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the second giving of the law by Moses. [Gr. deuteros, second, and nomos, law.]
- Devastate, dev'as-tāt, v.t. to lay waste: to plunder. [L. de, intensive, and vasto, to lay waste.]
- Devastation, dev-as-ta'shun, n. act of devastaiing ; state of being devastated : waste : desolation
- Develop, de-vel'op, v.t. to unroll: to unfold: tc lay open by degrees.-v.i. to grow into: to open out :- pr.p. devel'oping ; pa.p. devel'oped. [Fr. développer, opp. of envelopper; both perh. from a Teut. root found in E. Lap, to wrap. See Lap, Envelope.]
- Development, de-vel'op-ment, n. a gradual un-
- folding : a gradual growth. Deviate, devi-at, v.i. to go from the way : to turn aside from a certain course : to err. [L. de, from, via, a way.]
- Deviation, de-vi-a'shun, n. a going out of the way : a turning aside : error.
- Device, de-vīs', n. that which is *devised* or de-signed : contrivance : power of devising : genius : (her.) the emblem borne upon a shield. [Fr. devise. See Devise.]
- Devil, dev'l, n. (lit.) the slanderer or accuser: Satan: any evil spirit: a very wicked person v.t. (cookery) to pepper excessively. [A.S. deofol, dioful-L. diabolus-Gr. diabolos, from diaballo, to throw across, to slander, from dia, across, and ballo, to throw.]

Devilish, devil-ish, adj. of or like the devil: excessively bad. - adv. Dev'ilishly. - n. Dev'ilishness. [extreme wickedness.

Devilry, dev'il-ri, n. conduct worthy of the devil: Devious, de'vi-us, adj. from or out of the way: erring.-adv. De'viously.-n. De'viousness. [See Deviate.]

#### Devise

- Devise, de-viz', v.t. to imagine : to scheme : to contrive: to give by will: to bequeath .- n. act of bequeathing : a will : property bequeathed by will. [Fr. deviser-Low L. divisa, a division of goods, a bound or mark of division, a mark, a device-L. divido, divisus, to divide.] [trives.
- Deviser, de-vīz'er, n. one who devises or con-Devisor, de-vīz'or, n. one who devises or be-
- queaths by will. Devoid, de-void', adj., quite void : destitute : free from. [L. de, intensive, and Void.]
- Devoir, dev-wawr', n. what is due, duty : service : an act of civility. [Fr.-L. debeo, to owe.] Devolution, dev-o-lu'shun, n. a passing from one
- person to another. [See Devolve.]
- Devolve, de-volv', v.t. to roll down : to hand down : to deliver over. - v.i. to roll down : to fall or pass over. [L. de, down, volvo, volutus, to roll.
- Devonian, de-vo'ni-an, adj. noting a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, originally called Old Red Sandstone.
- Devote, de-vot', v.t. to vow : to set apart or dedicate by solemn act: to doom: to give up wholly. [L. devoveo, devotus-de, away, and voveo, to vow.]
- Dovoted, de-vot'ed, adj. given up to, as by a vow : strongly attached : zealous.-adv. Devot'edly. -n. Devot'edness.
- Devotee, dev-o-te', n. one wholly or superstitiously devoted, esp. to religion : a bigot.
- Devotion, de-vo'shun, n. consecration : giving up of the mind to the worship of God: piety: prayer : strong affection or attachment : ardour.
- Devotional, de-vo'shun-al, adj. pertaining or suitable to devotion .- adv. Devo'tionally.
- Devour, de-vowr', v.t. to swallow greedily : to eat up: to consume or waste with violence or wan-tonness: to destroy.—n. Devour'er. [Fr. dé-vorer-L. devoro-de, intensive, and voro, to swallow. See Voracious.]
- Devout, de-vowt, adj. given up to religious thoughts and exercises: pious: solemn.—adv. Devout/19.—n. Devout/ness. [Fr. devot—L. devotus. See Devote.]
- Dew, du, n., moisture deposited from the air in minute specks upon the surface of objects .--v.t. to wet with dew: to moisten.-n. Dew'drop.
- [A.S. deaw, akin to Ice.  $d\ddot{v}gg$ , Ger. thau, dew.] Dewlap,  $d\ddot{u}'$ lap, n. the loose flesh about the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.
- Dewpoint, du'point, n. the point or temperature at which dew begins to form. Dewy, dū'i, adj. like dew: moist with dew.
- Dexter, deks'ter, adj. on the right-hand side: right. [L. dexter; Gr. dexios, Sans. dakshina,
- on the right, on the south.] Dexterity, deks-ter'i-ti, *n., right-handedness*: cleverness: readiness and skill: adroitness.
- Dexterous, deks'ter-us, adj., right-handed: adroit: subtle.—adv. Dex'terously.—n. Dex'terousness.

Dextral, deks'tral, adj., right, as opposed to left.

- Dey, dā, n. a governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. dái, orig. a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief of the Janizaries, often promoted to the above post.]
- Diabetes, dī-a-bē'tēz, n. a disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine. [Gr.,

from dia, through, and baind, to go.] Diabetic, di-a-bet'ik, adj. pertaining to diabetes. Diabolic, di-a-bet'ik, Diabolical, di-a-bol'k-al, adj., devilish.-adv. Diabol'ically. [L.-Gr. diabolikos, from diabolos, the devil. See Devil.]

#### Diamagnetic

Diaconal, dī-ak'o-nal, adj. pertaining to a deacon. Diaconate, dī-ak'o-nāt, n. the office of a deucon. Diacritic, dī-a-krit'ik, Diacritical, dī-a-krit'ik-al,

- adj., distinguishing between. [Gr.-dia, be-tween, and krino, to distinguish. See Critic.]
- Diadem, di'a-dem, n. a band or fillet worn round the head as a badge of royalty: a crown: royalty. [Gr. diadēma—dia, round, and deō, to bind. ]
- Diademed, dī'a-demd, adj. wearing a diadem.
- Diæresis, Dieresis, dī-ēr'e-sis, n. a mark (...) placed over one of two vowels to shew that each is to be pronounced separately, as in *aërial.* -pl. Diær'eses, Dier'eses. [Gr.-dia, apart,
- and haireo, to take.] Diagnosis, dī-ag-nō'sis, n. the distinguishing a disease by means of its symptoms : a brief description :- pl. Diagno'ses. [Gr.-dia, between, and ginosko, to know.]
- Diagnostic, dī-ag-nos'tik, adj., distinguishing; characteristic.—n. that by which anything is known : a symptom.
- Diagonal, dī-ag'o-nal, adj., through the corners, or from angle to an opposite angle of a four or many sided figure. -n. a straight line so drawn. - adv. Diag'onally. [L. diagonalis, from Gr. diagonios-dia, through, and gonia, a corner.]
- Diagram, dī'a-gram, n. a figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement.-adj. Diagrammat'ic. [Gr. diagramma-dia, round, and grapho, to write, delineate.]
- Diagraph, dī'a-graf, n. an instrument used in perspective drawing.
- Dial, dī'al, n. an instrument for shewing the time of day by the sun's shadow : the face of a watch or clock. [Low L. dialis, daily-L. dies, a day.]
- Dialect, dī'a-lekt, n. a variety or form of a language peculiar to a district. [Gr. dialektos, speech, manner of speech, peculiarity of speech -*dia*, between, and *lego*, to choose, to speak.]
- Dialectic, dī-a-lek'tik, Dialectical, dī-a-lek'tik-al, adj. pertaining to *dialect* or to discourse : per-taining to *dialectics* : logical.—n. same as Dia-lectics.—adv. Dialec'tically. [Gr. *dialektikas*.]
- Dialectician, dī-a-lek-tish'an, n. one skilled in dialectics, a logician.
- Dialectics, dī-a-lek'tiks, *n.pl.* art of *discussing*: that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. [Gr. dialektike (techne, art, being understood), art of discussing by questioning, logic.]
- Dialist, dī'al-ist, n. a maker of dials : one skilled in dialling.—Dialling, dī'al-ing, n. the art of constructing dials. [of, a dialogue.
- Dialogist, dī-al'o-jist, n. a speaker in, or writer
- Dialogistic, dī-al-o-jist'ik, Dialogistical, dī-al-o-
- jist'ik-al, *adj*. in the form of a *dialogue*. Dialogue, dī'a-log, n., *conversation between* two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary [Fr.-L. dialogus-Gr. dialogos, a nature. conversation-dialegomai, to discourse. See Dialect.]
- Dialysis, dī-al'i-sis, n. (chem.) the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition : diæresis :- pl. Dialyses, dī-al'i-sēz.—adj. Dialyt'ic. [Gr. dialysis—dia, asunder, and lyō, to loose.]
- Diamagnetic, dī-a-mag-net'ik, adj., cross-magnetic: applied to any substance, such as a rod of bismuth or glass, which, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, arranges itself across the line joining the poles (a rod of iron or of sealing-wax so held arranges itself parallel to the line joining the poles, and is said to

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

# Diameter

be paramagnetic). [Gr. dia, through, across, and *magnētis*, a magnet.]

Diameter, dī-am'e-ter, n. the measure through or across: a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference. [Gr. diametros dia, through, and metrein, to measure.]

Diametrical, dī-a-met'rik-al, *adj*. in the direction of a diameter : direct.—*adv*. Diamet'rically.

- Diamond, dī'a-mond, n. the most valuable of all gems and the hardest of all substances: a foursided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles: one of the smallest kinds of English printing type. [Fr. diamant, a corr. of Gr. adamas, adamantos, adamant. See Adamant ; also Daunt and Tame.]
- Diapason, dī-a-pā'zon, n. a whole octave: the concord of the first and last notes of the scale. [Gr. dia, through, and pason, genitive pl. of pas, all-part of the Gr. phrase, dia pason chor-don symphonia, concord through all the notes.]
- Diaper, dī'a-per, n. linen cloth woven in figures, used for towels, &c.-v.t. to variegate with figures, as diaper. [Fr. diapré, O. Fr. diaspre; from root of Jasper.]

Diaphaneity, dī-a-fa-nē'i-ti, n. quality of being diaphanous: power of transmitting light.

Diaphanous, dī-af'a-nus, adj., shining or appearing through, transparent : clear.-adv. Diaph'anously. [Gr. diaphanes-dia, through, and

phainō, to shew, shine. See **Phantom**.] **Diaphoretic**, dī-a-fo-ret'ik, *adj*. promoting per-spiration.—*n*, a medicine that increases perspiration. [Gr. diaphoreo, to carry off-dia, through, and phero, to bear.]

- Diaphragm, di'a-fram, n. a thin partition or dividing membrane: the muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen; called also the midriff. [Gr. diaphragma-dia, across, phragnymi, to fence.]
- Diaphragmatic, dī-a-frag-mat'ik, adj. pertaining to the diaphragm.
- Diarist, dī'a-rist, n. one who keeps a diary.
- Diarrhœa, dī-a-rē'a, n. a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr. diarrhoia-dia, through, and rheo, to flow.]

Diarrhætic, dī-a-ret'ik, adj. producing diarrhæa. Diary, dī'a-ri, n. a daily record : a journal. [L.

- diarium, from dies, a day. See Dial.] Diastole, dī-as'to-lē, n., dilation of the heart, auricles, and arteries ; opposed to Systole or contraction of the same : the making a short syllable long. [Gr. diastole-dia, asunder, and stello, to place.]
- Diathermal, dī-a-ther'mal, adj. letting heat through, permeable by radiating heat. [Gr. dia, through, and therme, heat.
- Diatonic, dī-a-ton'ik, adj. proceeding by tones, as the natural scale in music -adv. Diaton'ically. [Gr., from dia, through, and tonos, tone.]
- Diatribe, dī'a-trīb, n. a continued discourse or disputation: an invective harangue. [Gr. diatribē, a wearing away of time ; a discussion-dia, through, and tribē, to rub.] Dibber, diber, Dibble, dib'l, n. a pointed tool
- used for dabbing or pricking holes to put seed or plants in.
- Dibble, dib'l, v.t. to plant with a dibble.-v.i. to make holes: to dip as in angling. [Freq. of dib, a form of Dip.]
- Dice, pl. of Die, for gaming.

Dicephalous, dī-sef'a-lus, adj., two-headed. [Gr. dikephalos-dis, two, and kephale, a head.] Dichotomy, dī-kot'o-mi, n. a division into two parts .- adj. Dichot'omous. [Gr., from dicha,

- in two, and *temno*, to cut.] Dickey, Dicky, dik'i, *n*. a seat behind a carriage. [Ety. dub.]
- Dicotyledon, dī-kot-i-lē'don, n. a plant having two seed-lobes. [Gr. dis, two, and Cotyledon.]
   Dicotyledonous, dī-kot-i-lē'don-us, adj. having
- two cotyledons or seed-lobes.
- Dictate, dik'tat, v.t. to tell another what to say or write : to communicate with authority : to point out: to command. -n. an order, rule, or direction : impulse. [L. dicto, dictatus, freq. of dico, to say, to speak.] [dictating. Dictation, dik-tā'shun, n. act, art, or practice of
- Dictator, dik-ta'tor, n. one invested for a time with absolute authority.
- Dictatorial, dik-ta-tō'ri-al, adj. like a dictator: absolute : authoritative.—adv. Dictato'rially.
- Dictatorship, dik-tā'tor-ship, n. the office of a dictator: term of a dictator's office.
- Diction, dik'shun, n. a saying or speaking : manner of speaking or expression : choice of words : style. [L. dictio, from dico, dictus, to say ; akin to Gr. deiknymi, to shew.]
- Dictionary, dik'shun-ari, *n*. a book containing the *words* of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, &c. : a work containing in-formation on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [Fr. dictionnaire.]
- Dictum, dik'tum, n., something said: a saying: an authoritative saying :- pl. Dio'ta. [L.] Did, did-past tense of Do.
- Didactic, di-dak'tik, Didactical, di-dak'tik-al, adj. fitted or intended to teach: instructive: preceptive.-adv. Didac'tically. [Gr. didakti $kos = didask\bar{o}$ , for di = dak = sko, to teach; akin to L. doc = eo, to teach, disc = o, to learn.]
- Didapper, did'ap-er, n. a water-bird that is constantly *dipping* or diving under water, also called the *dabchick* (orig. *dapchick*). [A compound of *dive* and *dapper* (which is a variant of dipper). See Dip and Dive.]
- Die, dī, v.i. to lose life : to perish : to wither : to languish: to become insensible : -pr.f. dying ; pa.t. and pa.p. died (dfd). [From a Scand: root seen in Ice. dey/a, Dan. da, Scot. dec, akin to O. Ger. towan, whence Ger. todt. The A.S.
- word is steerfan, whence our starve.] Die, dt, n. a small cube used in gaming by being throun from a box: any small cubical body: hazard:-pl. Dice, dis. [Fr. dé, det, Prov. dat, It. dado, from Low L. dadus=L. datus, given or cast (*talus*, a piece of bone used in play, being understood). Doublets, Dado, Date.]
- Die, dī, *n*. a stamp for impressing coin, &c.: the cubical part of a pedestal :-*pl*. Dies, dīz.
- Diet, di'et, n. mode of living with especial reference to food : food prescribed by a physician : allowance of provision -v.t. to furnish with food -v.t. to eat: to take food according to rule. [Fr. didte, Low L. diæta-Gr. diatta mode of living, diet.]
- Diet, diet, n. an assembly of princes and dele-gates, the chief national council in several countries in Europe. [Low L. diata-Gr. diaita; or acc. to Littré, from L. dies, a (set) day, with which usuage cf. Ger. tag, a day, reichstag.]
- Dietary, di'et-ar-i, adj. pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—n. course of diet: allowance of food, especially in large institutions.
- Dietetic, dī-et-et'ik, Dietetical, dī-et-et'ik-al, adj. pertaining to diet .- n. Dietet'ics, rules for regulating diet. - adv. Dietet'ically. [Fr. regulating diet.--adv. Dietet diététique, from Gr. diaitetikos.

### Dilatory

### Differ

- Differ, dif'er, v.i. to disagree: to strive: to be unlike, distinct, or various: -pr.p. diff'ering; pa.p. diff'ered. [L. differo-dif(=dis), apart, fero, to bear. See Bear, to carry.]
  Difference, dif'er-ens, n. the quality distinguishing one thing from another: a contention or in the distinguishing dist
- guarrel: the point in dispute: the excess of one quantity or number over another.
- Different, dif'er-ent, adj. distinct : separate : un-like : not the same. adv. Diff'erently. [Fr.-L. differens, differentis, pr.p. of differo.]
- Differential, dif-er-en'shal, adj. creating a dif*ference*: (*math.*) pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small.
- Difficult, dificults, adj. not easy: hard to be done: requiring labour and pains: hard to please: not easily persuaded.—adv. Diff'in cultly. [L. difficilis—dif(=dis), negative, and facilis, easy.
- Difficulty, dif'i-kul-ti, n. laboriousness : obstacle : objection: that which cannot be easily under-stood or believed: embarrassment of affairs. [Fr. difficulté-L. difficultas = difficilitas. See Difficult.]
- Diffidence, dif'i-dens, n. want of confidence : want
- of self-reliance : modesty: bashfulness. [L.] Diffident, dit'i-dent, adj., wanting faith in : dis-trustful of one's self : modest : bashful.-adv.
- Diffidently. [L. pr.p. of *alfildo*, to distrust-di/(= dis), negative, *fido*, to trust-*fides*, faith.] Diffuse, dif-z', *v. t. to pour out all around:* to send out in all directions: to scatter: to circulate: to publish .- n. Diffus'er. [L. diffundo, diffusus-dif(=dis), asunder, fundo, to pour out.]
- Diffuse, dif-us', adj., diffused: widely spread: wordy: not concise.—adv. Diffuse'ly.—n. Diffuse'ness.
- Diffused, dif-ūzd', pa.p. and adj., spread widely: loose.—adv. Diffus'edly.—n. Diffus'edness. Diffusible, difūz'i-bl, adj. that may be diffused.—

n. Diffusibil'ity. [abroad : extension.

- **Diffusion**, dif- $\bar{u}$ 'zhun, *n*. a spreading or scattering Diffusive, dif-ūs'iv, adj. extending: spreading widely.—adv. Diffus'ivəly.—n. Diffus'iveness.
- Dig, dig, v.t. to turn up the earth : to cultivate big, alg, v.r. to turn up the earth to children with a spade :-pr.p. digging; pat. and pa.p. dug, (B.) digged.-m. Digg'er. [A.S. dician -dic, a ditch. See Dike, Ditch.]
   Digastric, di-gas'trik, adj., double-bellied, onfleshy at each end, applied to one of the muscles of the lower jaw. [Gr. di, double, gaster, the belly.]
- Digest, di-jest', v.t. to dissolve food in the stomach: to soften by heat and moisture: to distribute and arrange : to prepare or classify in the mind: to think over. -v.i. to be dissolved in the stomach: to be softened by heat and moisture.-n. Digest'er. [L. digero, digestus, to carry asunder, or dissolve-di (= dis), asunder, and gero, to bear.]
- Digest,  $d\bar{i}$  jest, *n*. a body of laws collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws. [L. digesta, neut. pl. of digestus, pa.p. of
- digero, to carry apart, to arrange.] Digestible, di-jest'i-bl, adj. that may be digested. -n. Digestibil'ity.
- **Digestion**, di-jest'yun, *n*. the *dissolving* of the food in the stomach : orderly arrangement : exposing to slow heat, &c. [L. digestio.]

- Digestive, di-jest'iv, adj. promoting digestion. Dight, dīt, adj. disposed, adorned. [A.S. dihtan, to arrange, prescribe, from L. *dictare*, to dictate, whence Ger. *dichten*, to write poetry.]
- Digit, dij'it, n. (lit.) a finger: a finger's breadth

or \$ inch: from the habit of counting on the fingers, any one of the nine figures: the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [L. digitus, a finger or toe, akin to Gr. daktylos; acc. to Curtius, from the root dek, seen in Gr. dechomai, to receive.]

- Digital, dij'it-al, adj. pertaining to the fingers. [L. digitalis-digitus.]
- Digitate, diji-tāt, Digitated, diji-tāt-ed, adj. consisting of several *finger-like* sections.—n. Digitation. [L. digitatus, having fingers digitus.]
- Digitigrade, dij'i-ti-grād, *adj.*, *walking* on the *toes.*—n. an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion. [L. digitus, and gradior, to step, to walk.]

Dignified, dig'ni-fid, adj. marked with dignity: exalted : noble : grave.

- Dignify, dig'ni-fī, v.t. to invest with honour: to exalt:-pr.p. dig'nifying; pa.p. dig'nified. [Low L. dignifico-dignus, worthy, facio, to make.]
- Dignitary, dig'ni-tar-i, n. one in a dignified position: one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above a priest or canon. [Fr. dignitaire-L. dignitas.]
- Dignity, dig'ni-ti, n. the state of being worthy or dignified : elevation of mind or character : grandeur of mien : elevation in rank, place, &c. : degree of excellence : preferment : high office. [Fr. dignité-L. dignitas-dignus, worthy; akin to Decent, Decorous.]
- Digraph, di'graf, n. two letters expressing but one sound, as ph in digraph. [Gr. di, twice, graphē, a mark, a character-grapho, to write.]
- Digress, di-gres', v.i. to step aside or go from the main subject: to introduce irrelevant matter. [L. digredior, digressus-di, aside, gradior, to step. See Grade.]
- Digression, di-gresh'un, n. a going from the main point : a part of a discourse not upon the main subject.
- Digressional, di-gresh'un-al, Digressive, di-gres'iv, adj. departing from the main subject.adv. Digress'ively.
- Dike, dik, n. a trench or the earth dug out and thrown up : a ditch : a mound raised to prevent inundation : (geol.) a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks .- v.t. to surround with a dike or bank. [A.S. dic ; Dut. dijk, Ger. teich, a pond; Gr. teichos, a wall or rampart; akin to Dough. See Dig; also Ditch.
- Dilacerate, di-las'er-āt, v.t. to rend or tear asun-der.—n. Dilac'eration. [L.—di, asunder, and Lacerate.]
- Dilapidate, di-lap'i-dät, v.t. to pull stone from stone : to lay waste : to suffer to go to ruin .n. Dilap'idator. [L. dilapido-di, asunder, lapis, lapidis, a stone.] Dilapidation, di-lap-i-da'shun, n. the state of
- ruin: impairing of church property by an incumbent.
- Dilatable, di-lāt'a-bl, *adj*. that may be *dilated* or expanded.—*n*. Dilatabil'ity.
- Dilatation, all-a-tā'shun, Dilation, di-lā'shun, n. expansion.
- Dilate, di-lat', v.t. to spread out in all directions : to enlarge: the opp. of **Contract.**-v.i. to widen: to swell out: to speak at length.-n.Dilat'er. [L. dilatus (used as pa.p. of differo), from di (= dis, apart), and latus = tlatus (Gr.  $tl\bar{c}tos$ , borne, suffered), from root of tollo. See Tolerate.
- Dilatory, dil'a-tor-i, adj. slow : given to procrastination : loitering : tending to delay .- adv.

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

### Dilemma

Dil'atorily .- n. Dil'atoriness. [L. dilatorius, extending or putting off (time). See Dilate.]

- Dilemma, di-lem'a, n. an argument in which the opponent is caught between two difficulties: a state of matters in which it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. [L.-Gr. dilemma -di, twice, double, *lēmma*, anything received -lambanō, to take, to seize.]
- Dilettante, dil-et-an'te, n. one who loves the fine arts, but in a superficial way and without serious purpose :- pl. Dilettan'ti (-tē).-n. Dilettan'teism. [It., pr.p. of dilettare, to take delight in-L. delectare, to delight.]
- Diligence, dil'i-jens, n. steady application: industry: a French stage-coach.
- Diligent, dil'i-jent, adj. steady and earnest in application: industrious.—adv. Dil'igently. [Fr.—pr.p. of L. diligo, to choose, to love.]
- Dill, dil, n. a plant, the seeds of which are used in medicine. [A.S. *dile*; Ger. and Sw. *dill.*]
- Diluent, dil'ū-ent, adj., diluting .- n. that which dilutes.
- Dilute, di-lūt', v.t. to make thinner or more liquid to diminish the strength, flavour, &c. of, by mixing, esp. with water.—*adj*. diminished in strength by mixing with water.—*n*. Dilu'tion. [L. *diluto*. *diluturs*—*di*, away from, *luo*, to wash.] Diluvial, di-lū'vi-al, Diluvian, di-lū'vi-an, *adj*.
- pertaining to a flood, esp. that in the time of Noah : caused by a deluge.
- Diluvialist, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n*. one who explains geological phenomena by *The Flood*. Diluvium, di-lū'vi-um, *n*. an inundation or flood :
- (geol.) a deposit of sand, gravel, &c. made by the former action of the sea. [L. diluviumdiluo. See Deluge.]
- Dim, dim, adj. not bright or distinct: obscure: mysterious : not seeing clearly. -adj. Dimm'ish, somewhat dim.-adv. Dim'ly.-n. Dim'ness. [A.S. dim ; akin to Ice. dimmr, dark, and Ger. dämmerung, twilight.] Dim, dim, v.t. to make dark : to obscure :- pr.p.
- dimm'ing; pa.p. dimmed'.
- Dime, dīm, n. the tenth part of an American dollar. [Fr., orig. disme, from L. decima (pars, a part, being understood), a tenth part.] Dimension, di-men'shun, n. usually in pl., mea-
- sure in length, breadth, and thickness: extent: size. [Fr.-L. dimensio-dimensior, and -di (= dis), apart, metior, to measure.] [Fr.-L. dimensio-dimetior, dimensus
- Dimoter, dim'e-ter, adj. containing two metres or measures.-n. a verse of two measures. [L.-Gr. dimetros-di, twice, metron, a measure.]
- Diminish, di-min'ish, v.t. to make less: to take a part from : to degrade. -v.i. to grow or appear less : to subside. -adj. Dimin'ishable. [Coined from L. di (= dis), apart, and E. Minish.]
- Diminuendo, di-min-ū-en'dō, adv. (lit.) to be diminished: (nus.) a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus >. [It.-L. diminu-endus, fut. p. pass. of diminuo, diminutus, to lessen.]
- Diminution, dim-i-nū'shun, n. a lessening: degradation.
- Diminutive, di-min'ū-tiv, adj. of a diminished size: small: contracted.-n. (gram.) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind .- adv. Dimin'utively .- n. Dimin'utiveness.
- Dimissory, dim'is-or-i or di-mis'-, adj., sending away or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction. [L. dimissorius-dimitto, dimissus.]

Dimity, dim'i-ti, n. a kind of stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [Through the L., from Gr. dimitos-di, twice, mitos, a thread.]

- Dimorphism, di-mor'fizm, n. (bot.) a state in which two forms of flower are produced by the same species: the property of crystallising in two forms. [Gr. di, twice, morphe, form.]
- Dimorphous, dī-mor'fus, adj. having the property of dimorphism.
- Dimple, dim'pl, n. a small hollow: a small natu-Trail depression on the face.  $-\pi$ . *i*. to form dimples.  $-\pi$ . *t*. to mark with dimples. [Dim. of dip, with inserted m. Another dim. is Dapple.]
- Dimply, dim'pli, adj. full of dimples.
- Din, din, n. a loud continued noise. -v.t. to strike with a continued or confused noise: to annoy with clamour: -pr.p. dinn'ing; pa.p. dinned. [A.S. dyne; akin to Ice. dynr, noise.]
- Dine, dīn, v.i. to take dinner.—v.t. to give a dinner to. [O. Fr. disner (Fr. diner)—Low L. disnare : perh. from decanare-L. de, intensive, and cano, to dine.]
- Ding, ding, v.t. to throw or dash violently: to urge or enforce. -v.i. to ring or sound. [E.; cf. Scot. ding, Ice. dengja, to hammer, Sw. dänga, to bang.]
- Dingdong, ding dong, n. the sound of bells ringing: monotony: sameness.
- Dingle, ding'gl, n. a little hollow: a narrow hollow between hills (= dimble or dimple, a little dip or depression). [See Dimple and Dip.]
- Dingle-dangle, ding'gl-dang'gl, adv. hanging loose: swinging backwards and forwards. [See under Dangle.]
- Dingo, ding'go, n. the native dog of Australia. Dingy, din'ji, adj. of a dim or dark colour : dull : soiled.—n. Din'giness. [Acc. to Skeat = dungy, i.e. dirty.]
- Dinner, din'er, n. the chief meal of the day: a feast. [O. Fr. disner. See Dine.] Dinornis, dī-nor'nis, n. a genus of large extinct
- birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand. [Gr. deinos, terrible, and ornis, a bird.]
- Dinotherium, dī-no-thē'ri-um, n. an extinct animal of huge size, with elephant-like tusks. [Gr. deinos, terrible, and therion, a beast.]
- left by a blow: force, power. [A.S. dynt, a blow; Scot. dunt, a blow with a dull sound, Ice. dyntr.]
- Diocesan, dī-cs'es-an or dī'o-sē-san, adj. pertaining to a *diocese.*—n. a bishop as regards his diocese.
- Diocese, dī'o-sēs, n. the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. dioikēsis—dioikeō, to keep house—di, for dia, sig. completeness, oikeō,
- to manage a household—*oikos*, a house.] Dicecious, dī-ēsh'i-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) having male flowers on one plant, and female on another. [Gr. di, twice, and oikos, a house.]
- Dioptric, dī-op'trik, Dioptrical, dī-op'trik-al, adj. pertaining to dioptrics. [Gr.—di, through, and root op-, which appears in opsomai, fut. of horao, to see.]
- Dioptrics, dī-op'triks, n.pl. the science of the properties of light in passing through different mediums.
- Diorama, dī-o-ra'ma, n. an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber.-adj. Dioram'ic. [Gr. di, through, lorao, to see.]
- Dip, dip, v.t. to dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment. -v.i. to sink : to enter slightly : to look cursorily: to incline downwards :- pr.p. dipp'ing ; pa.p. dipped' .- n. inclination downwards : a sloping. [A.S. dyppan; Dan. dyppe ;

Ger. taufen, to immerse; related to Deep and Dive.]

- Dipchick, dip'chik, n. Same as Dabchick.
- Dipetalous, dī-pet'a-lus, adj. having two petals.
- [Gr. di, twice, and Petal] Diphtheria, dif-thëri-a, n. a throat disease in which the air-passages become covered with a *leather-like* membrane.—*adj*. Diphtherit'ic. [Gr. diphthera, leather.]
- Diphthong, dif'thong or dip'thong, n., two vowelsounds pronounced as one syllable. [Fr. diphthongue-Gr. diphthongos, with two sounds-
- Gr. di, twice, phihongos, a sound.] Diphthongal, dif-thong'gal or dip-thong'gal, adj. relating to a diphthong .- adv. Diphthong'ally.
- Diploma, di-plo'ma, n. a writing conferring some honour or privilege. [L. diploma, from Gr. diploma, a letter folded double-diploos, double.]
- Diplomacy, di-plo'ma-si, n. the art of negotiation, esp. of treaties between states : political skill.
- Diplomat, di-plô'mat, n. a diplomatist. Diplomatic, dip-lô-mat'ik, Diplomatical, dip-lômat'ik-al, adj. pertaining to diplomacy: skilful in negotiation -adv. Diplomat'ically.
- Diplomatic, dip-lo-mat'ik, n. a minister at a foreign court. - pl. the science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, &c. [Fr. diplo-[Fr. diplo-[diplomacy. matique.]
- Diplomatist, di-plo'ma-tist, n. one skilled in Dipper, dip'er, n. a bird that finds its food by dipping or diving into streams or lakes.
- Dipsas, dip'sas, n. an Asiatic and American trecsnake whose bite is said to cause intense thirst. [Gr. dipsas-dipsos, thirst.]
- Dipsomania, dip-so-mā'ni-a, n. an insane or irresistible craving for alcoholic stimulants. [Gr. dipsa, thirst, and mania, madness.
- Dipteral, dip'ter-al, Dipterous, dip'ter-us, adj. having two wings. [Gr. di, twice, pteron, a wing.
- Diptoran, dip'ter-an, n. an insect having only two wings, as the house-fly .- pl. Dip'terans or Dip'tera.
- Diptych, dip'tik, n. a double-folding writing tablet: a register of bishops, saints, &c. [Gr. diptychos-di-, and ptysso, to fold.]
- Dire, dīr, adj. dreadful: calamitous in a high degree. [L. dirus, perhaps akin to Gr. deido, to fear.]
- Direct, di-rekt', adj. quite straight : straightforward: in the line of descent: outspoken: sincere .- w.t. to keep or lay quite straight: to point or aim straightly or correctly : to point out the proper course to: to guide: to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person. -adv. Direct'ly .- n. Direct'ness. [L. dirigo, directus-di, completely, and rego, to rule, to make straight.]
- Direction, di-rek'shun, n. aim at a certain point : the line or course in which anything moves: guidance: command: the body of persons who guide or manage a matter: the written name and residence of a person. [ency to direct.

Directive, di-rekt'iv, adj. having power or tend-

- Director, di-rekt'or, n. one who directs: a manager or governor: a counsellor: part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion. -fem. Direct'ress or Direct'rix.
- Directorate, di-rekt'or-āt, Directorship, di-rekt'or-ship, n. the office of. or a body of directors.
- Directorial, di-rek-to'ri-al, adj. pertaining to directors : giving direction.
- Directory, di-rekt'or-i, adj. containing directions: guiding .- n. a body of directions: a

guide : a book with the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place : a body of directors.

- Direfal, dir'fool, adj. old and poetic form. Same as Dire.-adv. Dire'fully.-n. Dire'fulness.
- Dirge, derj, n. a funeral song or hymn. [Contracted from dirige, the first word of a Latin funeral hymn, from dirigo, to direct.]
- Dirk, derk, n. a dagger or poniard. [Scot. durk; from the Celtic, as in Ir. duirc.]
- Dirt, dert, n., dung, excrement: any filthy sub-stance. [A.S. gedritan; Ice. drit, excrement.]
- Dirty, dert'i, adj. defiled with dirt: foul: filthy:
- Disability, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *w* want of power: want Disabile, dis-a-bil'*i*-ti, *make unable*: to deprive of power: to weaken: to disqualify. [L. dis, privative, and Able.]
- Disabuse, dis-ab-ūz', v.t. to free from abuse or mistake: to undeceive: to set right. [L. dis, privative, and Abuse.]
- Disadvantage, dis-ad-vant'aj, n. want of advantage: what is unfavourable to one's interest: loss : injury. [L. dis, and Advantage.]
- Disadvantageous, dis-ad-vant-ā'jus, adj. attended with disadvantage : unfavourable .- adv. Disadvanta'geously.
- Disaffect, dis-af-fekt', v.t. to take away the affection of: to make discontented or unfriendly :- pa.p. and adj. Disaffect'ed, ill-disposed, disloyal.-adv. Disaffect'edly.-n. Disaffect'edness. [L. dis, privative, and Affect.]
- Disaffection, dis-af-fek'shun, n. state of being disaffected : want of affection or friendliness : disloyalty : hostility : ill-will.
- Disaffirm, dis-af-ferm', v.t. to deny (what has been affirmed): to contradict. [L. dis, negative, and Affirm.]
- Disafforest, dis-af-for'est, v.t. to deprive of the privilege of forest laws. [L. dis, privative, and Low L. afforestare, to make into a forest. See Forest.]
- Disagree, dis-a-grē', v.i. to differ or be at vari-ance: to dissent. [L. dis, negative, and Agree.]
- Disagreeable, dis-a-gré'a-bl, adj. not agreeable : unpleasant : offensive. --adv. Disagree'ably.-n. Disagree'ableness.
- Disagreement, dis-a-gre'ment, n. want of agreement : difference : unsuitableness : dispute.
- Disallow, dis-al-low', v.t. not to allow : to refuse permission to: to deny the authority of: to
- reject. [L. dis, negative, and Allow.] Disallowable, dis-al-low'a-bl, adj. not allowable.
- Disallowance, dis-al-low'ans, n. refusal to permit.
- tensive, and Annul.]
- Disappear, dis-ap-pēr', v.i. to vanish from sight. [L. dis, negative, and Appear.]
- Disappearance, dis-ap-per'ans, n. a ceasing to
- appear: removal from sight. Disappoint, dis-ap-point', v.t. to deprive one of what he expected : to frustrate. [L. dis, negative, and Appoint.]
- Disappointment, dis-ap-point'ment, n. the defeat
- of one's hopes : miscarriage : frustration. Disapprobation, dis-ap-prob-ā'shun, Disapproval, dis-ap-proov'al, n. censure : dislike.
- Disapprove, dis-ap-proov', v.t. to give an unfav-ourable opinion of : to reject. --adv. Disapprov'ingly. [L. dis, negative, and Approve.]
- Disarm, diz-ärm', v.t. to deprive of arms: to render defenceless: to quell: to render harm-

less.-n. Disarm'ament. [L. dis, privative, and Arm.]

- Disarrange, dis-a-rānj', v.t. to undo the arrange-ment of: to disorder. -n. Disarrange'ment. [L. dis, privative, and Arrange.]
- Disarray, dis-a-ra', v.t. to break the array of: to throw into disorder : to strip of array or dress. -n. want of array or order : undress. [L. dis, privative, and Array.]
- Disassociate, dis-as-so'shi-at, v.t. to disconnect things associated. [L. dis, privative, and Associate.]
- Disaster, diz-as'ter, n. an adverse or unfortunate event: a misfortune: calamity. [Fr. désastre-des (=L. dis), negative, and astre, a star, (good) fortune-L. astrum, a star.]
- Disastrous, diz-as'trus, adj., ill-starred: unpropitious: unfortunate.-adv. Disas'trously.
- Disavow, dis-a-vow', v.t. to disclaim : to disown :
- to deny. [L. dis, negative, and Avow.] Disavowal, disa-vow'al, n. act of disavowing: rejection: denial.
- Disband, dis-band', v.t. to break up a band: to disperse .- v.i. to break up. [L. dis, privative, and Band.]
- Disbandment, dis-band'ment, n. act of disbanding.
- Disbar, dis-bar', v.t. to expel a barrister from the [L. dis, privative, and Bar.] bar.
- Disbelief, dis-be-lef, n. want of belief.
   Disbelieve, dis-be-lev', n.t. to refuse belief or credit to. [L. dis, neg., and Believe].
   Disbeliever, dis-be-lev'er, n. one who disbelieves.
   Disburden, dis-bur'dn, Disburthen, dis-bur'An, burden, dis-bur'dn, dis-bur'hen, dis-bur'An, dis-bur'hen, dis-bur'An, dis-bur'hen, dis-bur'An, dis-bur'hen, dis-
- v.t. to unburden or rid of a burden: to free.
- [L. dis, privative, and Burden.] Disburse, dis-burs', v.t. to take from the purse: to pay out. [O. Fr. deshourser-des (= L. dis),
- a part, and *bourse*, a purse.] Disbursement, dis-burs'ment, *n*. a paying out: that which is paid out.
- Disc, Disk, disk, n. the face of a round plate : the face of a celestial body. [A.S. disc-L. discus -Gr. diskos, a round plate, a quoit, from dikein, to cast. See Desk, Dish.]
- Discard, dis-kärd', v.t. to throw away, as useless, said of cards: to cast off: to discharge: to reject.
- [L. dis, away, and Card.] Discorn, diz-ern', v.t. to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding: to judge. [L. dis, thoroughly, and cerno, to sift, perceive.]
- Discerner, diz-ern'er, n. a person or thing that discerns
- Discernible, diz-ern'i-bl, adj. that may be per-ceived : distinguishable.-adv. Discern'ibly.
- Discernment, diz-ern'ment, n. power or faculty of discriminating : judgment. Discharge, dis-chärj', v.t. to free from a *charge* :
- to unload or remove the cargo: to set free: to acquit : to dismiss : to fire, as a gun : to let out or emit.-n. act of discharging : unloading : acquittance : dismissal : that which is discharged. -n. Discharg'er. [L. dis, priv., and Charge.]
- Disciple, dis-ī'pl, n. a learner: one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another : a follower. -n. Disci'pleship. [Fr.-L. discipu-lus, from disco, to learn; akin to doceo, to teach.]
- Disciplinable, dis'i-plin-a-bl, adj. capable of training or instruction. [forces rigid rule. Disciplinarian, dis-i-plin-ā'ri-an, n. one who en-
- Disciplinary, dis'i-plin-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or intended for discipline.
- Discipline, dis'i-plin, n., instruction: training, or mode of life in accordance with rules: subjec-

- tion to control : order : severe training : mortification : punishment. -v t. to subject to discipline : to train: to educate : to bring under control : to chastise. [L. disciplina, from discipulus.]
- Disclaim, dis-klam', v.t. to renounce claim to: to refuse to acknowledge: to reject. [L. dis, privative, and Claim.] [or renunciation.
- Disclaimer, dis-klām'er, n. a denial, disavowal, Disclose, dis-kloz', v.t. to unclose: to open: to
- lay open: to bring to light: to reveal. [L. dis, negative, and Close.] Disclosure, dis-klo'zhūr, n. act of disclosing: a
- bringing to light or revealing : that which is disclosed or revealed.
- Discoid, dis'koid, Discoidal, dis-koid'al, adj. hav-ing the form of a disc. [Gr. diskos, and eidos, form.]
- Discoloration, dis-kul-er-ā'shun, n. act of discolouring: state of being discoloured : stain.
- Discolour, dis-kul'er, v.t. to take away colour from : to change the natural colour of : to alter the appearance of. [L. dis, priv., and Colour.] Discomfit, dis-kum'fit, v.t. to disconcert, to balk :
- to defeat or rout :- pr.p. discom'fiting; pa.p. discom'fited. [O. Fr. desconfit, pa.p. of descon-fire-L. dis, sig. the opposite, and conficio, to prepare-con, thoroughly, facio, to make.

Discomfiture, dis-kum'fit-ūr, n. frustration, defeat.

- Disconfort, dis kumfurt, n. want of comfort: uneasiness: pain.-w.t. to deprive of comfort: to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve. [L. dis, privative, and Comfort.]
- Discommend, dis-kom-end', v.t. to blame. [L. dis, privative, and Commend.]
- Discommon, dis-kom'un, v.t. to deprive of the right of common. [L. dis, privative, and Common.]
- Discompose, dis-kom-poz', v.t. to deprive of composure: to disarrange, to disorder: to disturb. [L. dis, privative, and Compose.]
- Discomposure, dis-kom-po'zhūr, n. disorder: agitation.
- Disconcert, dis-kon-sert', z. t. to deprive of harmony or agreement: to disturb: to frustrate: to defeat. [L. dis, privative, and Concert.] Disconnect, dis-kon-ekt', v.t. to separate or dis-join.-n. Disconnection. [L. dis, privative,
- and Connect.
- Disconsolate, dis-kon'so-lat, adj. without consolation or comfort : hopeless : sad.-adv. Discon'solately .- n. Discon'solateness. [L. dis, privative, and consolor, consolatus, to console.]
- Discontent, dis-kon-tent', adj. not content: dissatisfied : uneasy .--- n. want of content : dissatisfaction : uneasiness. -v.t. to deprive of content : to make uneasy. [L. dis, neg., and Content.]
- Discontented, dis-kon-tent'ed, adj. discontent .adv. Discontent'edly.-n. Discontent'edness.
- Discontentment, dis-kon-tent'ment, n. the opp. of contentment : uneasiness.
- Discontinuance, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans. Discontinuation, dis-kon-tin-ū-ā'shun, n. a breaking off or ceasing.
- Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'ū, v.t. to cease to continue: to put an end to: to leave off: to stop .v.i. to cease: to be separated from. [L. dis,
- negative, and **Continue**.] **Discord**, dis'kord, *n*. opp. of concord : disagree-ment, strife : difference or contrariety of qualities: a union of inharmonious sounds. [L. dis, apart, and cor, cordis, the heart.]
- Discordance, dis-kord'ans, Discordancy, diskord'an-si, n. disagreement.
- Discordant, dis-kord'ant, adj. without concord or

agreement : inconsistent : jarring.-adv. Discord'antly.

- Discount, dis'kownt, n. a sum taken from the count or reckoning: a sum returned to the payer of an account: a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill. [L. dis, privative, and Count.]
- Discount, dis-kownt', v.t. to allow discount: to advance money on, deducting discount.-v.i. to practise discounting. [discounted.
- Discountable, dis-kownt'a-bl, adj. that may be Discountenance, dis-kown'ten-ans, v.t. to put out of countenance: to abash: to refuse countenance or support to: to discourage.-n. cold treatment : disapprobation. [L. dis, privative, and Countenance.
- Discourage, dis-kur'āj, v.t. to take away the courage of: to dishearten: to seek to check by shewing disfavour to. [L. dis, privative, and Courage.]
- Discouragement, dis-kur'aj-ment, n. act of discouraging : that which discourages : dejection.
- Discourse, dis-kors', n. speech or language generally: conversation: a treatise: a sermon.-v.i. to talk or converse: to reason: to treat formally .-- v. t. to utter or give forth. [Fr. discours -L. discursus-dis, to and fro, curro, to run.]
- Discourteous, dis-kurt'yus, adj. wanting in good manners: uncivil: rude.-adv. Discourt'eously. -n. Discourt'eousness. [L. dis, negative, and Courteous.] [incivility.

Discourtesy, dis-kurt'e-si, *n*. want of courtesy: Discous, disk'us, *adj., disc-like:* broad: flat. Discover, dis-kuv'er, *r.t.* to uncover: to lay open or expose: to make known: to find out: to espy .- n. Discov'erer. [L. dis, negative, and Cover.] [found out.

Discoverable, dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj*. that may be **Discovery**, dis-kuv'er-i, *n*. act of finding out : the

- thing discovered : revelation. **Discredit**, dis-kred'it, *n*. want of credit: bad credit: ill repute: disgrace. - *v.t*. to refuse credit to, or belief in : to deprive of credibility : to deprive of credit : to disgrace. [L. dis,
- privative, and Credit.] Discreditable, dis-kredit-a-bl, adj. not credit-
- able : disgraceful.-adv. Discred'itably.
- Discreet, dis-krët', adj. having discernment: wary: circumspect: prudent.—adv. Discreet/ly. -n. Discreet'ness. [L. discretus-discerno, to
- separate, to perceive. See Discern.] Discrepance, dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'ans, Dis-crepancy, dis'krep-an-si or dis-krep'an-si, n. disagreement.
- Discrepant, dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant, adj. disagreeing : different. [L. dis, different, and crepans, pr.p. of creps, to sound.] Discrete, dis-krēt' or dis'krēt, adj., separate: distinct : disjunctive:--opp. of concrete. [A
- doublet of Discreet.]
- Discretion, dis-kresh'un, n. quality of being discreet : prudence : liberty to act at pleasure.
- Discretional, dis-kresh'un-al, Discretionary, diskresh'un-ar-i, adj. left to discretion: unre-strained.—advs. Discre'tionally, Discre'tion-arily. [junctive.—adv. Discret'ively.
- Discretive, dis-krēt'iv, adj., separating: dis-Discriminate, dis-krim'i-nat, v.t. to note the difference : to distinguish : to select from others .v.i. to make a difference or distinction : to distinguish.-adv. Discrim'inately. [L. discrimino-discrimen, discriminis, that which separates, from root of **Discern**.]
- Discrimination, dis-krim-i-nā'shun, n. act or

## Disengagement

quality of distinguishing : acuteness, discernment, judgment.

- Discriminative, dis-krim'i-na-tiv, adj. that marks a difference : characteristic : observing distinctions.-adv. Discrim'inatively.
- Discrown, dis-krown', v.t. to deprive of a crown. [L. dis, privative, and Crown.] Discursion, dis-kur'shun, n. desultory talk : act of
- discoursing or reasoning.
- Discursive, dis-kur'siv, adj., running from one thing to another : roving, desultory : proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion .- adv. Discur'sively. [See Discourse.] Discuss, dis-kus', v.t. to break up or disperse:
- to examine in detail, or by disputation: to de-bate: to sift. [L. discutio, discussus—dis, asunder, and quatio, to shake.]
- Discussion, dis-kush'un, n. debate: (surg.) dispersion of a tumour.
- Discussive, dis-kus'iv, Discutient, dis-kū'shi-ent, adj. able or tending to discuss or disperse tumours.
- Disdain, dis-dan', v.t. to think unworthy: to reject as unworthy or unsuitable : to scorn .n. a feeling of scorn or aversion : haughtiness. [O. Fr. desdaigner-L. dedignor-de, privative, and dignus, worthy.]
- Disdainful, dis-dān'fool, adj. full of disdain: haughty: scornful.—adv. Disdain'fully.—n. haughty: scornf Disdain'fulness.
- Disease, diz-ēz', n. (lit.) want of ease, hence pain: disorder or want of health in mind or body: ailment : cause of pain. [L. dis, privative, and Ease.] [Diseas'edness.
- Diseased, diz-ēzd', adj. affected with disease. -n. Disedge, dis-ej', v.t. (Shak.) to deprive of the edge: to blunt : to dull. [L. dis, privative, and Edge.]
- Disembark, dis-em-bärk', v.t. to land what has been embarked : to take out of a ship : to land. -v.i. to quit a ship : to land. [L. dis, privative, and Embark.]
- Disembarkation, dis-em-bär-kā'shun, Disembarkment, dis-em-bärk'ment, n. a landing from a ship.
- Disembarrass, dis-eni-bär'as, v.t. to free from embarrassment or perplexity. [L. dis, privative, and Embarrass.]
- Disembody, dis-em-bod'i, v.t. to take away from or out of the body: to discharge from military service or array. [L. dis, priv., and Embody.]
- Disembogue, dis-em-bog', v.t. to discharge at the mouth as a stream.—n. Disembogue'ment. [Sp. desembocar-L. dis, asunder. and bucca, a cheek, the mouth.]
- Disembowel, dis-em-bow'el, v.t. to take out the bowels. [L. *ais*, intensive, and Embowel.]
- Disembroil, dis-em-broil', v.t. to free from broil or confusion. [L. dis, priv., and Embroil.]
- Disenchant, dis-en-chant', v.t. to free from enchantment .- n. Disenchant'ment. [L. dis, privative, and Enchant.]
- Disencumber, dis-en-kum'ber, v.t. to free from encumbrance: to disburden.-n. Disencum'brance. [L. dis, privative, and Encumber.]
- privative, and Endow.]
- Disengage, dis-en-gāj', v.t. to separate or free from being engaged : to separate : to set free : to release. [L. dis, privative, and Engage.]
- Disengagement, dis-en-gāj'ment, n. act of disengaging : state of being disengaged : release : leisure.

- Disennoble, dis-eu-no'bl, v.t. to deprive of what ennobles: to degrade. [L. dis, priv., and Ennoble.]
- Disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, v.t. to free from entanglement or disorder : to unravel : to disen-gage or set free.—n. Disentang'lement. [L. dis, privative, and Entangle.]

Disenthral. Same as Disinthral.

- Disentarone, dis-en-thron', v.t. to dethrone. [L. dis, privative, and Enthrone.]
- Disentitle, dis-en-tī'tl, v.t. to deprive of title. [L. dis, privative, and Entitle.]
- Disentomb, dis-en-toom', v.t. to take out from a tomb. [L. dis, privative, and Entomb.]
- Disentrance, dis-en-trans', v.t. to awaken from a trance or deep sleep: to arouse from a reverie. [L. dis, privative, and Entrance.]
- bisestablish, dis-es-tablish, v.t. to take away what has been established or settled, esp. ap-plied to the church as established by law.--n. Disestab'lishment. [L. dis, privative, and Establish.]
- Disesteem, dis-es-tem', n. want of esteem : disregard.—v.t. to disapprove : to dislike.—n. Dis-estima'tion. [L. dis, privative, and Esteem.]
- Disfavour, dis-fā'vur, n. want of favour : dis-pleasure : dislike.-v.t. to withhold favour from :
- to disapprove. [L. dis, privative, and Favour.] Disfiguration, dis-fig-ūr-ā/shun, Disfigurement, dis-fig/ūr-ment, n. defacement of beauty.
- Disfigure, dis-fig'ur, v.t. to spoil the figure of: to change to a worse form: to spoil the beauty
- of: to deform. [L. dis, privative, and Figure.] Disfranchise, dis-franchiz, v.t. to deprive of a franchise, or of rights and privileges, esp. that of voting for a M.P.-n. Disfranchisement, dis-
- fran'chiz-ment. [L. dis, priv., and Franchise.] Disgorge, dis-gorj', v.t. to discharge from the gorge or throat: to vomit: to throw out with violence: to give up what has been seized. -n.
- Discorge ment. [L. dis, negative, and Gorge.] Disgrace, dis-gras, n. state of being out of grace or favour, or of being dishonoured: cause of shame : dishonour.—v.t. to put out of favour : to bring disgrace or shame upon. [L. dis. privative, and Grace.]
- Disgraceful, dis-grās'fool, adj. bringing disgrace: causing shame : dishonourable. - adv. Disgrace'fully.-n. Disgrace'fulness.
- Disguise, dis-giz', v.t. to change the guise or appearance of: to conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by a counterfeit manner and appearance.-n. a dress intended to conceal the wearer: a false appearance.-ns. Disguis'er,
- Disguise'ment. [L. dis, privative, and Guise.] Disgust, diz-gust' or dis-, n. loathing : strong dislike .- v.t. to excite disgust in : to offend the taste of : to displease. [O. Fr. desgouster-des (= L. dis), and goust = L. gustus, taste.] Disgusting, diz-gusting or dis-, Disgustful, diz-
- gust'fool, adj. causing disgust : loathsome : hateful.-adv. Disgust ingly.
- Dish, dish, n. a *plate*: a vessel in which food is served : the food in a dish : a particular kind of food. -v.t. to put in a dish, for table. [A.S. disc, a plate, a dish, a table-L. discus. Doublets, Disc and Desk.

Dishabille, dis-a-bil'. Same as Deshabille.

- Dishearten, dis-härt'n, v.t. to deprive of heart, courage, or spirits : to discourage': to depress.
- [L. dis, privative, and Heart.] Dishevel, di-shev'el, v.t. to disorder the *kair*: to cause the hair to hang loose .- v.i. to spread in disorder :- pr.p. dishev'elling; pa p. dishev'elled.

O. Fr. descheveler-des, and chevel, hair-L. dis, in different directions, capillus, the hair.]

Dishonest, diz-on'est, adj. not honest: wanting integrity: disposed to cheat: insincere.-adv.

- Dishon'estly. [L. dis, negative, and Honest.] Dishonesty, diz-on'es-ti, n. want of honesty or integrity : faithlessness : a disposition to cheat.
- Dishonour, diz-on'ur, n. want of honour : disgrace: shame: reproach .-- v.t. to deprive of honour : to disgrace : to cause shame to : to seduce : to degrade : to refuse the payment of, as a bill.-n. Dishon'ourer. [L. dis, privative, and Honour.]
- Dishonourable, diz-on'ur-abl, adj. having no sense of honour : disgraceful.-adv. Dishon' ourably. [inclination : unwillingness.
- Disinclination, dis-in-kli-nā'shun, n. want of
- Disincline, dis-in-klīn', v.t. to turn away inclination from : to excite the dislike or aversion of. [L. dis, priv., and Incline.] [averse. Disinclined, dis-in-kūrd', adj. not inclined : Disincorporate, dis-in-kor'por-ät, w.t. to deprive
- of corporate rights. [L. dis, privative, and Incorporate.
- Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', v.t. to free from infection. -n. Disinfec'tion. [L. dis, privative, and Infect.]
- Disinfectant, dis-in-fekt'ant, n. anything that destroys the causes of infection.
- Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ū-us, adj. not ingenuous: not frank or open: crafty.-adv. Disin-gen'uously.-n. Disingen'uousness. [L. dis, negative, and Ingenuous.] Disinherit, dis-in-her'it, v.t. to cut off from here-
- ditary rights: to deprive of an inheritance. -n. Disinher'itance. [L. dis, privative, and Inherit.]
- Disintegrate, dis-in'te-grāt or diz-, v.t. to separ-ate into integrant parts.-adj. Disin'tegrable. n. Disintegra'tion [L. dis, negative, and Integrate.]
- Disinter, dis-in-ter', v.t. to take out of a grave: to bring from obscurity into view.—n. Disinter'ment. [L. dis, negative, and Inter.]
- Disinterested, dis-in'ter-est-ed, adj. not interested or influenced by private feelings or con-siderations : impartial.—*adv.* Disin/terestedly. —*n.* Disin/terestedness. [L. *dis*, negative, and Interested.
- Disinthral, dis-in-thrawl', v.t. to set free from thraldom or oppression. [L. dis, negative, and Inthral.
- Disjoin, dis-join' or diz-, v.t. to separate what has been joined. [L. dis, negative, and Join.]
- Disjoint, dis-joint', v.t. to put out of joint : to separate united parts: to break the natural order or relations of things : to make incoherent .- n. Disjoint'edness.
- Disjunct, dis-jungkt', adj., disjoined. [L. disjunctus, pa.p. of disjungo-dis, negative, and jungo, to join.] Disjunction, dis-junk'shun, n. the act of disjoin-
- ing: disunion: separation.
- Disjunctive, dis-jungkt'iv, adj., disjoining: tend-ing to separate: (gram.) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather, marking an adverse sense.—n. a word which disjoins.—adv. Disjunctively. [L. disjunctivus.]

Disk. Same as Disc.

Dislike, dis-līk', v.t. to be displeased with: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to.-n. disinclination: aversion: distaste: disapproval. [L. dis, negative, and Like; the genuine Eng. word is Mislike.]

- Dislocate, dis'lo-kat, v.t. to displace : to put out
- of joint. [L. dis, negative, and Locate.] Dislocation, dis-lo-kā'shun, n. a dislocated joint : displacement : (geol.) a 'fault,' or displacement of stratified rocks.
- Dislodge, dis-loj', v.t. to drive from a *lodgment* or place of rest: to drive from a place of hiding or of defence.—v.i. to go away.—n. Dislodg-ment. [L. dis, privative, and Lodge.] Disloyal, dis-loyal, adj, not loyal: false to one's sovereign: faithless: treacherous.—adv. Dis-
- loy'ally.-n. Disloy'alty. [L. dis, negative, and Loyal.]
- Dismal, diz'mal, adj. gloomy : dreary : sorrowful :
- tull of horror.—adv. Dis'mally. [Ety. unknown.] Dismantle, dis-man'tl, v.t. to strip: to deprive of furniture, &c. so as to render useless : of a fortified town, to raze the fortifications. [L. dis, privative, and Mantle.]
- Dismask, dis-mask', v.t. to strip a mask from : to remove a disguise from : to uncever. [L. dis,
- privative, and Mask.] Dismast, dis-mast, v.t. to deprive of a mast or masts. [L. dis, privative, and Mast.] Dismay, dis-ma', v.t. to terrify: to discourage.
- -n. loss of strength and courage through fear. [A hybrid word, from O. Fr. desmayer-des (= L. dis), and O. Ger. magan = A.S. magan, to have might or power. See May.
- Dismember, dis-mem'ber, v.t. to divide member from member: to separate a limb from the body: to disjoint: to tear to pieces.—n. Dis-mem'berment. [L. dis, asunder, and Member.]
- Dismiss, dis-mis', v.t. to send away : to despatch : to discard: to remove from office or employment. [L. dimitto, dimissus-di, away from, and mitto, to send.] Dismissal, dis-mis'al, Dismission, dis-mish'un, n.
- act of sending away: discharge from office or employment.
- Dismount, dis-mownt', v.i. to come down: to come off a horse. -v.t. to throw or bring down from any elevated place : to throw off their carriages, as cannon : to unhorse. [L. dis, negative, and Mount.]
- Disobedience, dis-o-bē'di-ens, n. neglect or re-fusal to obey. [See Obedience.] Disobedient, dis-o-bē'di-ent, adj. neglecting or
- refusing to obey. [See Chedient.] Disobey, dis-o-ba', v.t. to neglect or refuse to obey or do what is commanded. [O. Fr. desobeir—
- des (= L. dis), and obeir, to obey.] Disobligo, dis-o-blīj', v.t. to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility: to do something against the wishes of another: to injure slightly. {L. dis, negative, and Oblige.]
- Disobliging, dis-o-blij'ing, adj. not obliging : not careful to attend to the wishes of others : unaccommodating : unkind.—*adv.* Disoblig'ingly. Disorder, dis-or'der, *n.* want of order : confusion :
- disturbance : breach of the peace : disease .-v.t. to throw out of order: to disarrange: to disturb : to produce disease. [Fr. des (= L. dis), privative, and Order.
- Disorderly, dis-or/der-li, adj. out of order: in confusion: irregular: lawless.-adv. without order : confusedly : in a lawless manner.
- Disorganiso, disorgan-iz, v.t. to destroy the organic structure of: to break up a union of parts: to throw into disorder.--w. Disorganisa-tion. [L. dis, negative, and Organiso.]
- Disown, diz-on', v.t. to refuse to own or acknow-ledge as belonging to one's self: to deny: to renounce. [L. dis, negative, and Gwn.]

- Disparage, dis-par'aj, v.t. to dishonour by com-parison with what is inferior: to lower in rank or estimation.-n. Dispar'ager. [O. Fr. desparager-des (= L. dis), negative, and Low L. paragium, equality of birth-L. par, equal.] Disparagement, dis-par'aj-ment, n. injurious comparison with what is inferior : indignity.
- Disparagingly, dis-par'aj-ing-li, adv. in a manner to disparage or dishonour.
- Disparity, dis-par'i-ti, n., inequality. [L. dis, negative, and Parity.]
- Dispark, dis-pärk', v.t. to throw open inclosed ground. [A hybrid word, from L. dis, negative, and Park.
- Dispart, dis-pärt', v.t. to part asunder : to divide, to separate. -v.i. to separate. -n. the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [L. dis, asunder, and Part.
- Dispassion, dis-pash'un, n. freedom from passion: a calm state of mind. [L. dis, negative, and Passion.]
- Dispassionate, dis-pash'un-āt, adj. free from passion: unmoved by feelings: cool: impartial. -adv. Dispass'ionately.
- Dispatch. Same as Despatch.
- Dispel, dis-pel', v.t. to drive away: to cause to disappear: to banish: -pr.p. dispell'ing; pa.p. dispelled'. [L. dispello-dis, away from, pello, to drive.
- Dispensable, dis-pens'a-bl, adj. that may be dispensed, or dispensed with .- n. Dispens'ableness
- Dispensary, dis-pens'ar-i, n. a place where medicines are *dispensed*, especially to the poor, gratis.
- Dispensation, dis-pen-sa'shun, n. the act of dispensing or dealing out : the dealing of God with his creatures : the distribution of good and evil in the divine government: license or permission to neglect a rule.
- Dispensative, dis-pens'a-tiv, Dispensatory, dispens'a-tor-i, adj. granting dispensation.—advs. Dispens'atively, Dispens'atorily. [L. dispensativus, dispensatorius.]
- Dispense, dis-pens', v.t. to weigh or deal out in portions: to distribute : to administer. Dispense with, to permit the want of : to do without .n. Dispens'er. [Fr. dispenser-L. dis, asunder,
- and penso, intensive of pendo, to weigh.] Dispeople, dis-pē'pl, v.t. to empty of people or in-habitants. [L. dis, privative, and People.]
- Dispermous, dī-spėrm'us, adj. having only two seeds. [Gr. di, twofold, sperma, a seed.]
- Disperse, dis-pers', v.t. to scatter in all direc-tions: to spread: to diffuse: to drive asunder: to cause to vanish. - v.i. to separate : to vanish. -n. Dispers'er. [L. dispergo, dispersus-di,
- asunder, apart, spargo, to scatter.] Dispersion, dis-per'shun, n. a scattering: (med.) the removal of inflammation: (optics) the separation of light into its different rays.
- Dispersive, dis-pers'iv, adj. tending to disperse. Dispirit, dis-pirit, v.t. to dishearten : to discour-age. [L. dis, privative, and Spirit.]
- Displace, dis-plas', v.t. to put out of place : to disarrange: to remove from a state, office, or dignity.-n. Displace ment, the quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat, and whose weight equals that of the displacing body. [O. Fr. desplacer-L. dis, privative, and Place.]
- Displant, dis-plant', v.t. to remove anything from where it has been *planted* or placed : to drive from an abode. [L. dis, privative, and **Plant**.]

# Display

- Display, dis-pla', v.t. to unfold or spread out : to exhibit : to set out ostentatiously .- n. a displaying or unfolding: exhibition: ostentatious show. n. Display'er. [O. Fr. desployer-des (= L. dis), negative, and *ployer*, same as *plier*—L. *plico*, to fold. Doublet, Deploy. See Ply.]
- Displease, dis-plez', v.t. to offend: to make angry in a slight degree : to be disagreeable to .- v. i. to raise aversion. [L. dis, negative, and Please.]
- **Displeasure**, dis-plezh'ūr, *n*. the feeling of one who is offended : anger : cause of irritation.
- Displume, dis-ploom', v.t. to deprive of plumes or feathers. [L. dis, privative, and Plume.] Dispone, dis-pon', v.t. (law) to make over to an-
- other: to convey legally. [L. dispono, to arrange.] Disport, dis-port, v.i. to divert, amuse, enjoy one's self: to move in gaiety.-v.t. to amuse. [O. Fr. desporter (with se), to carry one's self away from one's work, to amuse one's self, from des (= L. dis), and porter-L. portare, to carry, as it were from serious matters. See Sport.]
- Disposable, dis-poz'a-bl, adj. free to be used : not
- already engaged. [See Dispose.] Disposal, dis-pōz'al, n. the act of disposing: order: arrangement: management: right of bestowing.
- Dispose, dis-poz', v.t. to arrange : to distribute : to apply to a particular purpose: to bestow: to incline.—To dispose of, to apply to any pur-pose: to part with: to place in any condition.— n. Disposer. [Fr. disposer—L. dis, asunder, and Fr. poser, to place. See Pose, n.]
- Disposition, dis-po-zish'un, n. arrangement: natu-ral tendency: temper: (New Test.) ministry, ministration: (Scots Law) a giving over to another = (English) conveyance or assignment. [Fr.-L., from dis, apart, pono, to place.]
- Dispossess, dis-poz-zes', v.t. to put out of possession. [L. d's, privative, and Possess.]
   Dispraise, dis-prāz', n. blame: reproach: dishonour.--v.t. to blame: to censure. [L. dis, negative, and Praise.]
- Dispread, dis-pred', v.t. to spread in different ways.-v.i. to spread out: to expand. [L. dis, asunder, and Spread.]
- Disproof, dis-proof', n. a disproving: refutation.
- Disproportion, dis-pro-por'shun, n. want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness of parts: in-
- portional, dis-pro-por'shun-al, adj. not having proportion or symmetry of parts: unsuitable: unequal.-advs. Disproportionably, Dispropor'tionally.
- Disproportionate, dis-pro-por'shun-at, adj. not proportioned: unsymmetrical: unsuitable to something else in some respect .- adv. Dispro-
- portionately.—n. Disprover to be false : to refute. [L. dis, negative, and Prove.]
- Disputable, dis'pū-ta-bl, adj. that may be dis-puted: of doubtful certainty.—adv. Dis'putably.-n. Dis'putableness.
- Disputant, dis'pū-tant, Disputer, dis-pūt'er, n. one who disputes or argues : one given to dis-[ment : an exercise in debate. pute.

- Disputation, dis-pū-tā'shun, *n.* a contest in argu-Disputatious, dis-pū-tā'shus, Disputative, dis-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* inclined to *dispute*, cavil, or controvert .- adv. Disputa'tiously .- n. Disputa'tiousness.
- Dispute, dis-pūt', v.t. to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument:

### Disseminate

to call in question .- v.i. to argue : to debate .n. a contest with words: an argument: a debate. [Fr. disputer-L. disputare-dis, apart, and puto, to think.]

- **Disqualify**, dis-kwol'i-fī, v.t. to *deprive* of the *qualities* necessary for any purpose: to make unfit: to disable.—n. Disqualifica/tion. [L. dis, privative, and Qualify.
- Disquiet, dis-kwī'et, n. want of quiet : uneasiness, restlessness: anxiety. -v.t. to render unquiet: to make uneasy: to disturb. [L. dis, privative, and Quiet.]
- Disquietude, dis-kwī'et-ūd, n. state of disquiet.
- Disquisition, dis-kwi-zish'un, n. a careful and formal *inquiry* into any matter by arguments, &c. : an elaborate essay.—*adj*. Disquisi/tional. [L. disquisitio-disquiro, disquisitus-dis, intensive, quæro, to seek.]
- Disregard, dis-re-gärd', v.t. to pay no attention to.-n. want of attention : neglect : slight. [L. dis, negative, and Regard.]
- Disregardful, dis-re-gärd'fool, adj. neglectful: careless : heedless.-adv. Disregard'fully.
- **Disrelish**, dis-rel'ish, v.t. not to relish: to dislike the taste of: to dislike.—n. distaste: dislike: some degree of disgust. [L. dis, negative, and Relish.]
- Disrepair, dis-re-pār', n. state of being out of repair. [L. dis, negative, and Repair.]
- Disreputable, dis-rep'ū-ta-bl, adj. in bad repute: discreditable: disgraceful.-adv. Disrep'utably.
- Disrepute, dis-re-pūt', Disreputation, dis-rep-ūtā'shun, n. ill character: discredit. [L. dis,
- Disrespect, disre-spekt', n. want of respect or reverence: incivility. [L. dis, negative, and Respect.
- Disrespectful, dis-re-spekt'fool, adj. shewing disrespect : irreverent : uncivil.-adv. Disrespect'fully.
- Disrobe, dis-rob', v.t. to deprive of a robe: to undress: to uncover. [L. dis, priv., and Robe.]
- Disroot, dis-root', v.t. to tear up by the roots.
- Disruption, dis-rup'shun, n. the act of breaking asunder: the act of bursting and rending: breach. [L. disruptio-dirumpo, diruptus-dis, asunder, and rumpo, to break.]
- Dissatisfaction, dis-sat-is-fak'shun, n. state of being dissatisfied : discontent : uneasiness
- Dissatisfactory, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, adj. causing dissatisfaction : unable to give content.
- Dissatisfied, dis-sat'is-fid, adj. not satisfied: discontented : not pleased.
- Dissatisfy, dis-sat'is-fī, v.t. not to satisfy: to make discontented : to displease. [L. dis, negative, and Satisfy.]
- Dissect, dis-sekt', v.t. to cut asunder : to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination : to divide and examine.-adj. Dissect'ible. [L. disseco, dissectus-dis, asunder, in pieces, seco, to cut.
- Dissection, dis-sek'shun, n. the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts : anatomy.
- Dissector, dis-sekt'or, *n*. one who dissects. Dissemble, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.* to represent a thing as unlike what it actually is: to put an untrue semblance or appearance upon : to disguise.v.i. to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite.—n. Dissem'bler. [O. Fr. dissembler, from L. dissimulo-dissimilis, unlike-dis, negative, and *similis*, like.]
- Disseminate, dis-sem'i-nat, v.t. to sow or scatter abroad : to propagate : to diffuse .- ns. Dis-

- semina'tion, Dissem'inator. [L. dissemino, disseminatus-dis, asunder, and semino, to sow -semen, seminis, seed.]
- Dissension, dis-sen'shun, n. disagreement in opinion : discord : strife.
- Dissent, dis-sent', v.i. to think differently : to disagree in opinion: to differ.—n. the act of dissenting: difference of opinion: a differing or separation from an established church. [L. dissentio, dissensus-dis, apart from, sentio, to think. See Sense.]
- Dissenter, dis-sent'er, n. one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.
- Dissentient, dis-sen'shent, adj., dissenting : declaring dissent : disagreeing. -n. one who disagrees : one who declares his dissent. [L. dissentiens, dissentientis, pr.p. of dissentio.] Dissertation, dis-er-tä'shun, n. a formal dis-
- course : a treatise.-adj. Disserta'tional. [L. dissertatio-disserto, intensive of dissero, to debate, to discuss-dis, and sero, to put in a row, to join.] [sertations : a debater.

Dissertator, dis'er-tā-tor, n. one who writes dis-

- Disserve, dis-serv', v.t. to do the opposite of serving: to injure. [L. dis, negative, and Serve.]
- Disservice, dis-serv'is, n. injury : mischief.
- Disserviceable, dis-serv'is-a-bl, adj. not serviceable or useful : injurious : mischievous.
- Dissever, dis-sev'er, v.t. to sever : to part in two : to separate : to disunite. -n. Dissev'erance, a dissevering or parting. [L. dis, intensive, and Sever.
- Dissident, dis'i-dent, adj. dissenting : not agree-ing.-n. a dissenter. [L. dissidens, dissidentis,
- pr. p. of dissideo-dis, apart, and sedeo, to sit.] Dissilient, dis-silyent, adj., leaping asunder or bursting open with elastic force.-n. Dissil-ience. [L. dissiliens, -entis-dis, asunder, salio, to leap.]
- Dissimilar, dis-sim'i-lar, adj. not similar : unlike in any respect: of different sorts, --adv. Dissim'ilarly. [L. dis, negative, and Similar.] Dissimilarity, dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti, Dissimilitude,
- dis-si-mil'i-tūd, n., unlikeness : want of resemblance.
- Dissimulation, dis-sim-ū-lā'shun, *n*. the act of dissembling: a hiding under a false appear-ance: false pretension: hypocrisy.
- Dissipate, dis'i-pat, v.t. to throw apart or spread *abroad*: to scatter: to squander: to waste.— v.i. to separate and disappear: to waste away. [L. dissipo, -atus-dis, asunder, and obs. supo, which appears in *insipo*, to throw into.] Dissipation, dis-i-pā'shun, *n*. dispersion: state
- of being dispersed : scattered attention : a dissolute course of life.
- Dissociate, dis-so'shi-at, v.t. to separate from a society or company : to disunite. -n. Disso'ciation. [L. dis, asunder, and socio, to unite. See Social.]
- Dissoluble, dis'ol-ū-bl, adj., dissolvable.-n. Dis-
- solubil'ity, capacity of being dissolved. Dissolute, dis'ol-üt, adj., losse, esp. in morals: lewd: licentious.—adv. Diss'olutely.—n. Diss'oluteness. [See Dissolve.]
- Dissolution, dis-ol-ū'shun, n. the breaking up of an assembly : change from a solid to a liquid state : a melting : separation of a body into its original elements : decomposition : destruction : [dissolved or melted. death.

Dissolvable, diz-zolv'a-bl, adj. capable of being Dissolve, diz-zolv', v. t. to loose asunder : to separate or break up : to melt : to destroy .- v.i. to break up: to waste away: to crumble: to

- melt. [L. dis, asunder, and solvo, solutus, to loose.] Dissolvent, diz-zolv'ent, adj. having power to dissolve or melt. -n. that which can dissolve or
- melt. [L., pr. p. of dissolvo. See Dissolve.] Dissonance, dis'o-nans, n., disagreement of sound: want of harmony: discord: disagreement.
- Dissonant, dis'o-nant, adj., not agreeing in sound : without concord or harmony : disagreeing. [L. dis, apart, sonans, -antis, pr.p. of sono, to sound.]
- Dissuade, dis-swad', v.t. to advise against : to try to divert from anything by advice or persuasion. [L. dis, against, and suadeo, suasus, to advise.
- Dissuasion, dis-swa'zhun, n. act of dissuading:
- advice against anything. [See Dissuade.] Dissuasive, dis-swa'ziv, adj. tending to dissuade. -n. that which tends to dissuade.-aav. Dissua'sively.
- Dissyllabic, dis-sil-lab'ik, adj. of two syllables.
- Dissyllable, dissil-table, and the or of syntactes. Dissyllable, dissil-table, a word of only two syllables. [Gr. dis, twice, and Syllable.] Distaff, distaf, n. the staff or stick which holds the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. [A.S. distaf, compounded of dis = Low Ger. diesse, the bunch of flax on the staff; and staf = E. Staff. Sca Dizan 1 Staff. See Dizen.]
- Distain, dis-tān', v.t. to stain : to sully. [O. Fr. desteindre, to take away the colour of-L. dis, privative, and tingo, to stain. See Stain.]
- Distance, dis'tans, n. space or interval between : remoteness : opposition : reserve of manner .-v.t. to place at a distance : to leave at a dis-
- tance behind. [See Distant.] Distant, dis'tant, *adj*. remote, in time, place, or connection: not obvious: indistinct: reserved in manner .- adv. Dis'tantly. [L. distansdis, apart, and stans, stantis, pr.p. of sto, to stand.]
- Distaste, dis-tāst', n., oppositeness or aversion of taste: dislike of food : dislike : disgust.-v.t. to disrelish : to dislike : to loathe. [L. dis, nega-tive, and **Taste**.]
- Distasteful, dis-tāst'fool, adj. producing dis-taste: unpleasant to the taste : offensive. adv. Distaste'fully.—n. Distaste'fulness.
- Distemper, n. a kind of painting. See Destemper.
- Distemper, dis-tem'per, n. a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind : disease, esp. of animals : ill-humour. -v.t. to derange the temper : to disorder or disease. [L. dis, negative, and Temper.]
- Distend, dis-tend', v.t. to stretch asunder or in all directions : to swell .- v.i. to swell. [L. dis, asunder, and tendo, tensus or tentus, to stretch.]
- Distensible, dis-ten'si-bl, adj. that may be stretched.
- Distensive, dis-ten'siv, adj., distending, or capable of being stretched.
- Distention, Distension, dis-ten'shun, n. act of distending or stretching : state of being stretched : breadth.
- Distich, dis'tik, n. a couple of lines or verses, making complete sense : a couplet. [Gr. di-
- stichos—dis, twice, and stichos, a line, verse.] Distil, dis-til', v.i. to fall in drops: to flow gently: to use a still. -v.t. to let or cause to fall in drops : to convert a liquid into vapour by heat, and then to condense it again : to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evapora-

tion and condensation :- pr.p. distill'ing ; pa.p. distilled'. [Fr. distiller-L. de, down, and stillo, to drop-stilla, a drop.]

Distillation, dis-til-ā'shun, n. act or process of distilling: that which is distilled. [tion. Distillatory, dis-til'a-tor-i, adj. of or for distilla-

- Distiller, dis-til'er, n. one who distils. Distillery, dis-til'er-i, n. a place for distilling. Distinct, dis-tingkt, adj. separate : different : well-defined : clear, -adv. Distinct'ly. -n. Distinct'ness. [See Distinguish.]
- Distinction, dis-tingk'shun, n. separation or division: that which distinguishes: difference: eminence.
- Distinctive, dis-tingkt'iv, adj. marking or expressing difference,-adv. Distinct'ively.-n. Distinct'iveness.
- Distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, v.t. to mark off, set apart : to recognise by characteristic qualities : to discern critically: to separate by a mark of honour: to make eminent or known.-v.i. to make or shew distinctions or differences. [L. distinguo, distinctus-dis, asunder, and stinguo, to prick, conn. with Gr. stizo, to mark, to prick. See Sting.]
- Distinguishable, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, adj. that may be capable of being distinguished.-adv. Disting'uishably.
- Distort, dis-tort', v.t. to twist or turn a different way: to force out of the natural or regular shape or direction: to turn aside from the true meaning : to pervert. [L. dis, asunder, and torqueo, tortus, to twist.]
- Distortion, dis-tor'shun, n. a twisting out of
- regular shape : crookedness : perversion. Distract, dis-trakt', v.t. to draw in different directions—applied to the mind or attention : to confuse : to harass : to render crazy.-adj. Distract/ed.—adv. Distract/edly. [L. dis, asunder, and traho, tractus, to draw.] Distraction, distrak/shun, n. state of being dis-
- tracted: perplexity: agitation: madness.
- Distrain, dis-trān, v. to seize, esp. goods, for debt.—v.i. to seize the goods of a debtor. [O. Fr. destraindre, from L. dis, asunder, and stringe, to draw tight.]
   Distrainer, dis-trān'er, Distrainor, dis-trān'or,
- n. one who distrains or seizes goods for debt.
- Distraint, dis-trant', *u., scizure* of goods for debt. Distraught, dis-trawt', *adj.* distracted: per-plexed. [See Distract.]
- Distress, dis-tres', n. extreme pain : that which causes suffering : calamity : misfortune : a state of danger: act of distraining goods.—v.t. to afflict with pain or suffering: to harass: to grieve: to distrain. [O. Fr. destresse; from L. distringo, districtus, to pull asunder, in late L. to punish.]
- Distressful, dis-tres'fool, adj. full of distress: calamitous.-adv. Distress'fully.
- Distributable, dis-trib'ū-ta-bl, adj. that may be divided
- Distribute, dis-trib'ūt, v.t. to divide amongst several: to deal out or allot: to classify. [L. distribuo-dis, asunder, tribuo, tributus, to allot.] for deals out.
- Distributer, dis-trib'ū-ter, n. one who distributes Distribution, dis-tri-bū'shun, n. allotment : classification
- Distributive, dis-trib'ū-tiv, adj. that distributes, separates, or divides.—adv. Distrib'utively.
- District, dis'trikt, n. (orig.) the territory within which a superior had a right to distrain or otherwise exercise authority : a portion of terri-

tory defined or undefined : a region. IL. di-

- strictus-distringo, to draw tight.] Distrust, distrust, n. want of trust: want of faith or confidence: doubt.-w.t. to have no trust in : to disbelieve : to doubt. [L. dis, privative, and Trust.]
- Distrustful, dis-trust'fool, adj. full of distrust: apt to distrust: suspicious.-adv. Distrust'fully .- n. Distrust'fulness.
- Disturb, dis-turb', v.t. to throw into confusion : to agitate : to disquiet : to interrupt .- n. Disturber. [L. dis, asunder, and turbo, to agi-tate-turba, a crowd.]
- Disturbance, dis-turb'ans, n., agitation : tumult : interruption : perplexity.
- Disunion, dis-ūn'yun, n., want of union: breaking up of union or concord: separation.
- Disunite, dis-ū-nīt', v.t. to separate what is united: to sever or sunder .- v.i. to fall asunder : to
- part. [L. dis, privative, and Unite.] Disusago, dis-ūz'āj, n. gradual cessation of use or custom. [L. dis, privative, and Usage.]
- Disuse, dis-ūs', n. cessation or giving up of use or custom. [L. dis, privative, and Use.]
- Disuse, dis-ūz', v.t. to cease to use or practise.
- Ditch, dich, n. a trench dug in the ground : any long narrow receptacle for water.-v.i. to make a ditch or ditches .- v.t. to dig a ditch in or around : to drain by ditches. [A corr. of Dike.]
- Ditcher, dich'er, n. a ditch-maker. Ditheism, dī'thē-izm, n. the doctrine of the existence of two gods. [Gr. di, two, and theos, a god.]
- Dithyramb, dith'i-ram, Dithyrambus, dith-i-ram'bus, n. an ancient Greek hymn sung in honour of Bacchus: a short poem of a like character. [Gr. Dithyrambos, whose origin is unknown.]
- Dithyrambic, dith-i-ram'bik, *adj.* of or like a *dithyramb:* wild and boisterous.
- Dittany, dit'a-ni, n. a genus of aromatic perennial plants, formerly much used medicinally as a tonic. [L. dictamnus, Gr. diktamnos-Dikte, a mountain in Crete, where the plant grows abundantly.]
- Ditto, dit'o, contracted Do., n. that which has been said: the same thing .- adv. as before, or aforesaid : in like manner. [It. detto-L. dictum, said, pa.p. of dico, to say.]
- Ditty, dit'i, n. a song : a little poem to be sung. [O. Fr. dite-L. dictatum, neuter of dictatus, perf.p. of dicto, to dictate.]
- Diuretic, dī-ū-ret'ik, adj. tending to excite the passing through or discharge of urine .- n. a medicine causing this discharge. [Fr.-Gr. diourētikos-dia, through, and ouron, urine.]
- Diurnal, dī-ur'nal, *adj.*, *daily* : relating to or performed in a day.—n. in the R. C. Church, a breviary with daily services. - adv. Diur'nally. [L. diurnus-dies, a day. See Journal.] Divan, di-van', n. the Turkish council of state : a
- court of justice : used poetically of any council or assembly : a council-chamber with cushioned seats : a sofa : a smoking-room : a collection of poems. [Arab. and Pers. diwan, a tribunal.]
- Divaricate, dī-var'i-kāt, w.i. to part into two branches, to fork: to diverge. -w.t. to divide into two branches at Divarica/fion [1] into two branches .- n. Divarica'tion. [L. divarico, divaricatus-dis, asunder, and varico, to spread the legs-varus, bent apart.]
- Dive, dīv, v.i. to dip or plunge into water : tc plunge or go deeply into any matter. [A.S. dufan; Ice. dyfa. See Dip.] Diver,  $d\bar{v}$ 'er, *n*. one who *dives*: a bird very ex-
- pert at diving.

- Diverge, di-verj', v.i. to incline or turn asunder : to tend from a common point in different directions .- adv. Diverg'ingly. [L. dis, asunder, vergo, to incline.] Divergence, di-verj'ens, Divergency, di-verj'en-si,
- n. a going apart : tendency to recede from one [receding from one point. point.
- Divergent, di-verj'ent, adj. tending to diverge: Divers, dī'verz, adj. sundry: several: more than one: (B.) same as Diverse. [See Divert.]
- Diverse, dī'vers or div-ers', adj. different : un-like : multiform : various.—adv. Di'versely or
- Diverse'ly. [See Divert.] Diversify, di-ver'si-fī, v.t. to make diverse or different: to give variety to :-pr.p. diver-sifying; pa.p. diver'sified.-n. Diversifica'tion.
- [L. diversus, and facio, to make.] Diversion, di-vershun, n. act of diverting or turning aside : that which diverts : amusement, recreation: something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack. [difference : unlikeness : variety.
- Diversity, di-ver'si-ti, n. state of being diverse : Divert, di-vert', v.t. to turn aside : to change the direction of : to turn the mind from business or study: to amuse. - adj. Divert'ing. - adv. Divert'ingly. [L. diverto, diversus-dis, aside, and verto, to turn.]
- Divest, di-vest', v.t. to strip or deprive of any-thing. [L. dis, priv., and vestio, to clothe-
- vestis, a garment.] Divide, di-vid', v.t. to part asunder: to part among, to allot, &c.: to set at variance: to separate into two parts (as in voting). -v.i. to part or open : to break friendship : to vote by separating into two bodies.-adv. Divid/edly. [L. divid, divisus-dis, asunder, and root vid, to separate.]
- Dividend, divi-dend, n. that which is to be divided: the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual. [L. dividendum-divido.] Divider, di-vīd'er, n. he or that which divides.

- Divination, div'i-nā-shun, n. the act or practice of *divining*: prediction : conjecture. **Divine**, di-vīn', *adj*. belonging to or proceeding
- from God: devoted to God's service: holy: sacred : excellent in the highest degree .- n. one skilled in divine things : a minister of the gos-pel : a theologian.-v.t. to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired : to guess or make out .-v.i. to profess or practise divination : to have forebodings .- adv. Divine'ly. [L. divinus, from divus, deus, a god.]
- Diviner, di-vin'er, n. one who divines or professes divination : a conjecturer.
- Diving-bell, diving-bel, n. a hollow vessel orig. bell-shaped, air-tight except at the bottom, in which one may descend into and work under water. [See Dive.]
- Divining-rod, di-vin'ing-rod, n. a rod usually of hazel used by those professing to discover water
- or metals under ground. Divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n*. godhead : the nature or essence of God : God : a celestial being : any god : the science of divine things : theology. See Divine.]
- Divisibility, di-viz-i-bil'i-tu, n. quality of being divisible or separable.
- Divisible, di-viz'i-bl, adj. capable of being divided or separated .- adv. Divis'ibly.
- Division, di-vizh'un, n. act of dividing: state of being divided : that which divides : a partition : a barrier: the portion divided or separated: separation : difference in opinion, &c. : dis-

union: (arith.) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

- Divisional, di-vizh'un-al, adj. pertaining to or marking a *division* or separation. **Divisive**, di-vī'ziv, *adj*. forming *division* or separ-
- ation : creating discord.
- Divisor, di-vī'zor, n. (arith.) the number which divides the dividend.
- Divorce, di-vors', n. the legal separation of husband and wife : the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved .- v.t. to separate : to sunder : to dissolve the marriage-contract of: to put away.-n. Divorc'er. [Fr.-L. divortiumdivortere, another form of divertere. See Divert.]

Divorcement, di-vors'ment, n. (B.) divorce.

- Divulge, di-vulj', v.t. to spread abroad among the vulgar or the people: to make public : to reveal. [L. dis, among, and vulgus, the common people. See Folk.]
- Divulsion, di-vul'shun, n. act of pulling or rending asunder or away. [L. dis, asunder, and vello, vulsus, to pull.]
- Divulsive, di-vul'siv, adj. tending to pull asunder.
- Dizen, dī'zn or diz'n, v.t. (obs.) to dress : to deck : to dress gaudily. [Orig. to put a bunch of flax on the distaff, from an E. form found also in Low Ger. diesse, the bunch of flax on the distaff. See Distaff.]
- Dizziness, diz'i-nes, n. giddiness.
- Dizzy, dizi, adj., dazed : giddiness. ing giddiness : unthinking : heedless.—w.t. to make dizzy : to confuse. [A.S. dysig, foolish, silly : O. Dut. dwyzigh; Dan. dosig, drowsy : conn. with E. Daze, Doze.]
- Do, doo, v.t. to perform any action: to bring about or effect: to accomplish or finish : to prepare : to put or bring into any form or state. -To do on, to don or put on: to do off, to doff or put off: to do away, to remove or destroy: to be done for, to be defeated or ruined -v.i. to act or behave :-pr.p. do'ing; pa.t. did; pa.p. done (dun). [A.S. don; Dut. doen, Ger. thun; conn. with Gr. tithemi, to put, place.]
- Do, doo, v.i. to fare or get on, as to health : to succeed : to suit or avail. [Prov. E. dow, to avail, to be worth ; from A.S. dugan, to be worth ; Ger. taugen, to be strong, to be worth. See Doughty.]
- Docile, do'sīl or dos'il, adj., teachable: ready to learn: easily managed. [L. docilis-doceo, to teach.]
- Docility, do-sil'i-ti, n., teachableness : aptness.
- Dock, dok, n. a troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root, difficult to eradicate. [A.S. docce; prob. from Gael. dogha, a burdock; perhaps allied to Gr. daukos, a kind of carrot.]
- Dock. dok, v.t. to cut short : to curtail : to cut off : to clip.-n. the part of a tail left after clipping. [W. tocian, to cut short; cf. Ice. dockr, a stumpy tail.]
- Dock, dok, n. an inclosure or artificial basin near a harbour or river, for the reception of vessels: the box in court where the accused stands. -v.t. to place in a dock. [O. Dut. dokke ; perh. from Low L. doga, a canal-Gr. dochē, a receptacle -dechomai, to receive.]
- Dockage, dok'āj, n. a charge for the use of a dock. Docket, dok'et, n. a summary of a larger writing : a bill or ticket affixed to anything: a label: a list or register of cases in court. -v.t. to make a summary of the heads of a writing : to enter in a book : to mark the contents of papers on the

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

back :-- pr.p. dock'eting; pa.p. dock'eted. [Dim. of Dock, to curtail.] Dockyard, dok'yärd, n. a *yard* or store near a

- dock, where ships are built and naval stores kept.
- Doctor, dok'tur, n. one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty: a physician.—adj. Doc'toral. [L. (lit.) a teacher -doceo, to teach.

Doctorate, dok'tur-āt, n. a doctor's degree.

- Doctrinal, dok'trin-al, adj. relating to or containing doctrine: relating to the act of teaching .adv. Doc'trinally.
- Doctrine, dok'trin, n. a thing taught: a principle of belief : what the Scriptures teach on any subject: (B.) act or manner of teaching. See Doctor.
- Document, dok'ū-ment, n. a paper containing information or the proof of anything. [L. documentum-doceo, to teach.]
- Documental, dok-ū-ment'al, Documentary, dokū-ment'ar-i, adj. relating to or found in documents.
- Dedecagon, do-dek'a-gon, n. a plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides. [Gr. dödeka, twelve, and gonia, an angle.]
- Dodecahedron, do-dek-a-he dron, n. a solid figure, having twelve equal pentagonal bases or faces. [Gr. dodeka, twelve, and hedra, a base, a side.]
- Dodge, doj, v.i. to start aside or shift about : to evade or use mean tricks: to shuffle or quibble. -v.t. to evade by a sudden shift of place. -n.an evasion: a trick: a quibble.-n. Dodg'er. [Ety. dub.]
- Dodo, do do, n. a large, clumsy bird, now extinct, once found in Mauritius and Madagascar. [Port. doudo, silly.]
- Doe, do, n. the female of the fallow-deer or buck. [A.S. da; Dan. daa, a deer.]

Does, duz, third pers. sing. pres. ind. of Do.

- Doeskin, do'skin, n. the skin of a doe : a twilled cloth, named from its likeness to the skin of a doe.
- Doff, dof, v.t. to do or take off: to rid one's self of. [A contr. of do off.]
- Dog, dog, n. a domestic quadruped: a term of contempt: one of two constellations of stars : an andiron: an iron hook for holding logs of wood. -v.t. to follow as a *dog*: to follow and watch constantly: to worry with importunity:  $-pr., box{dogg'ing}; pa.p. dogged'. -n. Dogg'or. [Not in A.S.; Dut. dog, a mastiff; Ger. dogge, docke.]$

Dog-brier, dog'-brī'er, n. the brier dogrose.

Dogcart, dog kart, n. a one-horse carriage for sportsmen, so called from dogs being carried

inside. [very cheap. Dogcheap, dog'chēp, adj., cheap as dog's-meat: Dogday, dog'dā, n. one of the days when the Dogstar rises and sets with the sun, between

the end of July and the beginning of September.

- Doge, doj, *n*. formerly the chief-magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It., prov. for *duce* = E. duke-L. dux, a leader-duco, to lead.]
- Dogfish, dog'fish, n. a species of British shark, so named from their habit of following their prey like dogs hunting in packs.
- Dogged, dog'ed, adj. surly like an angry dog: sullen : obstinate.-adv. Dogg'edly.-n. Dogg'edness.
- Doggerel, dog'er-el, n. irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt : worthless verses.—adj. irregular: mean. [From Dog.] Doggish, dog'ish, adj. like a dog: churlish:

brutal.—*adv.* Dogg'ishly.—*n.* Dogg'ishness. Dogma, dog'ma, *n.* a settled opinion : a principle

or tenet : a doctrine laid down with authority.

[Gr., an opinion, from dokeo, to think, allied to

- L. decet. See Decent.] Dogmatic, dog-mat'ik, Dogmatical, dog-mat'-ik-al. adj. pertaining to a dogma: asserting a thing as if it were a dogma : asserting positively: overbearing.-adv. Dogmat'ically.
- Dogmatise, dog'ma-tīz, v.i. to state one's opinion dogmatically or arrogantly .- n. Dog'matiser.
- Dogmatism, dog'ma-tizm, n., dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.
- Dogmatist, dog'ma-tist, n. one who makes positive assertions.

Dogrose, dog'roz, n. the rose of the dog-brier.

- Dog's-ear, dogz'-er, n. the corner of the leaf of a book turned down, like a dog's ear .- v.t. to turn
- down the corners of leaves :- pa.p. dog's'-eared. Dogstar, dog'stär, n. Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dogdays.
- Doily, doi'li, n. a small napkin used at dessert. [Prob. from Dut. dwaal = E. towel.]
- Doings, doo'ingz, n.pl., things done, events: behaviour.
- Doit, doit, n. a small Dutch coin worth about half a farthing: a thing of little or no value. Dut. duit. Origin dub.]
- Dole, dol, v.t. to deal out in small portions .- n. a share distributed : something given in charity : a
- small portion. [From root of Deal, to divide.] Dole, dol, n. (obs.) pain: grief: heaviness at heart. [O. Fr. doel, Fr. deuil, grief-L. dolco, to feel pain.]
- Doleful, döl'fool, adj. full of dole or grief : melan-choly.-adv. Dole'fully.-n. Dole'fulness.
- Dolesome, dol'sum, adj. dismal.-adv. Dole'somely.
- Doll, dol, n. a puppet or toy-baby for a child. [Dut. dollen, to sport, O. Dut. dol, a whippingtop; cf. dol, mad; or perh. familiar for Dorothy.]
- Dollar, dol'ar, n. a silver coin of the United States, worth 100 cents, or about 4s. 2d. ster-ling. [Ger., short for *Joackimsthaler*, because first coined at the silver mines in Joachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia.
- Dolmen, dol'men, n. a stone table : an ancient structure of two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth and supporting a large stone. [Celtic daul, table, maen, a stone.]
- Dolomite, dol'o-mīt, n. a magnesian limestone, so called from the French geologist Dolomieu.
- Dolor, Dolour, do'lor, n., pain: grief: anguish. [L.]
- Dolorific, dol-or-if'ik, adj., causing or expressing dolor, pain, or grief. [L. dolor, facio, to make.] Dolorous, dol'or-us, adj. full of dolor, pain, or grief: doleful.—adv. Dol'orously. [L. dolorosus.]
- Dolphin, dol'fin, n. an animal of the whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long : the coryphene, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colours when dying. [O. Fr. daulphin-L. delphinus.]
- Dolt, dölt, n. a dull or stupid fellow. [Dolt = dulled or blunted. See Dull.] Doltish, dölt'ish, adj. dull: stupid.—adv. Dolt'-
- ishly.-n. Dolt'ishness.
- Domain, do-mān', n. what one is master of or has dominion over : an estate : territory. [Fr. domaine-L. dominium, dominus, a master.]
- Dome, dom, n. a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical: a large *cupola*: a cathedral: (*poet.*) a building.— *adj.* Domed', having a dome. [Fr. dôme, It. duomo, first meant a town-hall or public build-

ing; then the cupola on such a building; It. duomo and Ger. dom are applied to the prin-cipal church of a place with or without a cupola. -Gr. and L. domus, a house, a temple-Gr. demo, to build.]

- **Domesday** or **Doomsday-book**, doomz'dā-book, *n.* a *book* compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, &c.; so called from its authority in *doom* or judgment on the matters contained in it.
- Domestic, do-mes'tik, adj. belonging to the house : remaining much at home, private : tame : not foreign. -n. a servant in the house. -adv. Domes'tically.—n. Domestic'ity. [L. domesticus —domus, a house.]
- Domesticate, do-mes'tik-āt, v.t. to make domestic or familiar: to tame.-n. Domestica/tion.
- **Domicile**, dom'i-sil, n. a *house*: an abode. -v. t. to establish a fixed residence. -adj. **Domicil'iary**. [L. domicilium-domus, a house.]
- Domiciliate, domically a nouse.
   Domiciliate, domically at w.d. to establish in a permanent residence.
   Domicilia/tion.
   Dominant, domin-ant, adj. prevailing : predominant.
   nant.
   nant.
   newsic) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L. domi-
- nans, -antis, pr. p. of dominor, to be master.] Dominate, dom'in-ät, v.t. to be lord over: to govern: to prevail over. [L. dominor, to be master-dominus, master-domare = E. Tame.]
- Domination, dom-in-ä/shun, n., government: absolute authority: tyranny. [L. dominatio.] Dominative, dom/in-a-tiv, adj., governing: arbi-
- trary. [command haughtily.
- Domineer, dom-in-er', v. i. to rule arbitrarily : to Dominical, do-min'ik-al, adj. belonging to Our Lord, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day. [L. dominicus—dominus, lord, master.]
- Dominican, do-min'i-kan, adj. belonging to St Dominic or to the Dominicans .- n. a friar or monk of the order of St Dominic, founded early
- in the thirteenth century. Dominion, do-min'yun, n., lordship: highest power
- and authority : control : the country or persons governed.—*pl.* (*B.*) angelic and powerful spirits. Domino, domi-no, ... a cape with a hood worn by a *master* or by a priest : a long cloak of black
- silk, with a hood, used for disguise.-pl. Dom'inoes (-noz), the name of a game, so called because the pieces are (partly) coloured black. [Sp. domine, a master or teacher.]
- Don, don, *n*. a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes.-fem. Donn'a. [Sp., from L. dominus.]
- Don, don, v.t. to do or put on : to assume :- pr.p.
- donn'ing; pa.p. donned'. [A contr. of do on.] Donation, do-nā'shun, n. act of giving: that which is given, a gift of money or goods: (*law*) the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another. [L. donatio-dono,
- donative, don'a-tiv, n. a gift-do, to give.] Donative, don'a-tiv, n. a gift: a grannity: a benefice presented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop.—adj. vested or vesting by donation. [L. donativum.]

Done, dun, pa.p. of Do. Donee, dun, pa.p. of Do. Donee, do-ne', n. one who receives a gift. Donjon, dun'jun, n. a strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [Fr., from Low L. domjio = domnio for Low L. dominio (= L. dominium, dominion), because the tower dominated over the rest. See Dungeon.]

Donkey, dong'ke, *n*. the ass. [= Dun-ik-ie, a double dim. of Dun, from its colour.]

Donor, do'nor, n. a giver: a benefactor.

- Doom, doom, n., judgment : condemnation : des-tiny : ruin : final judgment. -v.t. to pronounce judgment on : to sentence : to condemn :- pr.p. doom'ing ; pa.p. doomed'. [A.S. dom, judg-ment ; allied to Gr. themis, justice.]
- Doomsday, doomz'da, n. the day of doom, the day when the world will be judged.
- Door, dor, n. the usual entrance into a house or into a room : the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance : a means of approach or access. [A.S. duru; Gr. thura, L. fores (pl.), a door, allied to Sans. dvar, an opening, from a root meaning to blow.]
- Doquet, dok'et, a form of Docket.
- Dor, Dorr, dor, n. a species of beetle, so called from its droning sound. [A.S. dora, a drone, locust.]
- Doree, do-re' or dor'a, n. a fish of a golden*pellow* colour, called also **Dory** and **John Doree**. [**Doree** is the Fr. *dorée*, from verb *dorer*, to gild —L. *deaware*, to gild—*de*, of, with, and *aurum*, gold. John is simply the ordinary name.]
- **Doric**, dorik, *adj.* belonging to *Doris* in Greece : denoting one of the Greeck language distin-ture : a dialect of the Greek language distinguished by the use of broad vowel sounds : any dialect having this character, as Scotch. [Fr. dorique, from L. Doricus-Gr. Doris.]
- Dormancy, dor'man-si, n. quiescence. Dormant, dor'mant, adj., sleeping: at rest: not used : in a sleeping posture : (arch.) leaning .n. a crossbeam : a joist. [Fr., pr.p. of dormir, from L. dormio, to sleep.]
- Dormer-window, dor'mer-win'dō, n. a vertical window, esp. of a *sleeping*-room (formerly called dormer), on the sloping roof of a house. [Fr. dormir, to sleep.]
- Dormitory, dor'mi-tor-i, n. a large sleeping-chamber with many beds. [L. dormitoriumdormio, to sleep.]
- Dormouse, dor'mows (pl. Dor'mice), n. a gnawing animal, intermediate between the squirrel and the rat, so called because torpid in winter. [Prob. from a Prov. E. *dor*, to sleep, and Mouse.]
- Dorsal, dor'sal, adj. pertaining or belonging to the back. [L. dorsum, the back.]

Dory. See Doree.

Dose, dos, n. the quantity of medicine given to be taken at one time: a portion: anything disagreeable that must be taken .- v.t. to order or give in doses: to give anything nauseous to. [Fr., from Gr. dosis, a giving-didomi, to give.]

Dost, dust, second pers. sing. pres. ind. of Do.

- Dot, dot, n. any small mark made with a pen or sharp point. -v.t. to mark with dots : to diversify with objects. -v.i. to form dots -pr.p.dott'ing ; pa.p. dott'ed. [Ety. dub.] **Dotage**, döt'āj, n. a doting : childishness of old
- age : excessive fondness.
- Dotal, do'tal, adj. pertaining to dowry or to dower. [L. dotalis-dos, dotis, a dowry.]
- Dotard, dot'ard, n. one who dotes : one shewing
- the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness. Dotation, do-tā'shun, *n*. the act of bestowing a *dowry* on a woman : an endowment. [Low L. dotatio.]
- Dote, dot, v.i. to be weakly affectionate : to shew excessive love.—*adv.* Dot'ingly. [E.; Dut. *doten*, to be silly, Scot. *doitet*, stupid; Fr *radoter*, to rave, is from the same root.]

- Doth, duth, third pers. sing, pres. ind. of Do. Double, dub'l, *adj., twofold*: twice as much: two of a sort together: in pairs: acting two parts, insincere.—*adv.* Doubly. [Fr.—L. *duplus* duo, two, and plus, akin to plenus, full.]
- Double, dub'l, v.t. to multiply by two: to fold. v.i. to increase to twice the quantity : to wind in running .- n. twice as much: a duplicate : one's wraith or apparition : a trick.
- Double-bass, dub'l-bas, n. the lowest-toned musical instrument of the violin form.
- Double-dealing, dub'l-del'ing, n. insincere dealing : duplicity.
- Double-entry, dub'l-en'tri, n. book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction. Doubleness, dub'l-nes, n. duplicity.
- Doublet, dub'let, n. a pair : an inner garment : name given to words that are really the same, but vary somewhat in spelling and signification, as desk, disc and dish, describe and descry. [O. Fr., dim. of double.]
- Doubloon, dub-loon', n. a Sp. gold coin, so called because it is *double* the value of a pistole.
- Doubt, dowt, v.i. to waver in opinion : to be uncertain: to hesitate: to suspect.—v.t. to hold in doubt: to distrust. [O. Fr. doubter—L. dubito, from root dub in dubins, doubtful.]
- Doubt, dowt, *n*. uncertainty of mind: suspicion: fear: a thing doubted or questioned.—*n*. Doubtfor.—*cadv*. Doubtforgly.] Doubtful, dowtfool, *adj*. full of doubt: undeter-
- mined : not clear : not secure : suspicious : not confident.-adv. Doubt'fully.-n. Doubt'ful-[tainly.-adv. Doubt'lessly. ness.
- Doubtless, dowt'les, adv. without doubt : cer-Douceur, doo-ser', n. sweetness of manner : some-
- thing intended to please, a present or a bribe. [Fr., from doux, douce-L. dulcis, sweet.]
- Douche, doosh, n. a jet of water directed upon the body from a pipe. [Fr.—It. doccia, a water-pipe, from L. duco, to lead.]
- Dough, do, n. a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A.S. dah; Ger. teig, Ice. deig, dough, from a root found in Goth. deigan, to knead; conn. with Dike, and with L. fi(n)go, to mould.]
- Doughty, dow'ti, adj., able, strong : brave. [A.S. dyhtig, valiant-dugan, to be strong; Ger. tüchtig, solid, able-taugen, to be strong. See Do, to fare or get on.]
- Doughy, do'i, adj. like dough : soft.
- **Douse**, dows, v.t. to plunge into water : to slacken suddenly, as a sail. -v.i. to fall suddenly into
- water. [Ety. unknown.] Dove, duv, n. a pigeon : a word of endearment. [A.S. duva-dùjan, to dive; perh. from its habit of ducking the head.]
- Dovecot, duv kot, Dovecote, duv kot, n. a small cot or a box in which pigeons breed
- Dovelet, duv'let, n. a young or small dove.
- Dovetail, duv'tal, n. a mode of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a dove's tail spread out into corresponding cavities.— -v.t. to fit one thing into another.
- Dowable, dow'a-bl, adj. that may be endowed : entitled to dower.
- Dowager, dow'a-jer, n. a widow with a dower or jointure : a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir. [O. Fr. douagiere-Low L. dotarium-L. dotare, to endow. See Dower.]
- Dower, dow'er, n. a jointure, that part of the hus-band's property which his widow enjoys during her life-sometimes used for Dowry .- adjs.

- Dowlas, dow'las, n. a coarse linen cloth. [Fr. douilleux-douille, soft-L. ductilis, pliantduco, to draw.]
- Down, down, n. the soft hair under the feathers of fowls : the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants : anything which soothes or invites to repose. [From root of Ice. dunn, Ger. dunst, vapour, dust. See Dust.]
- Down, down, n. a bank of sand thrown up by the sea .- pl. a tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep. [A.S. *dun*, a hill (cog. with *tun*, a fort), found in all the Teut. and Romance languages; prob. from Celt. dun, which is found in many names of places, as Dunkeld.]
- Down, down, adv. from a higher to a lower position : on the ground : from earlier to later times. -prep. along a descent : from a higher to a lower position or state. [A corr. of M.E. a-down, adun-A.S. of dune, 'from the hill'-A.S. dun, a hill. See **Down**, a bank of sand.]
- Downcast, down'kast, adj., cast or bent dozon-
- ward: dejected: sad. [reputation: ruin. Downfall, down'fal, n. sudden loss of rank or Downhearted, down'hart-ed, adj. dejected in spirits. [easy.
- Downhill, down'hil, adj. descending: sloping: Downright, down'rīt, adj. plain: open: artless: unceremonious.-adv. Down'right.
- Downward, down'ward, Downwards, down'wardz, adv. in a direction down: towards a lower place or condition: from the source: from a time more ancient. [A.S. adunweard-adun, weard, direction. See Down, adv.]
- Downward, down'ward, adj. moving or tending
- down (in any sense). Downy, down'i, adj. covered with or made of down : like down : soft : soothing.
- Dowry, dow'ri, n. the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage-sometimes
- used for Dower. [Orig. dower-y. See Dower.] Doxology, doks-ol'o-ji, n. a hymn expressing praise and honour to God. [Gr. doxologiadoxologos, giving glory-doxa, praise-dokeo, to think, and lego, to speak.
- Doze, doz, v.i. to sleep lightly or to be half asleep: to be in a dull or stupefied state. -v.t. (with away) to spend in drowsiness.—n. a short light sleep.—n. Doz'er. [From a Scand. root, seen in Ice. dusa, Dan. döse, to dose; A.S. dwaes, dull; akin to Dizzy.]
- Dozen, duz'n, adj., two and ten or twelve.-n. a collection of twelve articles. [Fr. douzaine-L. duodecim-duo, two, and decem, ten.]
- Drab, drab, n. a low, sluttish woman: a prostitute. -v.i. to associate with bad women. [Gael. and Ir. 'slut,' orig. a stain, closely akin to Gael. and Ir. drabh, grains of malt, which answers to E. Draff.]
- Drab, drab, n. thick, strong gray cloth: a gray or dull brown colour, perh. from the muddy colour of undyed wool. [Fr. drap, cloth. See Drape.]
- Drabble, drab'l, v.t. to besimear with mud and water. [Freq. form, from root of Drab, a low woman.]
- Drachm, dram, n. See Dram. [Gr. drachme,
- from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand.] Draff, draf, *n.* (*lit.*) *dregs*, waste matter: the refuse of malt that has been brewed from,—*adjs*. Draff'ish, Draff'y, worthless. [Prob. E., cog. with Scand. draf, and with Gael. and Ir. drabh.]

- Draft, draft, n. anything drawn: a selection of men from an army, &c. : an order for the pay-ment of money : lines drawn for a plan : a rough sketch: the depth to which a vessel sinks in water. [A corr. of Draught.]
- Draft, draft, v.t. to draw an outline of : to compose and write: to draw off: to detach.

Drafts, drafts, n. a game. See Draughts.

- Draftsman, drafts'man, n. one who draws plans or designs.
- Drag, drag, v.t. to draw by force: to draw slowly: to pull roughly and violently : to explore with a dragnet. -v.i. to hang so as to trail on the ground : to be forcibly drawn along : to move slowly and heavily :- pr.p. dragging; pa.p. dragged'. [A.S. dragan; Ger. tragen, represented in all the Teut. tongues. Acc. to Curtius, nowise connected with L. traho.]
- Drag, drag, n. a net or hook for dragging along to catch things under water : a heavy harrow : a low car or cart: a contrivance for retarding carriage wheels in going down slopes: any obstacle to progress. [See Drag, v.]
- Draggle, drag'l, v.t. or v.i. to make or become wet and dirty by dragging along the ground. [Freq. of Draw. Doublet, Drawl.]
- Dragnet, drag'net, n. a net to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of water to catch fish.
- Dragoman, drag'o-man, n. an interpreter, in Eastern countries.—pl. Drag'omans. [Sp., in from Ar. tarjumân-tardjama, to interpret. See Targum.j
- Dragon, drag'un, n. a fabulous winged serpent: the constellation Draco: a fierce person: the flying lizard of the E. Indies.—adjs. Drag'--Gr. drakon, (lit.) 'the sharp-sighted,' from e-drak-on, aorist of derk-omai, to look.]
- Dragonet, drag'un-et, n. a little dragon : a genus of fishes of the goby family, two species of which are found on the coast of England.
- Dragon-fly, drag'un-flī, *n*. an insect with a long body and brilliant colours.
- Dragonnade, drag-on-ād', *n*. the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV. and his successor by an armed force, usually of *dra-*goons: abandonment of a place to the violence of soldiers. [Fr., from dragon, dragoon.]
- Dragon's-blood, drag'unz-blud, n. the red juice of several trees in S. America and the E.
- Indies, used for colouring. Dragoon, dra-goon', n. formerly a soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot, now applied only to a kind of cavalry .- v.t. to give up to the rage of soldiers : to compel by violent measures. [Sp., prob. so called from having orig. a dragon (L. draco) on their standard. See Dragon.]

Dragoonade, drag-oon-ad'. Same as Dragonnade.

- Drain, dran, v.t. to draw off by degrees : to filter : to clear of water by drains : to make dry : to exhaust. -v.i. to flow off gradually. -n. a water-course: a ditch: a sewer. -adj. Drain'able. [A.S. drehnigean, of which dreh = drag, or else through dreg, from the same root.]
- Drainage, dran'aj, n. the drawing off of water by rivers or other channels : the system of drains in a town.
- Drainer, dran'er, n. a utensil on which articles are placed to drain.
- Drake, drak, *n*. the male of the *duck*. [Lit. 'duck-king,' being a contr. of A.S. end-rake or ened-rake, of which ened is cog. with Ice. önd, Dan. and, Ger. ente, L. anas, anatis; and

# Drawing-room

rake is the same as Goth. reiks, ruling, reiki, rule, and ric(k), in bishop-ric, Frede-rick.] Dram, dram, n. a contraction of Drachm;  $f_{c}$ th of

- an oz. avoirdupois : formerly, with apothecaries, th of an oz.: as much raw spirits as is drunk at once. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. drachmē, (1) a small weight = 66 gr.; (2) a coin = 9<sup>3</sup>d.— drassomai, to grasp; a handful, a pinch.]
- Drama, dram'a or drä'ma, n. a representation of actions in human life: a series of deeply interesting events: a composition intended to be represented on the stage: dramatic literature. [L.-Gr. drama, dramatos-draō, to do.] Dramatic, dra-mat'ik, Dramatical, dra-mat'ik-al,
- adj. belonging to the drama: appropriate to or in the form of a drama. -adv. Dramat'ically.
- Dramatise, dram'a-tīz, v.t. to compose in or turn into the form of a drama or play. [Gr. dramatizō. See Drama.]
- Dramatist, dram'a-tist, n. a writer of plays.

Drank, drangk-past tense of Drink.

- Drape, drap, v.t. to cover with cloth. [Fr. drap, cloth. From a Teut. root.]
- Drayer, drāp'er, n. one who deals in drapery or cloth. [Fr. drapier-drap.] Drapery, drāp'er-i, n. cloth goods: hangings of
- any kind: (art) the representation of the dress
- of huma figures. [Fr. draperie-drap.] Drastic, dras'tik, adj., active, powerful.—n. a medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly. [Gr. drastikos-drao, to act, to do.]
- Draught, draft, n. act of drawing: force needed to draw: the act of drinking: the quantity drunk at a time: outline of a picture: that which is taken in a net by drawing; a chosen detachment of men: a current of air: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water. -v.t. more commonly Draft, to draw out. [From A.S. dragan, to draw. See Drag, v. and Draw.]

Draught, draft, Draught house, n. (B.) a privy.

Draughts, drafts, n. a game in which two persons make alternate moves (in O. E. draughts), on a checkered board, called the Draught'board, with pieces called Draughts'men.

Draughtsman, drafts'man, n. See Draftsman. Drave, drav, old pa.t. of Drive.

- Draw, draw, v.t. to pull along: to bring forcibly towards one : to entice : to inhale : to take out : to deduce : to lengthen : to make a picture of, by lines drawn: to describe: to require a depth of water for floating.—v.i. to pull: to practise drawing: to move: to approach:—pa.t. drew (droo); pa.p. drawn.-n. the act of drawing: anything drawn. -adj. Draw'able. -To draw on, to lead on : to ask or obtain payment by a written bill or *draft*.—To draw up, to form in regular order. [A later form of Drag.]
- Drawback, draw'bak, n. a drawing or receiving back some part of the duty on goods on their exportation : any loss of advantage. Drawbridge, drawbrij, *n.* a bridge that can be
- drawn up or let down at pleasure.
- Drawee, draw- $\bar{e}'$ , *n*. the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.
- Drawer, draw'er, n. he or that which draws: a thing drawn out, like the sliding box in a case.-pl. a close under-garment for the lower limbs.
- Drawing, drawing, n. the art of representing objects by lines *drawn*, shading, &c. : a picture : the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery.
- Drawing-room, drawing-room, n. (orig.) a withdrawing room: a room to which the company withdraws after dinner : a reception of company in it.

- Drawl, drawl, v.i. to speak in a slow, lengthened tone. -v.t. to utter words in a slow and sleepy manner.—n. a slow, lengthened utterance of the voice.—adv. Drawl'ingly.—n. Drawl'ingness. [Freq. of Draw. Doublet, Draggle.] Draw-well, draw'-wel, n. a well from which water
- is drawn up by a bucket and apparatus.
- Dray, drā, n. a low strong cart for heavy goods, which is dragged or drawn. [A.S. draege, a drag, from dragan. See Drag, v.]
- Dread, dred, n. fear: awe : the objects that excite fear.-adj. exciting great fear or awe.-v.t. (Pr. Bk.) to fear with reverence: to regard with terror. [A.S. on-drædan, to fear; Ice. ondreda, O. Ger. tratan, to be afraid.]
- Dreadful, dred'fool, adj. (orig.) full of dread : producing great fear or awe : terrible.-adv. Dread'fully.—n. Dread'fulness.
- Dreadless, dred'les, adj. free from dread : in-Dread'lessly .--- n. Dread'lesstrepid.-adv. ness.
- Dream, drēm, n. a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision : something only imaginary. [A.S. dream means rejoicing, music; in M.E. the two meanings of music, mirth, and of dreaming occur ; Dut. droom, Ger. traum, a dream.]
- Dream, drēm, v.i. to fancy things during sleep: to think idly.—v.t. to see in, or as in a dream : -pa.t. and pa.p. dreamed' or dreamt (dremt) .n. Dream'er. - adv. Dream'ingly.
- Dreamy, drēm'i, *adj.* full of dreams : appropriate to dreams : dreamlike.—*n*. Dream'iness.
- Drear, drēr, Dreary, drēr'i, adj gloomy: cheer-less.-adv. Drear'ily.-n. Drear'iness. [A.S. dreorig, bloody-dreoran, to fall, become weak; Ger. traurig-trauern, to mourn.] Dredge, drej, n. an instrument for dragging: a
- dragnet for catching oysters, &c. : a machine for taking up mud from a harbour or other water. v.t. to gather with a dredge : to deepen with a dredge. [O. Fr. drege; from a Teut. root found in Dut. dragen, E. drag.]
- Dredge, drej, v.t. to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.-n. Dredg'er, a utensil for dredging. [Fr. dragée, mixed grain for horses, through Prov. and It., from Gr. tragemata, dried fruits, things nice to eat-e-trag-on, aorist of trogo, to eat.
- Dredger, drej'er, n. one who fishes with a dredge: a dredging-machine.
- Dreggy, dreg'i, adj. containing dregs: muddy: foul.—ns. Dregg'iness, Dregg'ishness. Dregs, dregz, n.pl. impurities in liquor that fall to
- the bottom, the grounds : dross : the vilest part of anything. [Ice. dregg—draga, to draw.] Drench, drensh, v.t. to fill with drink or liquid:
- to wet thoroughly: to physic by force .- n. a draught: a dose of physic forced down the throat. [A.S. drencan, to give to drink, from drincan, to drink. See Drink.] Dress, dres, v.t. to put straight or in order: to
- put clothes upon: to prepare: to cook: to trim: to deck: to cleanse a sore.-v.i. to arrange in a line : to put on clothes .- pa.t. and pa.p. dressed' or drest. -n. the covering or ornament of the body: a lady's gown: style of [Fr. dresser, to make straight, to predress. pare, from L. dirigo, directum, to direct.
- Dresser, dres'er, n. one who dresses : a table on which meat is *dressed* or prepared for use.
- Drossing, dres'ing, n., dress or clothes : manure given to land : matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth: the bandage, &c. applied to a sore: an ornamental moulding.

# Dromedary

- Dressing-case, dres'ing-kas, n. a case of articles used in *dressing* one's self.
- Dressy, dres'i, adj. showy in or fond of dress. Drew, droo-did draw-pa.t. of Draw. Dribble, drib'l, v.i. to fall in small dreps: to drop

- quickly: to slaver, as a child or an idiot .- v.t. to let fall in drops .- n. Dribb'ler. [Dim. of Drip.1 [a small quantity.
- Dribblet, Driblet, drib'let, n. a very small drop; Drift, drift, n. a heap of matter driven together, as snow: the direction in which a thing is driven: the object aimed at: the meaning of words used. -v.t. to drive into heaps, as snow. -v.i. to be floated along: to be driven into heaps. [See Drive.]
- Driftless, drift'les, adj. without drift or aim.
- Driftwood, drift'wood, n., wood drifted by water.
- Drill, dril, v.t. to pierce through with a revolving borer (this implies tremor, and connects Drill with Thrill).-n. an instrument that bores.
- Drill, dril, v.t. to exercise, e.g. soldiers or pupils. -n. the exercising of soldiers. [Perh. Fr. drille, a foot-soldier, from O. Ger. drigil, a servant. See Thrall.]
- Drill, dril, n. a row or furrow to put seed into in sowing .- v.t. to sow in rows. [W. rhill, a row.]
- Drilling, dril'ing, n. a coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trousers. [Ger. drillich-L. trilix, made of three threads, L. tres, and licium, a thread of the warp.] [drilling holes in metals.
- Drillpross, dril'pres, n. a press or machine for Drillpross, dril'pres, n. a press or machine for Drill-sergeant, dril'-särjent, n. a sergeant or non-commissioned officer who drills soldiers.
- Drily. See Dry, adj.
- Drink, dringk, v.t. to swallow, as a liquid: to take in through the senses .- v.i. to swallow a liquid : to take intoxicating liquors to excess :pr.p. drink'ing; pa.t. drank; pa.p. drunk.-n. something to be drunk: intoxicating liquor.— adj. Drinkable, dringk'a-bl.—n. Drink'ableness.-n. Drinker, dringk'er, a tippler. [A.S. drincan; Ger. trinken.]
- Drink-offering, dringk'-of'er-ing, n. a Jewish offering of wine, &c. in their religious services.
- Drip, drip, v.i. to fall in drops : to let fall drops .v.t. to let fall in drops :— pr.p. dripp'ing ; pa.p. dripped'.— n. a falling in drops : that which falls in drops: the edge of a roof. [A.S. drypan. Drop and Drip are from the same root.]
- Dripping, drip'ing, n. that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.
- Drive, driv, v.t. to force along: to hurry one on : to guide, as horses drawing a carriage.-v.i, to press forward with violence: to be forced along: to go in a carriage : to tend towards a point :pr.p. drīving: pa.t. drōve; pa.p. drivien.-n.an excursion in a carriage: a road for driving on.-n. Driv'er. [A.S. drifan, to drive; Ger.
- form of Dribble.]
- Drizzle, driz'l, v.i. to rain in small drops.—n. a small, light rain.—adj. Drizz'ly. [Freq. of [Freq. of M.E. dreosen, A.S. dreosan, to fall.]
- Droll, drol, adj. odd: amusing: laughable.-n. one who excites mirth: a jester.—v.i. to prac-tise drollery: to jest.—*adj.* Droll'ish, some-what droll.—n. Droll'ery. [Fr. drole; from the Teut., as in Dut. and Ger. drollig, funny.]
- Dromedary, drum'e-dar-i, n. the Arabian camel, which has one hump on its back; so named from

[Low L. dromedarius, from Gr. its speed. dromas, dromados, running-root drem, to run.]

- Drone, dron, n. the male of the honey-bee : one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone-bee : a lazy, idle fellow. [A.S. dran, the bee ; Dut. and Ger. drone, Sans. druna, Gr. anthrēnē, Dan. drone, din, a rumbling noise.]
- Drone, dron, v.i. to make a low humming sound. Drone, dron, n. the largest tube of the bagpipe.
- [From the sound.] Dronish, dron'ish, adj. like a drone : lazy, idle .-
- adv. Dron'ishly.-n. Dron'ishness. Droop, droop, v.i. to sink or hang down: to grow
- weak or faint : to decline. [A form of Drop.] Drop, drop, n. a small particle of liquid which biop, drop, w. a small particle of liquid which falls at one time: a very small quantity of liquid: anything hanging like a drop: anything arranged to drop.—w. Drop'let, a little drop. [A.S. dropa, a drop; Dut. drop.] Drop, drop, w.i. to fall in small particles: to let drops fall: to fall suddenly: to come to an and it of full ar and how or at to ta fall in and it of full ar and how or at to ta fall in a fall.
- end: to fall or sink lower.—v.t. to let fall in drops: to let fall: to let go, or dismiss: to utter casually: to lower: -pr.p. dropp'ing; pa.p. dropped'. [A.S. dropian-dropa; Ger. tropfen, akin to triefen, to drop, to trickle.]
- Dropsical, drop'sik-al, adj. pertaining to, resembling, or affected with dropsy.-n. Drop'sicalness.
- Dropsy, drop'si, n. an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body. [Corr. from hydropsy—Fr. hydropisie—L. hydropisis—Gr. hydrops-hydör, water.] Drosky, dros'ki, n. a low four-wheeled open
- carriage, much used in Russia. [Russ. drojki.]
- Dross, dros, n. the scum which metals throw off when melting : waste matter : refuse : rust. [A.S. dros, from dreosan, to fall; Ger. druse, ore decayed by the weather.] Drossy, dros'i, adj. like dross: impure: worth-
- less.-n. Dross'iness.
- Drought, drowt, *n. dryness*: want of rain or of water: thirst. [A.S. *drugoth*, dryness-*dryge*.] Droughty, drowt'i, *adj*. full of *drought*: very dry: wanting rain, thirsty.—*n.* Drought'iness. Drouth, drowth, *n.* Same as Drought.
- Drove, dröv, pa.t. of Drive. [animals, driven. Drove, dröv, n. a number of cattle, or other Drover, dröv'er, n. one who drives cattle.
- Drown, drown, v.t. to drench or sink in water : to kill by placing under water: to overpower: to extinguish -v.i to be suffocated in water. [A.S. druncnian, to drown—druncen, pa.p. of drincen. to drink. See Drench.]
- Drowse, drowz, v.i. to nod the head, as when heavy with sleep: to look heavy and dull.-v.t. to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy. [A.S. drusian, to be sluggish; Dut. droosen, to fall asleep.] [Drows'ily.—n. Drows'iness.
- Drowsy, drowz'i, adj., sleepy : heavy : dull.-adv. Drub, drub, v.t. to strike: to beat or thrash :pr.p. drubb'ing; pa.p. drubbed'.—n. a blow. [Prov. E. drab, from A.S. drepan; Ice. drep.]
- Drudge, druj, v.i. to work hard : to do very mean work.-n. one who works hard: a slave: a menial servant.-adv. Drudg'ingly. [Perh.
- Celt. as in Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge.] Drudgery, druj'eri, *n*. the work of a *drudge*: hard or humble labour.
- Drug, drug, n. any substance used in medicine, or in dyeing: an article that sells slowly, like medicines.-v.t. to mix or season with drugs : to dose to excess .- v.i. to prescribe drugs or medicines :- pr.p. drugg'ing; pa.p. drugged'.

[Fr. drogue, from Dut. droog, dry; as if applied orig. to dried herbs. See Dry.]

- Drugget, drug'et, n. a coarse woollen cloth, used as a protection for carpets. [Fr. droguet, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.] Druggist, drug'ist, *n*. one who deals in *drugs*.
- Druid, droo'id, n. a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under oak-trees.—fem. Dru'idess.—adj. Druid'ical. [Gael. druidh, W. derwydd; Littré accepts the ety. from Celt. derw, an oak, which is from the same root as Gr. drys, an oak.]
- Druidism, droo'id-izm, n. the doctrines which the Druids taught : the ceremonies they practised.
- **Drum**, drum, *n*. a cylindrical musical instrument : anything shaped like a drum : the tympanum or middle portion of the ear: (arch.) the upright part of a cupola: (mech.) a revolving cylinder. [Perh. E.; from a Teut. root found in Dut.
- trom, Ger. trommel, a drum ; an imitative word.] Drum, drum, n. formerly a large and tumultuous
- evening-party. [Said to be so called, because rival hostesses vied with each other in *beating* up crowds of guests.]
- Drum. drum, v.i. to beat a drum : to beat with the fingers. -v.t. to drum out, to expel: -pr.p.drumm'ing; pa.p. drummed'.-n. Drumm'er.
- Drumhead, drum'hed, n. the head of a drum : the top part of a capstan.
- Drum-major, drum'-mā'jer, n. the major or chief drummer of a regiment. [the drum is beat. Drumstick, drum stik, n the stick with which
- Drunk, drungk, pa.p. of Drink. Drunk, drungk, adj. intoxicated : saturated.
- Drunkard, drungk'ard, n. one who frequently drinks to excess.
- Drunken, drungk'n, adj. given to excessive drinking : resulting from intoxication.
- Drunkenness, drungk'n-nes, *n*. excessive drink-ing, intoxication : habitual intemperance.
- Drupaceous, droo-pā'shus, adj. producing or pertaining to drupes or stone-fruits.
- Drupe, droop, n. a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, &c. [Fr.-L. drupa-Gr. druppa, an over-ripe olive, from drys, a tree, and pepto, to cook, to ripen.]
- Dry, drī, *adj*, free from moisture: deficient in moisture: without sap: not green: not giving milk: thirsty: uninteresting: frigid, precise.-adv. Dryly or Drlly.-w. Dryness. [A.S. dryge; Dut. drogg. cf. Ger. trocken.] Dry, dri, v.t. to free from water or moisture; to
- exhaust.-v.i. to become dry: to become free from juice: to evaporate entirely :-- pr.p. drying ; pa.p. dried'.-n. Dri'er.
- Dryad, dri'ad, n. (Greek myth.) a nymph of the woods. [Gr. dryades, pl., from drys, a tree.] Dry-goods, drī-goodz, n.pl. drapery, &c. as dis-
- tinguished from groceries.
- Dry-nurse, drī'-nurs, n. a nurse who feeds a child without milk from the breast.
- Dry-rot, drī'-rot, n. a decay of timber, caused by fungi which reduce it to a dry, brittle mass. **Drysalter**, drī-sawlt'er, *n*. a dealer in *salted* or dry
- meats, pickles, &c.: or in gums, dyes, drugs, &c.
- Drysaltery, dri-sawlt'er-i, *n*. the articles kept by a *drysalter*: the business of a drysalter. Dual, dū'al, *adj*. consisting of *two*. [L., from
- [one good, the other evil. duo, two.] Dualism, du'al-izm, n. the doctrine of two gods,
- Dualist, dū'al-ist, n. a believer in dualism.
- Duality, du-al'it-i, n., doubleness: state of being double.
- Dub, dub, v.t. to confer knighthood by striking

the shoulder with a sword: to confer any dignity:-/r.p. dubb'ing; pa.p. dubbed'. [From a Teut. root, seen in A.S. dubban, Ice. dubba, to strike; akin to Dab.]

Dubiety, dū-bī'e-ti, n. doubtfulness.

Dubious, dū'bi-us, adj., doubtful: undetermined : causing doubt : of uncertain event or issue .adv. Du'biously. — n. Du'biousness. [L. dubius, from duo, two. See Doubt.] [dom. Ducal, duk'al, adj. pertaining to a duke or duke-Ducat, duk'at, n. (orig.) a coin struck by a duke :

- a coin worth, when silver, 4s. 6d.; when gold, twice as much. [Fr. ducat-It. ducato-Low L. ducatus, a duchy-dux, a leader. See Duke.]
- Duchess, duch'es, n. the consort or widow of a duke : a lady who possesses a duchy in her own [Fr. duchesse-duc-L. dux, a leader.] right.
- Duchy, duch'i, n. the territory of a duke, a duke-[Fr. duché-duc.] dom.
- Duck, duk, n. a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, &c. [Dut. doek, linen cloth; Ger. tuch.
- Duck, duk, v.t. to dip for a moment in water.v.i. to dip or dive : to lower the head suddenly. -n. a well-known water-bird, so named from its ducking or dipping its head : a dipping or stoop-ing of the head : a pet, darling. [E.; from a root found also in Low Ger. ducken, Dut. duiken, to stoop ; Ger. tauchen, to dip, tauch-ente,
- the duck. **Dip**, **Dive**, **Dove**, are parallel forms.] **Ducking-stool**, duk'ing-stool, *n*. a stool or chair in which scolds were formerly tied and *ducked* in the water as a punishment.
- Duckling, duk'ling, n. a young duck.
- Duct, dukt, n. a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants. [L. ductus-duco, to lead.] Ductile, duk'til, adj. easily led: yielding: cap-
- able of being drawn out into wires or threads. [L. ductilis-duco, ductus, to lead.]
- Ductility, duk-til'i-ti, n. capacity of being drawn out without breaking.] [dygen, anger.]
- Dudgeon, duj'un, n. resentment: grudge. [W. Dudgeon, duj'un, n. the haft of a dagger : a small
- dagger. [Ety. unknown.] Due, dū, adj., owed: that ought to be paid or done to another: proper: appointed.—*adv.* exactly: directly.—*n.* that which is owed: what
- one has a right to: perquisite: fee or tribute. [Fr. dl, pa.p. of devoir, L. debeo, to owe.] Duel, du'el, n. a combat between two persons :
- single combat to decide a quarrel .- v.i. to fight in single combat :--pr.p. dū elling ; pa.p. dū elled. -n. Du eller or Du ellist. [It. duello, from L. duellum, the orig. form of bellum-duo, two.]

**Duelling**, dū'el-ing, *n*. fighting in a *duel*: the practice of fighting in single combat.

Duenna, du-en'a, n. an old lady who acts as guardian to a younger. [Sp., a form of Donna.]

Duet. du-et', Duetto, du-et'o, n. a piece of music for two. [It. duetto-L. duo, two.]

- Duffel, dufl, n. a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a nap. [Prob. from *Duffel*, a town in Belgium.]
- Dug, dug, n. the nipple of the pap, esp. applied to that of a cow or other beast. [Cf. Sw. dägga, Dan. dägge, to suckle a child. See Dairy.]

- Dug, dug, pa.t. and pa.p. of Dig. Dugong, dū-gong', n. a kind of herb-eating whale, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas. The fable of the mermaid is said to be founded on this animal. [Malayan dayông.] Duko, dūk, n. (lit.) a leader, (B.) a chieftain: the
- highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales: (on the continent) a sovereign prince.

[Fr. duc—L. dux, ducis, a leader—duco, to lead; akin to A.S. teohan (see ToW), Ger. zichen, to draw or lead; A.S. heretoga, army-leader, Ger. herzog, now = E. duke.]

- Dukedom, duk'dum, n. the title, rank, or territories of a duke. [Duke, and A.S. dom, dominion.]
- Dulcet, duls'et, adj., sweet to the taste, or to the ear: melodious, harmonious. [Old Fr. dolcet, dim. of dols = doux-L. dulcis, sweet.]
- Dulcifluous, dul-sif'loo-us, adj., flowing sweetly. [L. dulcis, and fluo, to flow.]
- Dulcimer, dul'si-mer, n. a musical instrument played by striking brass wires with small rods: a Jewish musical instrument, acc. to Gesenius, a double pipe with a bag. [Sp. dulcemele-L. dulce melos, a sweet song-dulcis, sweet ; melos = Gr. melos, a song.] Dull, dul, adj. slow of hearing, of learning, or of
- understanding : insensible : without life or spirit : slow of motion : drowsy : sleepy : sad : downcast: cheerless: not bright or clear: cloudy: dim, obscure: obtuse: blunt.-adv. Dul'ly .- n. Dull'ness or Dul'ness. [A.S. dwal, dol-dwelan, to lead astray; Dut. dol, maddolen, to wander, to rave ; Ger. toll, mad.] Dull, dul, v.t. to make dull: to make stupid: to

blunt : to damp : to cloud. -v.i. to become dull. Dullard, dul'ard, n. a dull and stupid person : a

[weak sight. dunce.

Dull-sighted, dul'-sīt'ed, adj. having dull or Dull-witted, dul'-wit'ed, adj. not smart : heavy.

- Duly, du'li, adv. properly : fitly : at the proper time.
- Dumb, dum, adj. without the power of speech : silent: soundless. - n. Dumb'ness. [A.S. dumb; Ger. dumm, stupid, Dut. dom.]
- Dumb-bells, dum'-belz, n.pl. weights swung in the hands for exercise. [pantomime.
- Dumb-show, dum'-sho, n. gesture without words:
- Dumfound, dum'fownd, v.t. to strike dumb: to confuse greatly.
- Dummy, dum'i, n. one who is dumb: a sham package in a shop : the fourth or exposed hand
- when three persons play at whist. Dumpish, dump'ish, adj. given to dumps: de-pressed in spirits,—adv. Dump'ishly.—n. Dump'ishness.

Dumpling, dump'ling, n. a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste. [Dim. of dime, in Dumpy.] Dumps, dumps, n. pl. dullness or gloominess of mind; ill-humour. [From a Teut. root, seen in

Sw. dumpin, Ger. dumpf, gloomy, E. Damp.] Dumpy, dump'i, adj. short and thick. [From a prov. form dump, a clumsy piece.]

- Dun, dun, adj. of a dark colour, partly brown and black. [A.S. dun-W. dwn, dusky, Gael. don, brown.]
- Dun, dun, v.t. to demand a debt with din or noise: to urge for payment: -pr.p. dunn'ing; pa.p. dunned'. -n. one who duns: a demand for payment. [A.S. dynnan, Ice. dynia, to make a noise, to clamour.]
- Dunce, duns, n. one slow at learning : a stupid person.—adjs. Dunc'ish, Dunce'like. [Duns (Scotus), the leader of the schoolmen, from him called Dunses, who opposed classical studies on the revival of learning; hence any opposer of learning. Duns Scotus was a native of Duns in Berwickshire, or of Dunston in Northum-berland, whence his name.]

Dune, dun, n. a low hill of sand on the seashore. [An earlier form of Down, a hill.]

Dung, dung, n. the excrement of animals : refuse

- litter mixed with excrement.-v.t. to manure with dung. - v.i. to void excrement. - adj. Dung'y. [A.S. dung ; Ger. dung, dünger.]
- Dungeon, dun'jun, n. (orig.) the principal tower of a castle: a close, dark prison: a cell under ground. [A doublet of Donjon.]
- Dunghill, dung hil, n. a hill or heap of dung: any mean situation.
- Dunlin, dun'lin, n. a kind of sandpiper, so called from its frequenting the dunes and pools by the seaside. [Gael. dun, hill, and linne, a pool.]
- Dunnish, dun'ish, adj. somewhat dun.
- Duo, du'o, n. a song in two parts. [L. duo, two.] Duodecennial, du-o-de-sen'i-al, adj. occurring every twelve years. [L. duodecim, twelve, and
- annus, a year.] Duodecimal, dū-o-des'i-mal, adj. computed by twelves: twelfth. -pl. a rule of arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelve. [L.
- duodecim, twelve-duo, two, and decem, ten.] Duodecimo, dū-o-des'i-mo, adj. formed of sheets folded so as to make *twelve* leaves.—n. a book of such sheets-usually written 12mo.
- Duodecuple, du-o-dek'u-pl, adj., twelvefold : con-
- Duodecurio, duodectario, picario, to fold.]
   Duodenum, dū-o-dē'num, n. the first portion of the small intestines, so called because about twelve fingers' breadth in length. - adj. Duode'nal. [L. duodeni, twelve each.]
- Dup, dup, v.t. (obs.) to undo a door. and Up. Cf. Don and Doff.] [From Do
- Dupe, dup, n. one easily cheated: one who is deceived or misled.-v.t. to deceive: to trick.-
- adj. Dup'able. [Fr. dupe; of uncertain origin.] Duple, diř pl, adj., daubie: twofold. [L. duplex, duplicis, twofold, from duo, two, and plico, to fold. Cf. Complex.]
- Duplicate, du'plik-at, adj., double: twofold .- n. another thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript.-v.t. to double : to fold.-n. Duplica'tion. [L. duplico, duplicatus-duplex.]
- Duplicity, dū-plis'it-i, n., doubleness : insincerity ot heart or speech : deceit. [L. duplicitasduplex.
- Durability, dur-a-bil'it-i, n. quality of being durable : power of resisting decay.
- Durable, dur'a-bl, adj. able to last or endure : hardy : permanent.-adv. Dur'ably.-n. Dur'ableness. [L. durabilis-duro, to last.]
- Durance, dur'ans, n., continuance : imprisonment : duress. [L. durans, pr.p. of duro.]
- Duration, dü-rä'shun, n., continuance in time: time indefinitely: power of continuance. [L. duratus, pa.p. of duro.]
- Durbar, durbar, n. an audience-chamber: a reception or levee, esp. a reception of native princes held by the Viceroy of India. [Pers. dar.bar, a prince's court. (*lit.*) a door of admit-tance.] [Fr. durer-L. duro-durus, hard.]

Dure, dur, v.i. (obs.) to endure, last, or continue.

- Duress, dur'es or dur-es', n. constraint : imprisonment: (E. law) the plea of compulsion by one who has failed in an obligation or committed a crime. [O. Fr. duresce-L. duritia-durus, hard.]
- During, during, prep. for the time a thing lasts. [Orig. pr.p. of obs. Dure, to last.] Durst, durst, pa.t. of Dare, to venture. [A.S.
- dorste, pa.t. of dear, to dare.] Dusk, dusk, adj. darkish: of a dark colour.-n.
- twilight : partial darkness : darkness of colour. -adv. Dusk'y.-n. Dusk'ness. [From an older form of A.S. deorc, whence E. Dark ; cf. Sw. dusk, dull weather.]
- Duskish, dusk'ish, adj. rather dusky : slightly

dark or black .- adv. Dusk'ishly .- n. Dusk'ishness.

- Dusky, dusk'i, *adj.* partially dark or obscure: dark-coloured: sad: gloomy.-adv. Dusk'ily. -n. Dusk'iness.
- Dust, dust, n. fine particles of anything like smoke or vapour: powder: earth : the grave, where the body becomes dust: a mean condition.--v.t. to free from dust: to sprinkle with dust. [A.S. dust; Ger. dunst, vapour.]
- Duster, dust'er, n. a cloth or brush for removing dust.
- Dusty, dust'i, adj. covered or sprinkled with dust: like dust.-n. Dust'iness.
- Dutch, duch, adj. belonging to Holland, or its people—in old writers rather applied to the Germans. [Ger. deutsch (lit.) belonging to the people—O. Ger. diut-isk, of which -isk = the E. suffix -ish, and diut = A.S. theod, Goth. thinda, a nation. See Teutonic.]
- Duteous, du'te-us, adj. devoted to duty : obedient.
- -adv. Du'teously. -n. Du'teousness. Dutiful, du'ti-fool, adj. attentive to duty: respect-ful: expressive of a sense of duty.-adv. Du'tifully.-n. Du'tifulness.
- Duty, du'ti, n. that which is due : what one is bound by any obligation to do : obedience : military service : respect or regard : one's proper business: tax on goods. [Formed from O. Fr. deu or due (mod. Fr. dû), and suffix -ty. See Due.]
- Duumvirate, du-um'vi-rat, n. the union of two men in the same office : a form of government in ancient Rome. [L. duo, two, and vir, a man.]
- Dwale, dwal, n. (bot.) deadly nightshade, which poisons, dulls, or stupefies: (her.) a black colour. [A.S. dwala, error, hence stupefaction, from dwal or dol. See Dull and Dwell.]
- Dwarf, dwawrf, n. an animal or plant that does not reach the ordinary height: a diminutive man. -v.t. to hinder from growing. [A.S. dweorg = Dut. and Scand. dwerg, Ger. zwerg.]
- Dwarfish, dwawrfish, adj. like a dwarf: very small : despicable. - adv. Dwarf'ishly. -n. Dwarf'ishness.
- Dwell, dwel, v.i. to abide in a place : to inhabit : to rest the attention : to continue long :- pr.p. dwell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dwelled or dwelt.— *n.* **Dwell'er**. [A.S. *dwelan*, to cause to wander, to delay, from *dwal* or *dol*, the original form of E. Dull.] [habitation : continuance.
- Dwelling, dweling, n. the place where one dwells: Dwindle, dwin'dl, v.i. to grow less: to grow feeble : to become degenerate. -v.t. to lessen. [Dim. of *dwine*, from A.S. *dwinan*, to fade == Ice. dvina, Dan. tvine, to pine away ; akin to
- A.S. swindan, Ger. schwinden. See Swoon.] **Dy9**, dī, v.t. to stain : to give a new colour to :-pr. p. dye'ing ; pa.p. dyed'.-n. colour : tinge : stain : a colouring liquid. [A.S. dagan, to dye, from deag or deah, colour.] [cloth, &c.
- **Dyeing**, dī'ing, *n*. the art or trade of *colouring* **Dyer**, di'er, *n*. one whose trade is to *dye* cloth, &c.
- Dyestuffs, distufs, n.pl. material used in dyeing. Dying, dring, pr.p. of Die.—adj. destined for death, mortal: occurring immediately before death, as dying words: supporting a dying person, as a dying bed : pertaining to death .n. death. [See Die, v.]
- Dyke. Same as Dike.
- Dynamic, di-nam'ik, Dynamical, di-nam'ik-al, adj. relating to force: relating to the effects of forces in nature.—adv. Dynam'ically. [Gr. dynamikos-dynamis, power-dynamai, to be able.]

- Dynamics, di-nam'iks, n.sing, the science which investigates the action of force.
- **Dynamite**, din'a-mit, *n*. a *powerful* explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine. [Gr. dynamis.]
- Dynamometer, din-am-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for *measuring effort* exerted, esp. the work done [Gr. dynamis, power, and by a machine. metron, a measure.]
- Dynasty, din'as-ti or dī'nas-ti, n. a succession of kings of the same family. *adj.* Dynas'tic, be-longing to a dynasty. [Gr. dynasteia-dynas-tēs, a lord-dynamai, to be able.]
- Dysentery, dis en-ter-i, n. a disease of the entrails or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood.—*adj.* Dysenteric. [Gr. *dysenteria*, from *dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.] Dyspepsy, dis-pep'si, Dispepsia, dis-pep'si-a, n.,
- difficult digestion : indigestion. [Gr. dyspepsia
- -dys, hard, difficult, and pessõ, pepsõ, to digest.] Dyspeptio, dis-pep'tik, adj. afflicted with, per-taining to, or arising from *indigestion.*-n. a person afflicted with dyspepsy.

- Each, ech, adj., every one in any number separately considered. [A.S.  $alc = \hat{a}$ -ge-lic, from â (= aye), prefix ge, and lic, like, i.e. aye-like.]
- Eager, é'ger, adj. excited by desire : ardent to do or obtain : earnest. adv. Eag'erly. n. Eag'erness. [M. E. egre-Fr. aigre, from L.
- acer, acris, sharp—root ak, sharp. See Acrid.] Bagle, e'gl, n. a large bird of prey: a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle : a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars. [Fr. aigle, from L. aquila, from root ac, sharp, swift.] [discerning.

Eagle-eyed, e'gl-id, adj. having a piercing eye: Eaglet, ē'glet, n. a young or small eagle.

- Eagre, ē'ger, n. rise of the tide in a river; same as Bore. [A.S. egor, water, sea.]
- **Ear**, ër, n. a spike, as of corn.—v.i. to put forth ears, as corn. [A.S. ear; Ger. ähre.] **Ear**, ër, v.t. (obs.) to plough or till. [A.S. erian;
- L. aro, Gr. aroo-root ar, to plough.
- Ear, er, n. the organ of hearing or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing the faculty of distinguishing sounds: attention: anything like an ear.—*adjs.* Eared, having ears; Earless, wanting ears. [A.S. *eare*; L. auris, Ger. ohr.]
- Earache, ēr'āk, n. an ache or pain in the ear. Eardrop, ēr'drop, Earring, ēr'ring, n. a ring or ornament drooping or hanging from the ear.
- Eardrum, ēr'drum, *n*. the *drum* or middle cavity of the *ear*. [See Tympanum.]
- Earing, ēr'ing, n. (obs.) ploughing. Earl, erl, n. an English nobleman ranking between marquis and a viscount. - fem. Count'ess. [A.S. eorl, a warrior, hero; Ice. jarl.]
- Earldom, erl'dum, *n*. the dominion or dignity of an *earl*. [Earl, and A.S. *dom*, power.] Early, er'li, *adj*. in good season : at or near the
- beginning of the day .- adv. soon .- n. Ear'liness. [A.S. *ærlice—ær*, before.] Earmark, ēr'märk, *n. a mark* on a sheep's *ear*.
- Earn, ern, v.t. to gain by labour : to acquire : to deserve. [A.S. earnian, to earn; cog. with O. Ger. arin, to reap; Ger. ernte; Goth. asans, harvest].
- Earnest, er'nest, adj. shewing strong desire : de-

### Easterling

termined : eager to obtain : intent : sincere. -n. seriousness : reality.-adv. Ear'nestly.n. Ear'nestness. [A.S. cornest, seriousness; Dut. ernst, Ger. ernst, ardour, zeal.]

- Earnest, er'nest, n. money given in token of a bargain made: a pledge: first-fruits. fW. ernes, an earnest, pledge-money, akin to Gael. earlas, whence Scot. arles. Perh. like Gr. arraban and L. arrha, from Heb. 'erabon.] Earnings, erningz, n.pl. what one has earned:
- money saved.
- Earshot, er'shot, n. hearing-distance.
- Earth, erth, n. the matter on the surface of the globe : soil : dry land, as opposed to sea : the world : the people of this world. [A.S. eorthe ; Ger. erde; allied to Gr. era.]
- Earth, eth, v.t. to hide or cause to hide in the earth : to bury.-v.i. to burrow. Earthborn, eth'bawrn, adj., born from the earth.
- Earthbound, erth'bownd, adj., bound or held by the earth, as a tree.
- Earthen, erth'n, adj. made of earth or clay: earthly: frail. -n. Earth'enware, crockery.
- Earthflax, erth'flaks, n. asbestos.
- Barthling, ethling, n. a dweller on the earth. Barthly, ethli, adj. belonging to the earth: vie: worldly.-m. Earthliness. Earthly-minded, ethli-mind'ed, adj. having the
- mind intent on earthly things.
- Earthnut, erth'nut, n. the popular name of
- certain tuberous roots growing underground. Earthquake, erth'kwāk, n. a quaking or shaking of the earth : a heaving of the ground.
- Earthward, erth'ward, adv., toward the earth.
- Earthwork, erth'wurk, n. the removing of earth
- in making railways, &c. : a fortification of earth. Earthworm, erth wurm, *n*. the common worm : a mean, niggardly person.
- Earthy, erth'i, adj. consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth : inhabiting the earth : gross : unrefined. -n. Earth'iness. [hearing.
- Ear-trumpet, er'-trump'et, n. a tube to aid in
- Earwax, er'waks, n. a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.
- Earwig, er'wig, n. a common insect with forceps at its tail, incorrectly supposed to creep into the brain through the ear: one who gains the ear of another by stealth for a bad end. [A.S. eorwicga; eor being E. Ear, and wicga, from wegan, to carry, akin to L. veho.] Ear-witness, er'-wit'nes, n. a witness that can
- testify from his own hearing : one who hears a thing.
- Ease, ez, n. freedom from pain or disturbance: rest from work : quiet : freedom from difficulty : naturalness. [Fr. *aise*; same as It. *agio*.] Easo, ēz, v.t. to free from pain, trouble, or
- anxiety: to relieve: to calm.
- Easel, ez'l, n. the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting. [Dut. ezel, or Ger. esel, an ass, dim. of stem as. See Ass.]
- Easement, ez'ment, n. relief : assistance : support.
- East, est, n. that part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises : one of the four cardinal points of the compass : the countries to the east of Europe.-adj. toward the rising of the sun. [A.S. east; Ger. ost; akin to Gr. eos, the dawn; Sans. ushas, the dawn-ush, to burn.]
- Easter, ēst'er, n. a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good-Friday. [A.S. Eastor, from Eastre, a goddess whose festival was held in April.]
- Easterling, est'er-ling, n. a native of a country

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lying to the *east* of us, esp. a trader from the shores of the Baltic. [See **Sterling**.] **Easterly**, *Esterli, adj.* coming from the *eastward*:

- looking toward the east .- adv. on the east : toward the east.
- Eastern, est'ern, adj. toward the east : connected with the East: dwelling in the East.

Eastward, est'ward, adv. toward the east.

- Easy, ez'i, adj. at ease : free from pain : tranquil : unconstrained : giving ease : not difficult : yielding : not straitened.-adv. Eas'ily.-n. Eas'iness.
- Eat, et, v.t. to chew and swallow : to consume : to corrode .- v.i. to take food :- pr.p. eat'ing; pa.t. āte (āt or et); pa.p. eat (bt), -p. p. eat (ing); pa.t. (at), -n. Eat'er. [A.S. etan; Ger. essen, L. edo, esse, Gr. edö, Sans. ad, to eat.] Eatable, ēt'a-bl, adj, fit to be eaten.—n. anything used as food.
- used as food.
- Eaves, evz, n.pl. the edge of the roof projecting over the wall. [A.S. efese, the clipt edge of thatch.]
- Eavesdrop, evz'drop, n. the water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.-v.i. to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen.-n. Eaves'dropper, one who thus listens: one who tries to overhear private conversation.
- **Ebb**, eb, *n*. the going back or retiring of the tide : a decline or decay. -v.i. to flow back : to sink : to decay. [A.S. *ebba*; Ger. *ebbe*, from the same root as even.]

Ebb-tide, eb'-tid, n. the ebbing or retiring tide.

- Ebon, eb'on, adj. made of ebony: black as ebony. Ebony, eb'on-i, n. a kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as stone, usually black, admitting of a fine polish. [Fr. ebène-L. ebenus-Gr. ebenos, from Heb. hobnim, pl. of hobni, obni-eben, a stone.]
- Ebriety, e-brī'e-ti, n., drunkenness. [Fr. ébrieté-L. ebrietas, from ebrius, drunk.]
- Ebullient, e-bul'yent, adj., boiling up or over. [L. ebulliens, -entis-e, out, and bullio, to boil.] Ebullition, eb-ul-lish'un, n. act of boiling : agita-
- tion : a display of feeling : an outbreak.
- Ecarté, ā-kär'tā, n. a game at cards played by two, in which the cards may be discarded or exchanged for others. [Fr.-e, out, carte, a card. See Card. 1
- Eccentric, ek-sen'trik, Eccentrical, ek-sen'trik-al, adj. departing from the centre: not having the same centre as another, said of circles; out of the usual course: not conforming to common rules; odd-adv. Eccentrically. [Gr. ek, out of, and kentron, the centre. See Centre.]
- Eccentric, ek-sen'trik, n. a circle not having the same centre as another : (mech.) a wheel having its axis out of the centre.
- Eccentricity, ek-sen-tris'it-i, n. the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of
- the sun : singularity of conduct : oddness. Ecclosiastes, ek-klē-zi-as tēz, *n*. one of the books of the Old Testament. [Gr., *lit.* a preacher.] Scclosiastic, ek-klē-zi-as'tik, Ecclosiastical, ek-
- klē-zi-as'tik-al, adj. belonging to the church.-n. Ecclesias'tic, one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman. [Low L.-Gr. ekklēsias-tikos, from ekklēsia, an assembly called out, the church—ek, out, and kaleo, to call.] icclesiasticus, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-us, n. a book of

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the Apocrypha. [L.-Gr., *lit.* a preacher.] icclesiology, ek-klē-zi-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of building and decorating churches. [Gr. ekklēsia, a church, logos, a discourse.]

- Echo, ek'o, n.-pl. Echoes, ek'oz, the repetition of a sound from some object. -v.i to reflect sound: to be sounded back: to resound. -v.tto send back the sound of: to repeat a thing said :- pr.p. ech'oing ; pa.p. ech'oed. [L. echo
- -Gr.  $\hat{e}ch\hat{o}$ , a sound.] Eclaircissement, ek-lär'sis-mong, *n*. the act of clearing up anything : explanation. [Fr.-éclaircir, pr.p. éclaircissant, from  $\ell = L. ex$ , out, and clair-L. clarus, clear.]
- Eclat, e-klä', n. a striking effect: applause: splendour. [Fr. éclat, from O. Fr. esclater, to break, to shine; from the Teut. root of Ger. schleissen, to break ; cog. with E. slit.]
- Eclectic, ek-lek'tik, adj., electing or choosing out : picking out.—n. one who selects opinions from different systems .- adv. Eclec'tically. [Gr. eklektikos-ek, out, lego, to choose.]
- Eclecticism, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n*. the practice of an eclectic: the doctrine of the Eclectics, certain philosophers who profess to choose from all systems the parts they think true.
- Eclipse, e-klips', n. the interception of the light of one celestial body by another : loss of bril-liancy : darkness. —v.t. to hide a luminous body wholly or in part : to darken : to throw into the shade, surpass. [Fr.—L. eclipsis—Gr. ekleipsis —ekleipō, to fail—ek, out, leipō, to leave.] Ecliptic, e-klip'tik, n. the line in which eclipses
- take place, the apparent path of the sun round the earth : a great circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic .- adj. pertaining to the ecliptic. [Gr. ekleiptikos.] Eclogue, ek'log, n. a pastoral poem. [L. ecloga-
- Gr. ekloge, a selection, esp. of poems-ek, and lego, to choose. See Eclectic.]
- Economic, ek-o-nom'ik, Economical, ek-o-nom'ik-al, *aaj*. pertaining to economy: frugal: care-ful.-*adv*. Econom'ically.
- Economics, ek-o-nom'iks, n. sing. the science of household management : political economy.
- Economise, ek-on'o-mīz, v.i. to manage with economy: to spend money carefully: to save. -v.t. to use prudently : to spend with frugality.
- Economist, ek-on'o-mist, n. one who is economical: one who studies political economy.
- Economy, ek-on'o-mi, n. the management of a household or of money matters: a frugal and judicious expenditure of money: a system of rules or ceremonies: regular operations, as of nature. [L. æconomia-Gr. oikonomia-oikos, a house, and nomos, a law.]
- Ecstasy, ek'sta-si, n. an extraordinary state of feeling, in which the mind stands out of or is detached from sensible things : excessive joy : enthusiasm. [Gr. ekstasis-ek, aside, histēmi, to make to stand.]
- Ecstatic, ek-stat'ik, Ecstatical, ek-stat'i-cal, adj. causing ecstasy: amounting to ecstasy; rapturous.-adv. Ecstat'ically.
- Ecumenic, ek-ū-men'ik, Ecumenical, ek-ū-men'-ik-al, adj. belonging to the whole inhabited world: general. [L. æcumenicus, from Gr. oikoumenē (gē), the inhabited (world)-oikeo, to inhabit.]
- Eczoma, ek'zē-ma, n. an eruptive disease of the skin. [Gr. from ekzeo, I boil out, -ek, out, zeo, I boil.]
- Edacious, e-da'shus, adj. given to eating : glut-tonous.—adv. Eda'ciously.—n. Edacity, e-das'-
- it-i. [L. edax, edacis-edo, to eat.] Edda, ed'a, n. the name of two Scandinavian books, the one a collection of ancient mythological and heroic songs, the other a prose composition of the same kind. [Ice. 'great-grand-

mother,' a name given with good reason to a collection of old and venerable traditions.]

- Eddy, ed'i, n. a current of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion : a whirlpool : a whirlwind. -v.i. to move round and round :- pr.p. edd'ying ; pa.p. edd'ied. [Either from an A.S. ed, back, present as t- in twit, or from Ice. ida, a whirlpool-id, back ; but the two roots are identical.]
- Edematose, ē-dem'a-tēs, Edematous, ē-dem'a-tus, adi., sveiling with watery humour: drop-sical. [Gr. oidēma, a swelling—oidē, to swell.] Eden, ē'den, n. the garden where Adam and
- Eve lived: a paradise. [Heb. eden, delight, pleasure.]
- Edentate, e-den'tat, Edentated, e-den'tat-ed, adj., without teeth : wanting front teeth. [L. edentatus-e, neg., and dens, dentis, a tooth.]
- Edge, ej, n. the border of anything : the brink : the cutting side of an instrument : something that wounds or cuts : sharpness of mind or appetite : keenness .- v.t. to put an edge on : to place a border on : to exasperate : to urge on : to move by little and little. -v.i. to move sideways. [M.E. egge-A.S. ecg; Ger. ecke, L. acies-root ak, sharp.]
- Edgetool, ej'tool, n. a tool with a sharp edge.
- Edgewise, ej'wīz, adv. in the direction of the edge: sideways. [Edge, and Wise-A.S. wisa, manner.
- Edging, ej'ing, n. that which forms the edge: a border : fringe. Edible, ed'i-bl, adj. fit to be eaten. [L. edo, to eat.]
- Edict, e'dikt, n. something spoken or proclaimed by authority: an order issued by a king or lawgiver. [L. edictum-e, out, and dico, dictum, to say.]
- Edification, ed-i-fi-kā'shun, n. instruction: progress in knowledge or in goodness.
- Edifice, ed'i-fis, n. a large building or house.
- Edify, ed'i-fi, v.t. to build up in knowledge and goodness: to improve the mind :—pr.p. ed'ify-ing; pa.p. ed'ified.—n. Ed'ifyer. [Fr. édifier— L. edifico—edes, a house, and facio, to make.]
- Edifying, ed'i-fi-ing, *adj.* instructive : improving. —*adv.* Ed'ifyingly.
- Edile, ē'dīl, n. a Roman magistrate who had the charge of public buildings and works.—n. E'dileship. [L. ædilis—ædes, a building.]
- Edit, ed'it, v.t. to give out, as a book : to superintend the publication of : to prepare for publica-
- tion. [L. edo, editum—e, out, and do, to give.] Edition, e-dish'un, n. the publication of a book: the number of copies of a book printed at a time.
- Editor, ed'i-tur, n. one who edits a book or journal.-fem. Ed'itress.-adj. Editorial, ed-i-tô'ri-al.-adv. Edito'rially.-m. Ed'itorship. Educate, ed ū-kāt, v.t. to educe or draw out the
- mental powers of, as a child : to train : to teach : to cultivate any power.-n. Ed'ucator. [L. educo, educatus.
- Education, ed-ū-kā'shun, n. the bringing up or training, as of a child : instruction : strengthening of the powers of body or mind.-adj. Educa'tional
- Educationist, ed-ū-kā'shun-ist, n. one skilled in methods of educating or teaching : one who promotes education.
- Educe, e-dus', v.t. to lead or draw out : to extract : to cause to appear. [L. educo, eductum
- -e, and duco, to lead.] Educible, e-dūs'i-bl. adj. that may be educed or brought out and shewn.
- Eduction, e-duk'shun, n. the act of educing.

#### Efflorescent

Eductor, e-duk'tor, n. he or that which educes.

- Eel, ël, n. a well-known fish, with a slimy body, living chiefly in mud. [A.S. al; Ger. aal; akin to L. anguilla, dim. of anguis, a snake.]
- E'en, en, a contraction of Even.
- E'er, ar, a contraction of Ever.
- Efface, ef-fas', v.t. to destroy the face or surface of a thing : to blot or rub out : to wear away .n. Efface'ment. [Fr. effacer—L. ef = ex, from, and *facies*, the face.]
- Effaceable, ef-fas'a-bl, adj. that can be rubbed out. Effect, ef-fekt', n. the result of an action : impression produced: reality: the consequence intended:--fl. goods: property.--w.t. to produce: to accomplish. [L. efficio, effectum, to ac-complish-ef, out, ad facio, to do or make.] Effectible, effecti-bl, adj, that may be effected.
- Effection, ef-fek'shun, n. a doing : creation : (geom.) the construction of a proposition. Effective, ef-fek'tiv, *adj*, having power to effect :
- causing something : powerful : serviceable.-adv. Effec'tively.-n. Effec'tiveness.
- Effectual, ef-fek'tū-al, adj. producing an effect : successful in producing the desired result.-adv. Effec'tually.
- Effectuate, ef-fek'tū-āt, v.t. to accomplish.
- Effeminacy, ef-femin-a-si, n. the possession of a womanish softness or weakness : indulgence in unmanly pleasures.
- Effeminate, ef-fem'in-āt, adj., womanish: unmanly: weak: cowardly: voluptuous.-v.t. to make womanish: to unman: to weaken.—v.i. to become effeminate.—adv. Effem'inately.—n. Effem'inateness. [L. effeminatus, pa.p. of effemino, to make womanish—e, sig. change, and femina, a woman.]
- Effendi, ef-fen'di, n. a Turkish title of distinction. [Turk.; from modern Gr. aphentes-Gr. authentēs, an absolute master.]
- Effervesce, ef-fer-ves', v.i. to boil up: to bubble and hiss : to froth up.-adj. Effervesc'ible. [L. effervesco-ef, intensive, and ferveo, to boil. See Fervent.]
- Effervescent, ef-fer-ves'ent, adj., boiling or bubbling from the disengagement of gas.-n. Effervesc'ence.
- Effete, ef-fet', adj. exhausted : worn out with age. [L. effetus, weakened by having brought forth
- young-ef, out, fetus, a bringing forth young.] Efficacious, effi-ka'shus, adj. able to produce the result intended, —adv. Efficate/tously, —n. Effi-cat/ciousness. [L. efficax-efficio.]
- Efficacy, ef'fi-ka-si, n. virtue : energy. Efficience, ef-fish'ens, Efficiency, ef-fish'n-si, n. power to produce the result intended.
- Efficient, ef-fish'ent, adj. capable of producing the desired result ; effective .- n. the person or thing that effects .- adv. Efficiently. [L. efficiens, -entis, pr.p. of efficio.] Effigy, el'fi-ji, n. a likeness or figure of a person :
- the head or impression on a coin : resemblance.
- the head or impression on a coin : resemblance. [L. efficies-effingo-ef, inten., fingo, to form.] Effloresce, ef-flores', v.i. to biossom forth : (chem.) to become covered with a white dust: to form minute crystals. [L.-ef, forth, floresco, to be-gin to blossom-floreo-flos, a flower.] Efflorescence, ef-flores'ens, n. production of flowers: the time of flowering : a redness of the chine the formetice of a white powder on the
- skin: the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies, or of minute crystals.
- Efflorescent, ef-flo-res'ent, adj. forming a white dust on the surface: shooting into white threads. [L. efflorescens, -entis, pr.p. of effloresco.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

#### Effluence

- Effluence, ef'floo-ens, n. a flowing out: that which | flows from any body : issue.
- Effluent, ef'floo-ent, adj., flowing out .- n. a stream that flows out of another stream or lake. [L. effluens, -entis, pr.p. of effluo-ef (= ex), out, fluo, to flow.]
- Effluvium, ef-floo'vi-um, n. minute particles that flow out from bodies : disagreeable vapours rising from decaying matter :- pl. Effluvia, ef-floo'vi-a.- adj. Efflu'vial. [L.-effluo.]
- Efflux, ef'fluks, n. act of flowing out : that which flows out. [L. effluo, effluxum.]
- Effort, cf'fort, n. a *putting forth* of strength: attempt: struggle. [L. ef(=ex), out, forth, and fortis, strong.]
- Effrontery, ef-frunt'er-1, n. shamelessness: impu-dence. [O. Fr.-L. effrons, effrontis-ef(=ex), forth, and frons, frontis, the forehead. See Front.
- Effulgence, ef-ful'jens, n. great lustre or brightness: a flood of light.
- Effulgent, ef-ful'jent, adj, shuning forth: ex-tremely bright: splendid.-adv. Efful'gently. [L. effulgens, -entis-ef (= ex), out, and fulgeo, to shine.
- Effuse, ef-fuz', v.t. to pour out: to pour forth, as words: to shed. [L. effundo, effusus-ef (= ex), out, and fundo, to pour.]
- Effusion, ef-fu'zhun, n. act of pouring out: that which is poured out or forth.
- Effusive, ef-fū'ziv, adj., pouring forth abund-antly: gushing.-adv. Effu'sively.-n. Effu'siveness.
- Eft, eft, n. a kind of lizard : a newt. [A.S. efete, perh. akin to Gr. ophis, a serpent, Sans. apada, a reptile—a, neg., and pad, a foot. See Newt.] Egg, eg, n. an oval body laid by birds and certain
- other animals, from which their young are produced : anything shaped like an egg. [A.S. æg; cog, with Ice. egg, Ger. ei, L. ovum, Gr. öon. See **Oval**.]
- Egg, eg, v.t. to instigate. [Ice. eggja-egg, an edge ; cog. with A.S. ecg. See Edge.]
- Eglantine, eg'lan-tīn, n. a name given to the sweetbrier, and some other species of rose, whose branches are covered with *sharp prickles*. [Fr. *dylantine*, formerly *aiglantier*, from an O. Fr. form *aiglent*;, as if from a L. *aculentus*, prickly-aculeus, dim. of acus, a needle-root ak, sharp.]
- Egoism, e'go-izm or eg-, n. an excessive love of one's self: the doctrine of the Egoists. [L. ego, I.]
- Egoist, e'go-ist or eg'-, n. one who thinks too much of himself: one of a class of philosophers who doubt everything but their own existence.
- Egotise, e'got-iz or eg'-, v.i. to talk much of one's
- Egotism, ē'got-izm or eg'-, n. a frequent use of the pronoun I: speaking much of one's self: self-exaltation.
- Egotist, & got-ist or eg', n. one full of egotism. Egotistic, & got-ist'k or eg., Egotistical, & got-ist'k-al or eg., adj. shewing egotism: self-im-portant: conceited.—adv. Egotist'ically.
- Egregious, e-grē'ji-us, *adj.* prominent: distinguished, in a bad sense.—*adv.* Egre'giously. n. Egre'giousness. [L. egregius, chosen out of the flock-e, out of, grex, gregis, a flock. Cf. Gregarious.]
- Egress, egres, n. act of going out: departure: the power or right to depart. [L. egredior, egressus-e, out, forth, and gradior, to go. Cf. Grade.]

- Egyptian, ē-jip'shi-an, adj. belonging to Egypt. -n. a naive of Egypt : a gypsy. [L. Ægyptins -Ægyptus, Egypt, Gr. Aigyptos.] Egyptology, ē-jip-tol'o-ji, n. the science of Egyp-
- tian antiquities .- n. Egyptol'ogist. [Egypt, and Gr. logos, discourse.
- Eh, ā, int. expressing inquiry or slight surprise. Eider, I'der, Eider-duck, ī'der-duk, n. a kind of seaduck, found chiefly in northern regions, and sought after for its fine down. [Ice. *adr*, an eider-duck.] duck.
- Eider-down, J'der-down, n. the down of the eider-Eidograph, I'do-graf, n. an instrument for copy-ing drawings. [Gr. eidos, form, and grapho, to write.<sup>1</sup>
- Eight, āt, adj. twice four.-n. the figure (8) de-Light, at, adj. twice four. --n. the figure (8) denoting eight. [A.S. eahta; Scot. aucht, Ger. acht, Gael. ochd, L. octo, Gr. oktō, Sans. ashtan.]
  Eighteen, ät ën, adj. and n., eight and ten: twice nine. [Orig. eight-teen.] [decimo. Elighteenmo, ät ën-mō, adj. and n. bese Octo-Elighteenth, ät ënth, adj. and n. next in order after the seventeenth.

- Eightfold, ät föld, adj. eight times any quantity. Eighth, ät th, adj. next in order after the seventh.
- -n. an eighth part. [Orig. eight-th.] Eighthly, āt'th-li, adv. in the eighth place. Eightieth, āt'i-eth, adj. and n. the eighth tenth:
- next after the seventy-ninth.
- lighty,  $\tilde{a}t'_{1}$ ,  $ad'_{2}$ , and,  $n_{i}e'_{i}e'_{k}t$  times ten: four-score. [A.S. eahta, and tig, ten.] Either,  $\tilde{e}'ther$  or  $\tilde{r}'ther$ ,  $ad'_{2}$ , or pron. the one or the other: one of two: (B.) each of two.—conj. correlative to Or: (B.) or. [A.S. eighter, a contr. of *æghwether* =  $\hat{a}$ , aye, the prefix *ge*, and *hwæther*, E. Whether. See also Each.]
- Ejaculate, e-jak'ū-lāt, v.t. to utter with suddenness. -v.i. to utter ejaculations. [L. e, out, and jaculor, jaculatus—jacio, to throw.] Ejaculation, e-jak-ū-lā'shun, n. an uttering sud-
- denly : what is so uttered.
- Ejaculatory, e-jak'ū-lā-tor-i, adj. uttered in short, earnest sentences.
- Eject, e-jekt', v.t. to cast out: to dismiss: to dispossess of: to expel. [L. ejicio, ejectus-e, out, jacio, to throw.]
- Ejection, e-jek'shun, n. discharge : expulsion : state of being ejected : vomiting : that which is ejected.
- Ejectment, e-jekt'ment, n. expulsion : dispossession: (law) an action for the recovery of the possession of land.
- **Ejector**, e-jekt'or, *n*. one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.
- Eke, ek, v.t. to add to or increase: to lengthen. [A.S. ecan, akin to L. angeo, to increase; also to vigeo, to be vigorous, and E. Wax.] Eko, ek, adv. in addition to: likewise. [A.S. eac; Ger. auch; from root of Eko, v.t.]
- Elaborate, e-lab'or-āt, v.t. to labour on: to produce with labour: to take pains with : to improve by successive operations. [L. e. intensive, and *laboro, laboratus*, to labour-*labor*, labour.]
- Elaborate, e-lab'or-āt, adj., wrought with labour : done with fullness and exactness : highly finished. -adv. Elab'orately.-n. Elab'orateness.
- Elaboration, e-lab-or-ā'shun, n. act of elaborating: refinement: the process by which sub-stances are formed in the organs of animals or plants.
- Eland, e'land, n. the South African antelope, resembling the *elk* in having a protuberance on the larynx. [Dut.; Ger. *elend*, the elk.]

Elapse, e-laps', v.i. to slip or glide away : to pass

# Elastic

- silently, as time. [L. e, out, away, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide. See Lapse.] Elastic, e-las'tik, *adj*. having a tendency to recover the original form: springy : able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock .- adv. Elas' tically. [Coined from Gr. elaō, elaunō, fut. elasō, to drive; akin to L. alacer, alacris, brisk.]
- Elasticity, e-las-tis'it-i, n. springiness: power to recover from depression.
- Elate, e-lat', adj., lifted up: puffed up with success. -v.t. to raise or exalt: to elevate: to make proud. -adv. Elat'edly. -n. Elat'edness. [L. elatus-e, up, out, and latus, from root of tollo. Cf. Dilate and Tolerate.]
- Elation, e-lā'shun, n. pride resulting from suc-cess: a puffing up of the mind. Elbow, el'bō, n. the joint where the arm bows or
- bends: any sharp turn or bend.-v.t. to push with the elbow: to encroach on. [A.S. elbogaeln = L. ulna, the arm, boga, a bow or bend -bugan, to bend. See Ell; also Bow, n. and v.t.]
- Elbow-room, el'bo-room, n., room to extend the elbows : space enough for moving or acting.
- Eld, eld, n. old age, antiquity. [A.S. *æld*, from *eald*, old. See Old.] Elder, eld'er, n. a small tree with a spongy pith,
- bearing useful purple berries. [A.S. ellern ; it is perh. the same as Alder.]
- Elder, eld'er, adj. older: having lived a longer time: prior in origin.-n. one who is older: an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age : one of the office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church. [A.S. yldra, comp. of eald, old. [Cf. Alderman and Old.] [on old age. Elderly, eld'er-li, adj. somewhat old : bordering
- Eldership, eld'er-ship, n. state of being older : the
- office of an elder. [superl. of *eald*.]
- Eldest, eld'est, adj. oldest. [A.S. yldesta, Elect, e-lekt', v.t. to choose out: to select for any office or purpose : to select by vote. [L. eligo,
- electus-e, out, lego, to choose.] Elect, e-lekt', adj., chosen: taken by preference from among others: chosen for an office but not
- yet in it.—n. one chosen or set apart.—The elect (*theol.*), those chosen by God for salvation. Election, e-lek'shun, n. the act of electing or
- *choosing*: the public choice of a person for office: freewill: (*theol.*) the predetermination of certain persons as objects of divine mercy: (*B.*) those who are elected.
- Electioneering, e-lek-shun-ēr'ing, n. (also used as adj.) the soliciting of votes and other business of an election.
- Elective, e-lekt'iv, adj. pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice.-adv. Elect'ively.
- Elector, e-lekt'or, n. one who elects: one who has a vote at an election : the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops of the German Empire who had the right to elect the Emperor. - fem. Elect'ress.
- Electoral, e-lekt'or-al, *adj*. pertaining to elections or to electors: consisting of electors.
- Electorate, e-lekt'or-āt, n. the dignity or the territory of an elector.
- Electric, e-lek'trik, Electrical, e-lek'trik-al, adj. having the property of attracting and repelling light bodies when rubbed : pertaining to or produced by electricity.—*n.* any electric substance : a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, &c.—*adv*. Elec'trically. [L. *electrum*—Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, in which the above property was first observed.]

#### Element

- Electrician, e-lek-trish'yan, n. one who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity.
- Electricity, e-lek-tris'i-ti, n. the property of attracting and repelling light bodies : the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of
- this property. [See Electric.] Electrify, e-lek'tri-fī, v.t. to communicate elec-tricity to: to excite suddenly: to astonish:--pa.p. elec'trified. - adj. Elec'trifiable. - n. Electrifica'tion. [L. electrum, facio, to make.]
- Electro-dynamics, e-lek'tro-di-nam'iks, n. the branch of physics which treats of the action of electricity.
- Electro-kinetics, e-lek'tro-kin-et'iks, n. that branch of science which treats of electricity in motion. [See Kinetics.]
- Electrolysis, e-lek-trol'i-sis, n. the process of chemical decomposition by electricity. [Gr. ēlektron, lysis, dissolving—lyō, to loose, dissolve.]
- Electro-magnetism, e-lek'tro-mag'net-izm, n a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism.
- Electro-metallurgy, e-lek'tro-met'al-ur-ji, n. a name given to certain processes by which electricity is applied to the working of metals, as in electroplating and electrotyping.
- Electrometer, e-lek-trom'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity. [Gr. *elektron*, and *metron*, a measure.]
- Electroplate, e-lek'tro-plat, v.t. to plate or cover
- with a coating of metal by electricity. Electroscope, e-lek'tro-sköp, n. an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity in a body and the nature of it. [Gr. *elektron*, and
- skopeō, to examine.] Electro-statics, c-lek'tro-stat'iks, n. that branch of science which treats of electricity at rest. [Gr. *elektron*, and Statics.]
- Electrotype, e-lek'tro-tīp, n. the art of copying an engraving or type on a metal deposited by electricity.
- Electuary, e-lek'tū-ar-i, n. a composition of medicinal powders with honey or sugar. [Low L. electuarium, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth-Gr. ekleikton-ekleicho, to lick
- Eleemosynary, el-e-mos'i-nar-i, adj. relating to charity or almsgiving : given in charity. [Gr. eleemosyne, compassionateness, alms-eleos, pity. See Alms.
- Elegance, el'e-gans, Elegancy, el'e-gans-i, n. the state or quality of being elegant : the beauty of
- propriety: neatness: refinement: that which is elegant. [Fr., from L. elegantia-elegans.] Elegant. ele-gant. adj. pleasing to good taste : graceful: neat: refined : nice: richly ornamental.-adv. El'egantly. [Fr.-L. elegans,
- initial. diego to choose.]
   *elegia*, to choose.]
   Elegiao, el-e-jiak, or el-ejiak, adj. belonging to elegy: mournful: used in elegies.-m. elegiac verse.-adj. Elegiacal, el-e-jiak-al. [L.-Gr. elegeiahas-elegos, a lament.]
   Ploritet elegia elegia elegia elegia elegia

Elegist, el'e-jist, n. a writer of elegies.

- Elegy, el'e-ji, n. a song of mourning, a lament : a funeral-song. [Fr.-L.-Gr. elegos, a lament.]
- Element, el'e-ment, *n*. a first principle : one of the essential parts of anything : an ingredient : the proper state or sphere of any thing or being :  $-p\overline{l}$ . the rudiments of anything : (*chem.*) the simple bodies that have not been decomposed : among the ancients, fire, air, earth, and water, supposed to be the constituents of all things: the bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. elementum, pl. elementa, first principles.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

- Elemental, el-e-ment'al, adj. pertaining to elements or first principles : belonging to or produced by elements or the elements.-adv. Element'ally.
- Elementary, el-e-ment'ar-i, adj. of a single element : primary : uncompounded : pertaining to the elements : treating of first principles.
- Elephant, el'e-fant, n. the largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks. [Fr.-L. elephas, elephantis-Gr. eletusks. [Fr.-L. elephas, elephantis of an elephas-Heb. eleph, aleph, an ox. See Alpha.]
- Elephantiasis, el-e-fant-ïa-sis, n. a disease in which the legs become thick like the elephant's. [Gr.—elephas.]
- Elephantine, el-e-fan'tin, adj. pertaining to the elephant : like an elephant : very large
- Elevate, el'e-vat, v.t. to raise to a higher position : to raise in mind and feelings : to improve : to cheer. [L. elevo, elevatus—e, out, up, levo, to raise—levis, light. See Light, adj.]
- **Elevation**, el-e-vā'shun, *n*. the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised : exaltation: an elevated place or station : a rising ground : height : (arch.) a geometrical view of the side of a building : (gun.) the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon.
- Elevator, el'e-va-tor, n. the person or thing that lifts up : a machine for raising grain, &c. to a higher floor: a muscle raising a part of the body.
- Elevatory, el'e-vā-tor-i, *adj.* able or tending to raise. Eleven, e-lev'n, *adj.* ten and one.—*n.* the number 11. [A.S. *en(d)laf-on*, of which (*d* being excrescent, and -on, a dative pl. suffix en = A.S.an, E. One, and -luf(or -lif) is prob. the root tak, ten, successively weakened to dak, lik, lif, and lif; cf. the Goth. ain-lif.]
- Eleventh, e-lev'nth, adj. and n. the next after the tenth. [A.S. endlyfta.]
- Elf, elf, *n*. a little spirit formerly believed to haunt woods and wild places: a dwarf:-pl. Elves, elvz. [A.S. *ælf*; Ger. *elf*.]
- Elfin, elf'in, adj, of or relating to elves.—n. a little elf: a child. [Dim. of Elf.] [guised. Elfish, elf'ish, Elvan, elv'an, adj. elf-like: dis-
- Elicit, e-lis'it, v.t. to entice or draw out : to bring
- blight, chish, ar. to childe of araco out: to oring to light: to deduce. [L. elicit, elicitus—e, out, lacio, to entice. Cf. Lace.]
  Blide, e-lid', v.t. to strike out or cut off, as a syllable. [L. elido, elisus—e, out, lædo, to strike. Cf. Lesion.]
- Eligibility, el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, n. fitness to be elected or chosen: the state of being preferable to some-
- thing else: desirableness. Eligible, el'-ji-bl, adj, fit or worthy to be chosen : legally qualified: desirable........El'gibleness, same as Eligibil'ity....adv. El'igible.........El'gibleness,
- eligo. See Elect, v.t.] Eliminate, e-lim'in-āt, v.t. to leave out of con-sideration.—n. Elimina'tion. [L. elimino, eliminatus, to turn out of doors-e, out, limen, liminis, a threshold.]
- **Elision**, e-lizh'un, *n*. the *cutting off* or suppression of a vowel or syllable. [See Elide.]
- Elite, ā-lēt', n. a chosen or select part : the best of anything. [Fr.-L. electa (pars, a part, understood). See Elect, v.t.]
- Elixir, e-liks'er, n. a liquor once supposed to have the power of prolonging life or of transmuting metals : the quintessence of anything : a substance which invigorates : (med.) a compound tincture. [Ar. el-iksir, the philosopher's stone, from al., the, and *áksir*, quintessence.] Elizabethan, e-liz-a-bēth'an or e-liz'-, adj. per-
- taining to Queen Elizabeth or her time.

- Elk, elk, n. the largest species of deer, found in the North of Europe and in North America. [From the Scand., Ice. elgr, Sw. elg; O. Ger. elch; L. alces, Gr. alkē.] Ell, el, n. a measure of length orig. taken from
- the arm: a cloth measure equal to r1 yds. [A.S. eln, Dut. and Ger. elle, L. ulna, Gr. denë, the el-bow, the arm. See Elbow.] Ellipse, el-lips', n. an oval: (geom.) a figure pro-
- duced by the section of a cone by a plane pass-ing obliquely through the opposite sides. [L. ellipsis-Gr. elleipsis (lit.) a defect, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of the parabola.]
- Ellipsis. el-lip'sis, n. (gram.) a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied.—pl. Ellipses, el-lip'sēz. [L.—Gr. elleipsis —en, in, and leipō, to leave. Cf. Eclipse.]
- Ellipsoid, el-lip'soid, n. (math.) a surface, every plane section of which is an ellipse. [Gr. elieipsis, and eidos, form.] Elliptic, el-lip'tik, Elliptical, el-lip'tik-al, adj.
- pertaining to an *ellipse*: oval: pertaining to *ellipse*: oval: pertaining to *ellipsis*: having a part understood *adv*. Ellip'tically. [Gr. elleiptikos-elleipsis.]
- Elm, elm, n. a well-known forest tree. [A.S. elm: Ger. ulme, L. ulmus.]
- Elmy, elm', *adj.* abounding with elms. Elocution, el-o-kū'shun, *n.* style or manner of *speaking:* utterance.—*adj.* Elocu'tionary. [Fr. -L. elocutio-eloquor, elocutus-e, out, and loquor, to speak.]
- Elocutionist, el-o-kū'shun-ist, n. one versed in
- elocution : a teacher of elocution. Eloge, ā-lōzh', Elogium, e-lō'ji-um, n. a funeral oration : a panegyric. [Fr. éloge-L. elogium, a short statement, an inscription on a tomb-L. e, inten., and Gr. logos, discourse.]
- Elongate, e-long'gat, v.t. to make longer: to extend. [Low L. elongo, elongatus-e, out, and longus, long.]
- Elongation, e-long-ga'shun, n. act of lengthening out: state of being lengthened : distance.
- Elope, e-lop', w.i. to escape privately, said esp. of a woman, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a lover. [Prob. a corr. of Dut. ontloopen, to run away, from ont- (Ger. ent-), away, and *loopen* = E. leap. See Leap.] Elopement, e-lop'ment, *n*. a secret departure,
- esp. of a woman with a man.
- Eloquence, el'o-kwens, n. the utterance of strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and fluent language : the art which produces fine
- speaking : persuasive speech. Eloquent, el'o-kwent, *adj.* having the power of speaking with fluency, elegance, and power: containing eloquence : persuasive. - adv. El'o-quently. [L. eloquens, -entis, pr.p. of eloquor. See Elocution.
- Else, els, pron. other. adv. otherwise: besides: except that mentioned. [A.S. elles, otherwiseorig. gen. of *el*, other; cf. O. Ger. *alles* or *elles*. See Alias.] [other places.

Elsewhere, els'hwar, adv. in another place: in

- Elucidate, e-lū'si-dāt, v.t. to make *lucid* or clear: to throw light upon : to explain : to illustrate.— ns. Elucida/tion, Elu'cidator. [Low I. elu-cido, elucida/tus—e, intensive, and *lucidus*, clear. See Lucid.]
- Elucidative, e-lū'si-dā-tiv, Elucidatory, e-lū'si-dā-
- tor-i, adj. making lucid or clear : explanatory. Elude, e-lūd', v.t. to avoid or escape by strata-gem : to baffle. [L. eludo, elusus-e, out, ludo, to play.]

- Elusion, e-lū'zhun, n. act of eluding: escape by artifice : evasion.
- Elusive, e-lū'siv, adj. practising elusion: decep-tive.—adv. Elu'sively.
- Elusory, e-lu'sor-i, adj. tending to elude or cheat : evasive : deceitful.
- Elutriate, e-lū'tri-āt, v.t. to separate (by washing out with water) the lighter from the heavier parts of ores, pigments, &c.-n. Elutria'tion. [L. elutrio, elutriatus, to wash out, to decant-eluo -e, out, and luo, to wash.
- Elvan, Elvos. See under Elfish, Elf. Elysian, e-lizh'i-an, adj. pertaining to Elysium: exceedingly delightful.
- Elysium, e-lizh'i-um, n. (myth.) the abode of the blessed after death: any delightful place. [L. --Gr. *ēlysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian (plain).]
- Emaciate, e-mā'shi-āt, v.t. to make meagre or lean: to deprive of flesh: to waste.-v.i. to become lean: to waste away. [L. emacio, emaciatus-e, intensive, macio, to make lean-maci-es, leanness. See Meagre.] Emaciation, e-mā-shi-ā'shun, n. the condition of
- becoming emaciated or lean : leanness.
- Emanate, en'a-nät, v.i. to flow out or from: to proceed from some source: to arise. [L. emano, emanatus-e, out from, mano, to flow.]
- Emanation, em-a-nā'shun, n. a flowing out from a source: that which issues or proceeds from some source. - adj. Em'anative.
- Emancipato, e-man'si-pāt, v.t. to set free from servitude: to free from restraint or bondage of any kind .- n. Eman'cipator. [L. e, away from, and mancipare, to transfer propertymanceps, mancipis, one who gets or acquires property, (*lit.*) who *takes* by the *hand*, from manus, the hand, *capio*, to take.]
- Emancipation, e-man-si-pā'shun, n. the act of setting free from bondage or disability of any kind : the state of being set free.
- Emancipationist, e-man-si-pā'shun-ist, n. an advocate of the emancipation of slaves
- Emasculate, e-mas'kū-lāt, v.t. to deplive of the properties of a male : to castrate : to deprive of masculine vigour: to render effeminate. -n. Emascula/tion. [Low L. emasculo, emasculatus e, priv., and masculus, dim. of mas, a male.]
- Embalm, em-bäm', v.t. to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to perfume: to preserve with care and affection .-ns. Embalm'er, Embalm'ing. [Fr. embaumer, from em, in, and baume. See Balm.]
- Embank, em-bangk', v.t. to inclose or defend with a bank or dike. [Coined from em, in, and Bank.]
- Embankment, em-bangk'ment, n. the act of embanking : a bank or mound.
- Embarcation. Same as Embarkation.
- Embargo, em-bär'gö, n. a prohibition of ships to leave port : a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority :-pl. Embar'goes.-v.t. to lay an embargo on :- pr.p. embar'going ; pa.p. embar'-Godd. [Sp. —*embargar*, to impede, to restrain —Sp. *em*, in, and *barra*, a bar. See Barricade, and Embarrass.]
- Embark, em-bärk', v.t. to put on board a bark or ship: to engage in any affair .- v.i. to go on board ship: to engage in a business: to enlist. [Fr. embarquer, from em, in, and barque. See Bark, a barge.]
- Embarkation, em-bär-kā'shun, n. a putting or going on board : that which is embarked.
- Embarrass, em-bar'as, v.t. to encumber : to involve in difficulty, esp. in money-matters : to perplex : (lit.) to put a bar or difficulty in the way of.

# Embolism

[Fr. embarrasser-Fr. em, in, and (through Prov. barras) Fr. barre, a bar. See Bar.] Embarrassment, em.bar'as-ment, n. perplexity or

- confusion : difficulties in money-matters.
- Embassy, em'bas-i, n. the charge or function of an ambassador: the person or persons sent on an embassy. [Low L. ambascia. See Ambassador.
- Embattle, em-bat'l, v.t. to furnish with battle-ments. [Em and O. Fr. bastiller, from the same root as Battlement, Bastille, and Baste, to sew. The form of this word is due to a con-fusion with E. Battle.]
- Embattle, em-bat'l, v.t. to range in order of battle. [Coined from em, in, and Battle.]
- Embay, em-ba', v.t. to inclose in a bay: to landlock. [*Em*, in, into, and **Bay**.] Embed. Same as Imbed.
- Embellish, em-bel'ish, v.t. to make *beautiful* with ornaments: to decorate: to make graceful: to illustrate pictorially, as a book.—n. Embell'isher. [Fr. embellir, embellissant— em, in, bel, beau, beautiful. See Beau.]
- Embellishment, em-bel'ish-ment, n. act of embellishing or adorning : decoration : ornament.
- Ember-days, em'ber-daz, n.pl. in R. Catholic and English Church, three Fast-days in each quarter. [A.S. ymbrine, orig. sig. a running round or circuit-ymbe, round (Ger. um, L.
- ambi-), and ryne, a running, from rinnan, to run.] Embers, em'berz, n.pl. red-hot ashes: the smouldering remains of a fire. [A.S. emyrian; Ice. eimyrja. The b is excrescent.]
- Embezzle, em-bez'l, v.t. to waste or dissipate : to appropriate fraudulently what has been intrusted. -n. Embezz'ler. [Perh. from root of Imbecile, the primary sense being to weaken, waste ; (obs.) bezzle, to squander, is the same word, the first syllable being dropped.] Embezzlement. em-bez/1-ment, n. fraudulent ap-
- propriation of another's property by the person to whom it was intrusted.
- Embitter. See Imbitter. Emblazon, em-bla'zn, v.t. to deck in blazing colours: (her.) to blazon or adorn with figures. -n. Embla'zonment, an emblazoning. [Em and Blazon.]
- Emblazonry, em-blā'zn-ri, n. the art of emblazoning or adorning : devices on shields.
- Emblem, em'blem, n. a picture representing to the mind something different from itself : a type or symbol. [Lit. something inserted in a surface as ornament; Fr. emblème-L. emblèma, inlaid
- work—Gr.—em (= en), in,  $ball\bar{o}$ , to lay, to cast.] Emblematic, em-blem-at'ik, Emblematical, emblem-at'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or containing emblems: representing.-adv.Emblemat'ically.
- Embloom, em-bloom', v.t. to cover or enrich with bloom. [Em, in, and Bloom.]
- Embodiment, em-bod'i-ment. n. act of embodying: state of being embodied.
- Embody, em-bod'i, v.t. to form into a body: to make corporeal: to make tangible. -v.i. to unite in a body or mass. [*Em*, in, and Body.] -v.i. to
- Emboguing, em-bog'ing, n. the mouth of a river. [See Disembogue.]
- Embolden, em-böld'n, v.t. to make *bold* or coura-geous. [*Am*, to make, and **Bold**.] **Embolism**, em'bo-lizm, n. the *insertion* of days,
- months, or years in an account of time to produce regularity: (*med.*) the presence of ob-structing clots in the blood-vessels.—*adjs*. Em-bolism'al, Embolism'ic. [Fr.—Gr. embolismos emballo, to cast in. See Emblem.]

#### Emborder

Emborder, em-bord'er, v.t. to border.

- Embosom, em-booz'um, v.t. to take into the bosom: to receive into the affections : to inclose or surround. [Em, in, into, and Bosom.]
- Emboss, em-bos', v.t. to form bosses or protuberances upon : to ornament with raised-work .- n. Emboss'er. [Em, in, into, and Boss.]
- Embossment, em-bos'ment, n. a prominence like a boss : raised-work.
- Embouchure, em-boo-shoor', n. the mouth of a river, of a cannon, &c. : the mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. [Fr.-em-boucher, to put to the mouth. See Debouch, Debouchure.]
- Embow, em-bo', v.t., v.i. to bow or arch. 1 5.202 and Bow.]
- Embowel, em-bow'el, v.t. properly, to inclose in something else; but also used for disembowel, to remove the entrails from :-pr.p. embow/elling; pa p. embow/elled.-.... Embow/ellment. [Em. in, into, and Bowel.] Embower, em-bow/er, v.t. to place in a bower; to
- shelter, as with trees. [Em, in, and Bower.] Embrace, em-brās', v.t. to take in the arms: to
- press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to comprise: to admit or receive. -v.i. to join in an embrace. -n. an embracing : fond pressure in the arms. [O. Fr. embracer (mod. Fr. embrasser)-em, L. in, into,
- and bras-L. brachium, an arm. See Brace.] Embrasure, em-brā'zhūr, n. a door or window with the sides slanted on the inside : an opening in a wall for cannon. [Fr., properly, an opening through which a gun may be fired—*embraser*, to set on fire, from the O. Ger. *bras*, fire. See Brasier and Brass.]
- Embrocate, em'bro-kat, v.t. to moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion. [Low L. embroco, embrocatus, from Gr. embrochē, a lotion-embrecho, to soak in-em (= en), in, into, brecho, to wet.]
- Embrocation, em-bro-kā'shun, n. act of embro-cating: the lotion used.
- Embroider, em-broid'er, v.t. to ornament with designs in needle-work, orig. on the border .- n. Embroid erer. [Em, on, and Fr. broder, an-other form of border-bord, edge. See Border.]
- Embroidery, em-broid'er-i, n. the act or art of embroidering : ornamental needle-work : variegation or diversity : artificial ornaments.
- Embroil, em-broil', v.t. to involve in a broil, or in perplexity: to entangle: to distract: to throw into confusion. [Fr. embrouiller-em, in, and brouiller, to break out. See Broil, n.]
- Embroilment, em-broil'ment, n. a state of perplexity or confusion : disturbance.
- Emkryo, em'bri-ō, Embryon, em'bri-on, n. the young of an animal in its earliest stages of development : the part of a seed which forms the future plant : the beginning of anything :--pl. Em'bryos, Em'bryons.--adj., also Embryon'ic, of or relating to anything in an imperfect state : rudimentary. [Fr.-Gr.-em (= en), in, and bryon, neuter of pr. p. of bryo, to swell.]
- Embryology, em-bri-ol'oj-i, n. science of the embryo or fetus of animals, -n. Embryol'ogist.
- Emendation, em-en-dā'shun, n. a mending or removal of an error or fault: correction. [L. emendatio-emendo, emendatus-e, out, away, and mendum, a fault. See Amend.] Emendator, em'en-dā-tor, n. a corrector of errors
- in writings : one who corrects or improves.

Emendatory, e-men'da-tor-i, adj. mending or contributing to correction.

Emerald, em'er-ald, n. a precious stone of a green

colour : a small printing-type. [Fr emeraude (O. Fr. esmeralde)-L. smaragdus--Gr. smaragdos.]

- Emerge, e-merj', v.i. to rise out of: to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed: to come into view. [L. emergo, emersus-e out of, *mergo*, to plunge.] Emergence, e-mer'jens, Emergency, e-mer'jen-si,
- n. act of emerging: sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence : pressing necessity.
- Emergent, e-mer'jent, adj. emerging : suddenly appearing : arising unexpectedly : urgent. - adv. Emer'gently. [L. emergens, -entis, pr.p. of emergo.] Emerods, em'e-rodz, n.pl. (B.) now Hemorrhoids.
- the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness.
- Emerg, em'eri, n. a very hard mineral, used as powder for polishing, &c. [Fr. émeri, émeril-It. smerigiio-Gr. smēris-smaō, to smear.]

Emetic, e-met'ik, adj. causing vomiting .- n. a

medicine that causes vomiting. [Through L., from Gr. emetikos-emeo, to vomit. See Vomit.] Emeu. Same as Emu.

- Emigrant, em'i-grant, adj. emigrating or having emigrated .- n. one who emigrates. [L. emi-
- grans, -antis, pr.p. of emigro.] Emigrate, em'i-grat, v.i. to migrate or remove from one's native country to another .- n. Emigra'tion. [L. emigro, emigratus-e, from, migro, to remove.]
- Eminence, em'i-nens, n. a part eminent or rising above the rest: a rising-ground: height: distinction : a title of honour.
- Eminent, eminent, adj., rising above others: conspicuous : distinguished : exalted in rank or office.—adv. Em'inently. [L. eminens, -entis.
- pr.p. of emineo-e. out, mineo, to project.] Emir, e'mir, n. a Turkish title given esp. to descendants of Mohammed. [Ar. amir; cog. with Heb. amar, to command. Doublet, Ameer.]
- Emissary, em'is-ar-i, n. one sent out on a secret mission: a spy: an underground channel by which the water of a lake escapes.--adj. same as Emissory. [L. emissarius-emitto.]
- Emission, e-mish'un, n. the act of emitting: that which is issued at one time. [Emissus-emitto.]
- Emissory, e-mis'or-i, adj. (anat.) conveying ex-
- cretions from the body. [Emissus-emitto.] Emit, e-mit', v.t. to send out to throw or give out; to issue :- pr.p. emitting; pa.p. emitt'cd.
- [L. emitto, emissus-e, out of, mitto, to send.] Emmet, em'et, n. the ant. [A.S. æmete; cog. with Ger. ameise; perh. also with Ger. emsig, diligent, Ice. amr, work. Ant is a contr.] Emolliate, e-mol'i-āt, v.t. to soften: to render
- effeminate. [L. emollio, emollitus-e, inten-
- sive, and mollio, to soften-mollis, soft.] Emollient, e-mol'yen, adj., softerning: making supple.—n. (med.) a substance used to soften the tissues. [L. emolliens, -entis, pr.p. of emollio.]
- Emolument, e-mol'ū-ment, n. advantage : profit arising from employment, as salary or fees. [Fr.-L. emolumentum, for emolimentumemolior, to work out-e, sig. completeness, and molior, to exert one's self, to toil ; or from L. emolere-e, and molere, to grind, thus sig. first, the produce of a mill, then, any profit.]
- Emotion, e-mo'shun, n. a moving of the feelings : agitation of mind. [L. emotio-emoveo, emotus, to stir up, agitate-e, forth, and moveo, to move.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

Emotional, e-mo'shun-al, adj. pertaining to emotion.

Empale, em-pal', v.t. to fence in with *pales* or stakes: to shut in: to put to death by spitting on a stake .- n. Empale ment. [Em, in, on,

- and Pale, a stake.] Empannel. Same as Impannel. Emperk. Same as Impark. Emperor, em'per-or, n. one ruling an empire. fem. Em'press. [Fr. empereur-L. imperator (fem. imperatrix), a commander-impero, to command.]
- Emphasis, em'fa-sis, n. stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear: impressiveness of expression or weight of thought:-pl. Em'phases, -sēz. [Gr.-em (= en), in, into, and phasis-phaio, phaino, to shew, to make clear. See Phase.]

Emphasise, em'fa-sīz, v.t. to make emphatic. Emphatic, em-fat'ik, Emphatical, em-fat'ik-al,

adj. uttered with or requiring emphasis: forcible : impressive .- adv. Emphat'ically. [Gr. empha(n)tikos-emphasis.]

Empire, em'pīr, n. supreme control or dominion : the territory under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr.-L. imperium-impero, to command.]

- Empiric, em-pir'ik, Empirical, em-pir'ik-al, adj. resting on trial or experiment : known only by experience. [Fr.-L. empiricus, from Gr. em-peirikos = empeiros-em, in, and peira, a trial.]
- Empiric, em-pir'ik, n. one who makes trials or experiments: one whose knowledge is got from experience only: a quack.-adv. Empir'ically.
- **Empiricism**, en-piri-sizm, *n*. (*phil*.) the system which, rejecting all à *priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction : dependence of a physician on his experience alone without a regular medical education : the practice of medicine without a regular education : quackery.
- Employ, em-ploy', v.t. to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent .- n. a for the second s
- Employé, em-ploy'ā, n. one who is employed. [Fr. employé, pa.p. of employer. See Employ.]
- Employment, em-ploy'ment, n. act of employing : that which engages or occupies : occupation.
- Emporium, em-po'ri-um, n. a place to which goods are extensively collected from various parts for sale : a great mart. [L .- Gr. emporion emporos, a trader-em (= en), in, and poros, a av. See Fare.] [and Power.] way. See Fare.] [and Power.] Empower, em-pow'ér, v.t. to give power to. [Em

Empress. See Emperor.

- Emptiness, em'ti-nes, n. state of being empty: want of substance : unsatisfactoriness. Empty, em'ti, adj. having nothing in it : unfur-
- nished: without effect: unsatisfactory: wanting substance.-v.t. to make empty: to deprive of contents.—v.i. to become empty: to dis-charge its contents:—pa.p. em'ptied. [A.S. *amtig*, empty—*amta*, leisure, rest. The p is excrescent.]
- **Empurple**, em-pur'pl, v.t. to dye or tinge *purple*. [Em and Purple.]
- Empyema, em-pi-ē'ma, n. a collection of pus in the chest. [Gr.-em (= en), in, and pyon, pus.]
- Empyreal, em-pir'e-al, adj. formed of pure fire or light: pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [Coined from Gr. empyros, in fire-em (= en), in, and pyr, fire. See Fire.] Empyrean, em-pi-ré'an, adj., empyreal.—n. the

### Enceinte

highest heaven, where the pure element of *fire* was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

- Emu, ē'mū, n. the Australian ostrich. [Port. 'ostrich.']
- Emulate, em'ū-lāt, v.t. to strive to equal or excel: to imitate, with a view to equal or excel: to rival. -n. Em'ulator. [L. æmulor, æmulatus -cemulus, striving with.] Emulation, em-ū-lā shun, n. act of emulating or
- attempting to equal or excel: rivalry: competition : contest : (B.) sinful rivalry.
- Emulative, em'ū-lā-tiv, adj. inclined to emulation. rivalry, or competition.
- Emulous, em'ū-lus, adj. eager to emulate : desirous of like excellence with another : engaged in competition or rivalry.-adv. Em'ulously
- Emulsion, e-mul'shun, *n*. a white liquid pre-pared by mixing oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both. [Fr. -L. emulgeo, emulsus, to milk out-e, out, and mulgeo, to milk. See Milk.]
- Emulsive, e-mul'siv, adj. milk-like : softening : yielding a milk-like substance. [See Emulsion.]
- Enable, en-ā'bl, v.t. to make able : to give power, strength, or authority to. [En, to make, and Able.
- Enact, en-akt', v.t. to perform : to act the part of : to establish by law. [En, to make, and Act.] Enactive, en-akt'iv, adj. having power to enact.
- Enactment, en-akt'ment, n. the passing of a bill into law: that which is enacted: a law.
- Enallage, en-al'a-je, n. (gram.) the exchange of one case, mood, or tense for another. [Gr.
- -en, and allasso, to make other -allos, another.] Enamel, en-am'el, n. a substance like glass, which is melted and used for inlaying jewellery, &c. : any smooth hard coating, esp. that of the teeth: anything enamelled. -v.t. to coat with or paint in enamel: to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel: --pr.p. enam'elling; pa.p. enam'elled. --n. Enam'eller. [Fr. en (= L. in), in, and M. E. amel-O. Fr. esmail (now émail), from a Teut. root, which appears in Ger. schmelz, schmelzen, E. Smelt, Melt.]
- Enamour, en-am'ur, v.t. to inflame with love: to charm. [Fr. en, to make, and amour-L. amor, love.]
- Enarthrosis, en-ar-thrö'sis, n. (anat.) a joint of 'ball-and-socket' form, allowing motion in all directions. [Gr.-en, in, and arthros, arthroso,
- to fasten by a joint-arthron, a joint.] Encage, en-kāj', v.t. to shut up in a cage [En, in, and Cage.]
- Encamp, en-kamp', v.t. to form into a camp.--v.i. to pitch tents: to halt on a march. [En, in, and Camp.]
- Encampment, en kamp'ment, n. the act of encamping : the place where an army or company is encamped : a camp. Encase. Same as Incase.

- Encaustic, en-kaws'tik, adj., burned in or done by heat.-n. an ancient method of painting in melted wax. [Fr.-Gr.-engkaio, engkauso-en, in, and kaio, to burn. Cf. Ink and Calm.]
- Encave, en-kāv', v.t. to hide in a cave. [En, in, and Cave.]
- Enceinte, äng-sengt', n. (fort.) an inclosure, the wall or rampart which surrounds a place. [Fr. -enceindre, to surround-L. in, in, and cingo, cinctus, to gird.]
- Enceinte, ang-sengt', adj. pregnant, with child. [Fr.-L. incincta, girt about-incingo, cinctus, to gird in, gird about-in, and cingo. Cf. Cincture.]

- Enchain, en-chān', v.t. to put in *chains*: to hold fast: to link together.—*n*. Enchain'ment. [Fr. enchaîner-en, and chaîne, a chain-L. catena.]
- Enchanter—en, and channe, a chann—L. catendi, j Enchant, en-chant', r.t. to act on by songs or rhymed formulas of sorcery: to charm: to de-light in a high degree. [Fr. enchanter—L. incantare, to sing a magic formula over—in, on, canto, to sing. See Chant.]
- Enchanter, en-chant'er, n. one who enchants : a sorcerer or magician : one who charms or de-lights.—fem. Enchant'ress.
- Enchantment, en-chant'ment, n. act of enchant-
- ing : use of magic arts : that which enchants. Enchase, en-chās', v.t. to fix in a border : to adorn with raised or embossed work. [Fr. enchásser-en, in, chássis, caisse, a case. See Chase, n, also Case, a covering. Chase, v.t. is a contr.] Encircle, en-sérk'l, v.t. to inclose in a circle to
- embrace : to pass around. [En, in, and Circle.]
- Enclave, äng'-klav, n. a territory entirely inclosed within the territories of another power. [Fr.-L.
- in, and clavns, a key.] Enclitic, en-klit'ik, adj. that inclines or leans upon.-n. (gram.) a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so united with it as to seem a part of it. [Gr. engklitikos -en, in, klinö, to bend, cog. with E. Lean.] Enclose, en-klöz'. Same as Inclose.

- Encomiast, en-ko'mi-ast, n. one who praises, or one who utters or writes encomiums. [Gr. engkomiastes-engkomion.]
- Encomiastic, en-kō-mi-as'tik, Encomiastical, en-kō-mi-as'tik-al, adj. containing encomiums or praise: bestowing praise.-adv. Encomias'-
- Tically. [Gr. engkömiastikas-engkömion.]
   Encomium, en-kö'mi-um, n. high commendation:
   -pl. Enco'miums. [L.-Gr. engkömion, a song of praise-en, in, komos, festivity.]
- Encompass, en-kum'pas, v.t. to compass or go round : to surround or inclose. -n. Encom'pass-
- ment. [En, in, and Compass.] Encore, äng-kör', adv. again: once more.—v.t. to call for a repetition of. [Fr. (It. ancora)—L. (in) hanc horam, till this hour, hence = still.]
- Encounter, en-kownt'er, v.t. to run counter to or against: to meet face to face, esp. unexpectedly: to meet in contest: to oppose. -n. a meeting unexpectedly: an interview: a fight. [O.
- Fr. euconstrer-L. in, in, and constru, against.] Encourage, en-kur'āj, v.t. to put courage in : to inspire with spirit or hope: to incite. -n. Encour'ager.-adv. Encour'agingly. [Fr. encourager-en, to make, and courage. See Courage.]
- Encouragement, en-kur'aj-ment, n. act of encouraging : that which encourages or incites.
- Encrinal, en-krī'nal, Encrinic, en-krin'ik, Encrinit'ic, Encrinit'ical, adj. relating to or containing encrinites.
- Encrinite, en'kri-nīt, n. the stone-lily : a fossilised animal on a long stem or stalk, with a lily-
- shaped head. [Gr. en, in, and krinon, a lily.] Encroach, en-kröch', v.i. to seize on the rights of others : to intrude : to trespass .- n. Encroach'er. -adv. Encroach'ingly. [Formed from Fr. en, and croc, a hook; cf. accrocher (ad and crocher), to hook up. See Crochet, Crotchet, and Crook. ]

Encroachment, en-kroch'ment, n. act of encroaching : that which is taken by encroaching. Encrust, en-krust'. Same as Incrust.

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Encumber, en-kum'ber, v.t. to impede the motion of, with something *cumbrous*: to embarrass: to load with debts. [Fr. encombrer, from en- and combrer. See Cumber.]

Encumbrance, en-kum'brans, n. that which encumbers or hinders : a legal claim on an estate.

Encyclical, en-sik'lik-al, adj. sent round to many persons or places, as an *encyclical* letter of the Pope. [Gr. engkyklios-en, in, and kyklos, a circle.] [Same as Cyclopædia.

Encyclopædia, Encyclopedia, en-sī-klo-pē'di-a, n. Encyclopedian, en-sī-klo-pē'di-an, adj. embracing

- the whole *circle* of *learning*. Encyclopedic, en-sī-klo-ped'ik, Encyclopedical, en-sī-klo-ped'ik-al, *adj*. pertaining to an encyclopedia.
- Encyclopedist, en-sī-klo-pē'dist, n. the compiler or one who assists in the compilation of an encyclopedia. [bag. [En, in, and Cyst.] Encysted, en-sisted, adj. inclosed in a cyst or
- End, end, n. the last point or portion : termination or close: death : consequence : object aimed at : a fragment. -v.t. to bring to an end : to
- destroy .- v.i. to come to an end: to cease. [A.S. ende; Ger. and Dan. ende. Goth. andeis; Sans. anta; also akin to L. prefix ante- and Gr. anti-.]
- Endamage, en-dam'āj, v.t. (B.) same as Damage. Endanger, en-dan'jer, v.t. to place in danger : to
- expose to loss or injury. [En, in, and Danger.] Endear, en-der', v.t. to make *dear* or more dear. [En, to make, and Dear.]
- Endearment, en-der'ment, n. act of endearing: state of being endeared; that which excites or increases affection.
- Endeavour, en-dev'ur, v.i. to strive to accomplish an object: to attempt or try.-v.t. (Pr. Bk.) to exert. -n. an exertion of power towards some object: attempt or trial. [Fr. en devoir-en, in (with force of 'to do' or en devoir-en, in (with force of to do do 'make,' as in en-amour, en-courage), and devoir, duty. See Devoir.] (agon. Endecagon, en-dek'a-gon, n. Same as Hendec-Endemic, en-dem'ik, Endemical, en-dem'ik-al, Endemical en dérinal adu presultar to a decohe
- Endemial, en-dé'mi-al, *adj*. peculiar to a *people* or a *district*, as a disease.—*n*. a disease of an endemic character.—*adv*. Endem'ically. [Gr.
- endemios-en, in, and demos, a people, a district.] **Ending**, end'ing, *n*. termination : (gram.) the terminating syllable or letter of a word.
- Endive, en'div, n. a plant of the same genus as chicory, used as a salad. [Fr.-L. intubus.]
- Endless, endles, adj. without end: continual: everlasting: objectless.-adv. Endlessly.-n. End'lessness,
- Endocardium, en do-kar'di-um, n. the *lining* membrane of the *heart.*—n. Endocarditis, endo-kar-dī'tis, disease thereof. [Gr. endon, within, and kardia, the heart. See Heart.]
- Endogen, en'do-jen, n. a plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the *palm*, grasses, &c. [Gr. endon, within, and gen, root of gignomai, to be produced.] Endogenous, en-doj'e-nus, adj. increasing like
- endogens, or by internal growth.

Endorse, en-dors'. Same as Indorse.

- Endow, en-dow', v.t. to give a dowry or marriageportion to : to settle a permanent provision on : to enrich with any gift or faculty .- n. Endow'er. [Fr. en (= L. in), and douer, to endow-L. doto. See Dower.]
- Endowment, en-dow'ment, *n*. act of endowing: that which is settled on any person or institu-tion: a quality or faculty bestowed on any one. Endue, en-dū', an older form of Endow.
- Endurable, en-dur a-bl, adj. that can be endured or borne.-adv. Endur'ably.-n. Endur'ablsness.

- Endurance, en-dur'ans, n. state of enduring or bearing: continuance: a suffering patiently without sinking : patience.
- Endure, en-dūr, v.t. to remain firm under : to bear without sinking.—v.t. to remain firm : to last. [Fr. endurer-en (= L. in), and durer, to last. See Dure.]
- Endwise, end'wiz, adv., end ways : on the end : with the end forward. [End and Wise.]
- Enema, e-nē'ma or en'e-ma, n. a liquid medicine thrown into the rectum : an injection. [Gr. eniēmi, to send in-en, in, and hiēmi, to send.]
- Enemy, en'e-mi, n. one who hates or dislikes : a foe : a hostile army. [O. Fr. enemi (mod. Fr. ennemi)-L. inimicus-in, negative, and amicus, a friend. See Amicable, Amity.]
- Energetic, en-er-jet'ik, Energetical, en-er-jet'ikal, adj. having or shewing energy : active : forcible : effective.-adv. Energet'ically. [Gr. energētikos.]
- Energy, en'er-ji, n. power of doing work : power exerted : vigorous operation : strength. [Gr. energeia-en, in, and ergon, work ; akin to E. Work.]
- Enervate, en-ér'vāt, v.t. to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage : to weaken. n. Enerva-tion, en-ér-vā'shun. [L. enervo, enervatus-e, out of, and nervus, a nerve. See Nerve.]
- Enfeeble, en-fe'bl, v.t. to make feeble : to deprive of strength, to weaken. [Fr. en (= L. in), causative, and E. Feeble.]
- Enfeeblement, en-fe'bl-ment, n. act of enfeebling
- or weakening : weakness. Enfeoff, en-fef, v.t. to give a *fief* or *feud* to: to invest with a possession in fee. [Fr. en (= L. in), and Fooff.]
- Enfeoffment, en-fef'ment, n. act of enfeoffing : the deed which invests with the fee of an estate.
- Enfilade, en-fi-lad', *n.* a *line*, or straight pas-sage: a situation or a body open from end to end.—*v.t.* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line. [Fr. enfiler—en (= L. in), and fil, a thread. See File, a line or wire.]
- Enforce, en-fors', v.t. to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force: to give effect to: to urge. [O. Fr. enforcer-en (= L. in), and force. See Force.]
- Enforcement, en-fors'ment, n. act of enforcing : compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces.
- Enfranchise, en-fran'chiz, v.t. to give a franchise or political privileges to. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Franchise.]
- Enfranchisement, en-fran'chiz-ment, n. act of enfranchising: admission to civil or political privileges.
- Engage, en-gāj', v.t. to bind by a gage or pledge: to render liable : to gain for service : to enlist : to gain over: to win: to occupy: to enter into contest with .- v. i. to pledge one's word: to become bound: to take a part: to enter into conflict. [Fr. engager-en gage, in pledge. See Gage.]
- Engagement, en-gāj'ment, n. act of engaging: state of being engaged: that which engages: promise : employment : a fight or battle.
- Engaging, en-gāj'ing, *adj.* winning : attractive. —*adv.* Engag'ingly.
- Engender, en-jen'der, v.t. to gender or beget : to breed: to sow the seeds of: to produce.-v.i. to be caused or produced. [Fr. engendrer-L. ingenerare—in, and genero, to generate. See Genus and Gender.]
- Engine, en'jin, n. a complex and powerful machine,

### Enlighten

esp. a p.ime mover: a military machine: any-

- thing used to effect a purpose. [Fr. engin-L. ingenium, skill. See Ingenious.] Engineer, enjin-ër, n. an engine-maker or man-ager: one who directs military works and engines: a civil engineer, one who superin-tends the construction of *public* works. [Orig. enginer.
- Engineering, en-jin-ēr'ing, n. the art or profession of an engineer. [Gird.]
- Engind, en-gerd, v.t. to gird round. [En and English, en-gerd, v.t. to gird round. [En and English, ing'glish, adj. belonging to England or its inhabitants.—n. the language or the people of England. [A.S. Englise, from Engle, Angle, from the Angles who settled in Britain.] Engraft. See Ingraft.

- Engrain, en-grān'. Same as Ingrain. Engrave, en-grāv', v.t. to cut out with a graver a representation of anything on wood, steel, &c.: to imprint: to impress deeply.—n. Engrav'er. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Grave.]
- Engraving, en-grāv'ing, n. act or art of cutting designs on metal, wood, or stone : an impression taken from an engraved plate: a print.
- Engross, en-gros', v.t. to occupy wholly, mono-polise: to copy a writing in a *large* hand or in distinct characters .- n. Engross'er. [From Fr. en gros, in large. See Gross.]
- Engrossment, en-gros'ment, n. act of engrossing : that which has been engrossed : a fair copy.
- Engulf. See Ingulf.
- Enhance, en-haus', v.t. to raise or heighten : to add to: to increase. [Prov. enansar-enans, forward, formed from L. in ante, before. See Advance.]
- Enhancement, en-hans'ment, n. act of enhanc-ing : state of being enhanced : increase : aggravation.
- Enigma, en-ig'ma, n. a statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed : anything very obscure : ariddle. [L. anigma-Gr. ainigma, ainigmatos -ainissomai, to speak darkly-ainos, a tale.]
- Enigmatic, en-ig-mat'ik, Enigmatical, en-ig-mat'ik-al, adj. relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma : obscure : puzzling .- adv. Enigmat'ically.
- Enigmatise, en-ig'ma-tīz, v.z. to utter or deal in riddles. [tises.
- Enigmatist, en-ig'ma-tist, *n*. one who *enigma*-Enjoin, en-join', *v.t.* to lay upon, as an order : to order or direct with authority or urgency. [Fr. enjoindre-L. injungere-in, and jungo. See Join.]
- Enjoy, en-joy', v.t. to joy or delight in : to feel or perceive with pleasure : to possess or use with satisfaction or delight. [Fr. en (= L. in), and joie. See Joy.]
- Enjoyment, en-joy'ment, n. state or condition of enjoying : satisfactory possession or use of anything : pleasure : happiness.
- Enkindle, en-kin'dl, v.t. to kindle or set on fire :
- to rouse. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Kindle.] Enlarge, en-larj', v.t. to make *larger*: to increase in size or quantity: to expand: to amplify or spread out discourse: (B.) to set at large or free. -v.i. to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in
- large : release.
- Enlighten, en-līt'n, v.t. to lighten or shed light on : to make clear to the mind : to impart know-

ledge to: to elevate by knowledge or religion. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Lighten.]

- Enlightenment, en-līt n-ment, n. act of enlightening: state of being enlightened.
- Enlist, en-list', v.t. to enrol: to engage in public service: to employ in advancing an object. -v.i. to engage in public service: to enter heartily into a cause. [Fr. en (= L. in), and *liste*, E. List.
- Enlistment, en-list'ment, n. act of enlisting:
- state of being enlisted. Enliven, en-līv'n, v.t. to put *life* into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful: to animate. -n. Enliv'ener. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Life. See also Live.]
- **Enmity**, en'mi-ti, *n*. the quality of being an *enemy*: unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility. [Fr.
- energy: unifiendances: in-will: hostnity. [rr. inimitié, from ene. [= L. in-, negative), and amitié, amity. See Amity.]
   Ennoble, en-nő'bl, v.t. to make noble: to elevate: to raise to nobility. [Fr. ennoble: Fr. en (= L. in), and noble, E. Noble.]
   Ennui, äng-nwé', n. a feeling of weariness or disputcher notion.
- gust from satiety, &c. [Fr. envire—O. Fr. anoi —L. in odio, as in odio habui, (lit.) 'I hold in hatred,' i.e. I am tired of. See Annoy.]
- Enormity, e-nor'mi-ti, n. state or quality of being enormous: that which is enormous: a great crime : great wickedness.
- Enormous, e-normously. [L. enormis—e, out of, and norma, rule. See Normal.]
  Enough, e-null, adj. sufficient: giving content:
- satisfying want .- adv. sufficiently .- n. sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want. [A.S. ge-noh, ge-nog; Goth. ga-nohs; Ger. ge-nug; Ice. g-nog-r.] [used as its plural [used as its plural. Enow, e-now', adj. Same as Enough, but often Enquire. See Inquire.

Enrage, en-rāj', v.t. to make angry or furious. [Fr. enrager-en (= L. in), and rage; E. Rage.]

- Enrapture, en-rap'ur, v.t. to put in rapture: to transport with pleasure or delight. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Rapture.]
- Enrich, en-rich', v.t. to make rich: to fertilise: to adorn. [Fr. *enrichir*-en (= L. *in*), and  $richa \in \mathbf{E}$  Bich ]
- to adorn. [71. errenter-en (= 1. en) and riche, E. Rich.] [that which enriches. **Enrichment**, en-rich'ment, *n*. act of enriching: **Enro**l, en-rol', *v.t.* to insert in a *roll* or register:
- to record: to leave in writing :-pr.p. enrolling; pa.p. enrolled'. [Fr.-en, and rolle, E. Roll.] Enrolment, enrol ment, n. act of enrolling: that

in which anything is enrolled: a register.

- Ensample, en-sampl, n. a corr. of Example. Ensconce, en-skons, v.t. to cover or protect, as with a sconce or fort: to hide safely. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Sconce.]
- Enshrine, en-shrin', v.t. to inclose in or as in a shrine: to preserve with affection. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Shrine.]
- Enshroud, en-shrowd', v.t. to cover with a shroud: to cover up. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Shroud.]
- Ensign, en'sīn, n. the sign or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment : formerly the junior subaltern rank of commissioned officers of the British infantry, so called from bearing the colours. [Fr. enseigne - L. insignia, pl. of insigne, a distinc-
- tive mark—*in*, on, *signum*, a mark.] Ensigncy, en'sin-si, Ensignship, en'sīn-ship, *u*, the rank or commission of an *ensign* in the army.
- Ensilage, en'sil-āj, n. the storing of green fodder, &c., in pits. [Fr.-en, and Sp. silo-L.-Gr.

siros, pit for keeping corn in.] Enslave, en-slav', v.t. to make a slave of : to sub-

#### Enthronisation

ject to the influence of. [Fr. en (= L. in), to make, and E. Slave.]

Enslavement, en-slav'ment, n. act of enslaving : state of being enslaved : slavery : bondage.

Ensnare. | Same as Insnare.

- **Enstamp**, en-stamp', v.t. to mark as with a stamp. [Fr. en (= L. in), and Stamp.]
- Ensue, en-su', v.i. to follow: to succeed or come after : to result from : (B.) v.t. to follow after :pr.p. ensū'ing; pa.p. ensūed'. [O. Fr. ensuir (Fr. ensuivre)-L. in, after, and sequor, to follow. See Sue.] Ensure. Same as Insure.

- Entablature, en-tab'la-tūr, Entablement, entā'bl-ment, n. (arch.) the superstructure, con-sisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, that surmounts the columns, and rests upon their capitals. [Fr. entablement, O. Fr. entablature, from L. in, in the manner of, tabula, a table.]
- Entail, en-tāl', v.t. to cut off an estate from the heirs-general, and settle it on a particular heir or series of heirs: to bring on as an inevitable consequence :- pr.p. entail'ing ; pa.p. entailed'. -n. an estate entailed : the rule of descent of an estate [Fr. entailler, to cut into-en, in, into, and tailler, to cut-L. talea, a twig or cutting. See Tally.]
- Entailment, en-tal'ment, n. act of entailing: state of being entailed.
- Entangle, en-tang'gl, v.t. to twist into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated : to involve in complications : to perplex : to insnare. [Fr. en (= L. in), and E. Tangle.]
- Entanglement, en-tang'gl-ment, n. state of being entangled : a confused state : perplexity.
- Enter, en'ter, v.i. to go or come in : to penetrate : to engage in: to form a part of. -v.t. to come or go into: to join or engage in: to begin: to put into: to enrol or record. [Fr. entrer-L. *intrare*, to go into-*in*, in, and a root *tar*, to cross, which appears in L. *trans*, across.]

Enteric, en-ter'ik, adj. belonging to the intes-tines. [Gr. enterikos—enteron, intestine.]

- Enteritis, en-te-rī'tis, n. inflammation of the intestines.
- Enterprise, en'ter-priz, n. that which is taken hold of, entered on, or attempted : a bold or dangerous undertaking : an adventure : daring. [Fr. entrepris, pa.p. of entreprendre-entre, in, into, and prendre, to seize-L. prehendo.]
- Enterprising, en'ter-priz-ing, adj. forward in undertaking: adventurous.-adv. En'terprisingly.
- **Entertain**, en-têr-tān', v.t. to receive and treat hospitably: to hold the attention of and amuse by conversation : to receive and take into consideration : to keep or hold in the mind.—n. Entertain'er.—adv. Entertain'ingly. [Fr. entretenir-entre, among, and tenir-L. teneo, to hold.]

Entertainment, en-ter-tan'ment, *n*. act of enter-taining: hospitality at table: that which entertains: the provisions of the table : a banquet: amusement : a performance which delights.

- Enthral. Same as Inthral.
- Enthrone, en-thron', v.t. to place on a throne: to exalt to the seat of royalty: to instal as a bishop. [O. Fr. enthroner, from Fr. en, and trône-Gr. thronos, a throne.]
- Enthronement, en-thron'ment, n. the act of enthroning or of being enthroned.
- Enthronisation, en-thron-i-zā'shun, n. the en-thronement of a bishop.

- Enthusiasm, en-thū'zi-azm, n. intense interest: passionate zeal. [Gr. enthousiasmos, a godinspired zeal-enthousiazo, to be inspired by a god-en, in, and theos, a god.]
- Enthusiast, en-thu'zi-ast, n. one inspired by enthusiasm : one who admires or loves intensely.
- Enthusiastic, en-thū-zi-as'tik, Enthusiastical, en-thū-zi-as'tik-al, adj. filled with enthusiasm: zealous: ardent.—adv. Enthusias'tically.
- Entice, en-tis', v.t. to induce by exciting hope or desire : to tempt : to lead astray .- adv. Entic'ingly.—n. Entic'er. [O. Fr. enticer, enticher, to taint, the root of which is uncertain.]
- Enticeable, en-tīs'a-bl, adj. capable of being enticed.
- Enticement, en-tis'ment, n. act of enticing : that which entices or tempts : allurement.
- Entire, en-tir', adj. whole : complete : unmingled. -adv. Entire'ly. -n. Entire'ness. [Fr. entier -L. integer, whole, from in. not, and tago, tango, to touch.]

Entirety, en-tīr'ti, n. completeness : the whole.

- Entitle, en-ti'tl, v.t. to give a title to: to style: to give a claim to. [Fr. en (= L. in), and Title. See Title.]
- Entity, en'ti-ti, n., being : existence : a real sub-[Formed by adding suffix -ty to L. stance.
- ens, entis, being—essé, to be.] Entomb, en-toom', v.t. to place in a tomb, to bury. [En and Tomb.]
- Entombment, en-toom'ment, n. burial.
- Entomologist, en-to-mol'o-jist, n. one learned in entomology.
- Entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, n. the science which treats of insects.—adjs. Entomolog'ic, Ento-molog'ical.—adv. Entomolog'ically. [Gr. entoma, insects, (lit.) animals cut into-tomos, cutting-temno, to cut, and logos, a discourse.]
- Entozoa, en-to-zo'a (sing. Entozo'on), n.pl. animals that live inside of other animals. [Gr. entos, within, and zoon, an animal.]
- Entrails, en'tralz, n.pl. the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels. [Fr. entrailles-Low L. intralia, corr. of interanea, neut. pl. of interaneus, inward-inter, within.]
- Entrain, en-tran', v.t. to put into a train, said of troops by railway.
- Entrance, en'trans, n. act of entering : power or right to enter: the place for entering, the door: the beginning. [L. intrans, pr. p. of intrare.]
- Entrance, en-trans', v.t. to put into a trance: to fill with rapturous delight. [En, in, and Trance.]
- Entrancement, en-trans'ment, n. state of trance
- or of excessive joy. Entrap, en-trap', v.t. to catch as in a *trap*: to insnare: to entangle. [En and Trap.]
- Entreat, en-tret', v.t. (orig.) to treat, to deal with -so in B.: to ask earnestly: to pray for -v.i. to pray. [En and **Treat**.] [prayer. [prayer.
- Entreaty, en-trēt'i, n. act of entreating : earnest
- Entrench. Same as Intrench. Entrust. Same as Intrust.
- Entry, en'tri, n. act of entering : a passage into : act of committing to writing : the thing entered or written : (law) the taking possession of.
- [En and Entwine, en-twin', v.t. to twine. [and Twist. Twine.]

Entwist, en-twist', v.t. to twist round. [En Enumerates, e-numer-at, v.t. to count the numerates, to number. [L. e, out, and numero, numeratus, to number. See Number.] Enumeration, e-nu-mer-a(shun, n. act of number-

ing: a detailed account: a summing up.

Enunciate, e-nun'si (or -shi) -āt, v.t. to state for-

### Ephemera

mally : to pronounce distinctly .- n. Enun'ciator, one who enunciates. [L. enuncio, enuncia-tum-e, and nuncio, to tell-nuncius, a messenger.]

- Enunciation, e-nun-si (or -shi) -ā'shun, n. act of enunciating : manner of uttering or pronounc-ing : a distinct statement or declaration : the words in which a proposition is expressed.
- Enunciative, e-nun'si (or shi)-ā-tiv, Enunciatory, e-nun'si (or shi) -āt-or-i, *adj.* containing *enuncia-tion* or utterance : declarative.
- Envelop, en-vel'up, v.t. to roll or fold in: to cover by wrapping: to surround entirely: to hide. [Fr. enveloper; the origin of the word is obscure, but may perh. be found in the Teut. root of M. E. wlappen, E. lap.]
- Envelope, en'vel-op or ang'vel-op, n. that which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a [covering on all sides. letter.
- Envelopment, en-vel'op-ment, n. a wrapping or
- **Envenom**, en-ven'um, v.t. to put venom into: to poison: to taint with bitterness or malice. [En, in, and Venom.]
- Enviable, en'vi-a-bl, adj. that excites envy: capable of awakening desire to possess.-adv. En'viably.
- Envious, en'vi-us, adj. feeling envy: directed by envy.—adv. En'viously—n. En'viousness.
- Environ, en-vi'run, v.t. to surround: to encircle: to invest: -pr.p. envi'roning; pa.p. envi'roned. -n. Envi'ronment, a surrounding. [Fr. environner-environ, around-virer, to turn round, from root of Veer.]
- Environs, en'vi-runz or en-vi'-, n.pl. the places that environ: the outskirts of a city : neighbourhood.
- Envoy, en'voy, n. a messenger, esp. one sent to transact business with a foreign government: a diplomatic minister of the second order .- n. En'voyship. [Fr. envoyé-envoyer, to send-
- en, on, and voie-L. via, a way.] Envy, en'vi, v.t. to look upon with a grudging eye: to hate on account of prosperity :- pr.p en'vying; pa.p. en'vied.-n. pain at the sight of another's success: a wicked desire to supplant one: (B.) ill-will. [Fr. envie-L. invidia-in, on, and video, to look.] Envying, en'vi-ing, n. (B.) envy, ill-will.
- Enwrap. See Inwrap.
- Bocene, e'o-sën, adj. (geol.) first in time of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formation.
   [Gr. *e as*, daybreak, kainas, recent.]
   Boltan, *e o*'li-an, Bolto, *e-o*l'ik, adj. belonging to
- Æolia, in Asia Minor, or to the Greek dialect of Æolia: pertaining to Æolus, god of the winds.
- Paot, e pakt, n. the moon's age at the end of the year: the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar. [Gr. epaktos, brought on-epi, on, ago, to bring.]
- Epaulet, ep-awlet, u. a shoulder-picce: a badge of a military or naval officer, now disused in the British army. [Fr. épaulethe-fpaule, the shoulder-spatula, a blade, in Late L. the shoulder, dim. of spatha-Gr. spathe, a blade.]
- Epergne, e-pern', n. an ornamental stand for a large dish for the centre of a table. [Fr. épargne, saving-épargner, to save ; of uncertain origin.]
- Epha, Ephah, e'fa, n. a Hebrew measure for dry goods = 3 E. pecks and 3 pints. [Heb.-Coptic.]
- Ephemera, ef-em'er-a, n. a fly that lives one day only: the Mayfly, a genus of short-lived insects : a fever of one day's continuance only. [Gr. ephēmeros, living a day-epi, for, and hêmera, a day.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mõte; mūte; mõon; then.

- Ephomoral, ef-em'er-al, adj. existing only for a day: daily: short-lived.
- Ephomoris, ef-em'er-is, n. an account of daily transactions: a journal: an astronomical al-manac:-pl. Ephomoridos, ef-e-mer'i-dēz.
- Ephemerist, ef-em'er-ist, n. one who studies the
- *daily* motions of the planets. **Bphod**, et'od, *n*. a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish priests. [Heb.—*aphad*, to put on.] **Bpic**, epik, *adj*, applied to a poem which recounts
- a great event in an elevated style.-n. an epic or heroic poem. [L. epicus-Gr. epikos-epos, a word.]
- Epicene, ep'i-sēn, adj. or n., common to both sexes : (gram.) of either gender. [Gr. epikoinos -epi, and koinos, common. See Cenobite.]
- Epicure, ep'i-kūr, n. a follower of *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good : one given to sensual enjoyment: one devoted to the luxuries of the table.
- [L. Epicurus-Gr. Epikouros.] Epicurean, ep-i-kū-rē'an, adj. pertaining to Epicurus: given to luxury .- n. a follower of Epicurus: one given to the luxuries of the table.
- Epicureanism, ep-i-kū-rē'an-izm, n. the doctrine
- of *Epicurus*: attachment to these doctrines. Epicurism, ep'i-kūr-izm, *n*. the doctrines of *Epi*curus: luxury: sensual enjoyment.
- Epicycle, ep'i-sī-kl, n. a circle having its centre
- Approved, episerki, *m.* a child having its *there* on the circumference of a greater circle, on which it moves. [Gr. eji, upon, kyklos, a circle.] Epidemic, epi-dem'ik, Epidemical, epi-dem'ik-al, adj. affecting a whole people: general.—n. a disease falling on great numbers.—adv. Epi-dem'ically. [Gr. ejidëmos, general.—eji, among, and dëmos, the people.]
- Epidermis, ep-i-der'mis, n. that which lies on the true skin: the cuticle or outer skin of animals. -adjs. Epider'mic, Epider'mal. [Gr. epider-mis-epi, upon, and derma, the skin.]
- Epigastric, ep-i-gas'trik, adj. relating to the epi-gastrium, or upper part of the abdomen. [Gr.
- epi, upon, and gaster, the stomach.] Epiglottis, epi-glot'is, n. the cartilage at the root of the tongue that falls upon the glottis, or open-
- ing of the larynx. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, and Glottis.] Epigram, ep'i-gram, n. (*in anc. times*) first a poetic inscription, then a short or pointed poem : a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or sarcastic thought : any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying. [Through Fr. and L.,
- from Gr. epigramma, epigrammatos—epi, upon, and gramma, a writing, from grapho, to write.] Bugrammatic, epi-grammat'ık, Epigrammat-ical, epi-grammat'ık-al, adj. relating to or dealing in epigrams: like an epigram: concise and pointed.-adv. Epigrammat'ically.
- Epigrammatise, ep-i-gram'at-īz, v.t. to make an epigram on.—Epigrammatist, ep-i-gram'at-ist, n. one who writes epigrams.
- Epigraph, ep'i-graf, n. a writing, esp. on a building: a citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts. [Gr. epi-graphe-epi, upon, and grapho, to write.
- Epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, n. a disease of the brain attended by convulsions, which seizes on one suddenly, causing him to fall.-adj. Epilep'tic. [Gr. epilepsia-epi, upon, and lambano, lepso-
- mai, to seize, Sans. lath, to get.] **Bpilogue**, epi-log, n. a speech or short poem at the end of a play.—adj. **Epilog**ical, -loj. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. epilogos, conclusion-epi, upon, and lego, to speak.]
- Epiphany, e-pif'an-i, n. a church festival cele-

brated on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the *appearance* of Christ to the wise men of the

- East. [Gr. epiphaneia, appearance—epi, and phainā, to shew, from phaā, to shine.] Episcopagy, e-pisko-pasi, m. the government of the church by bishops. [L. episcopatus—Gr. episkopos, an overseer, a bishop. See Bishop.]
- Episcopal, e-pis'ko-pal, adj. governed by bishops: belonging to or vested in bishops.—adv. Epis'copally.
- Episcopalian, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an, adj. belonging to bishops, or government by bishops.—n. one who belongs to the Episcopal Church.
- Episcopalianism, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an-izm, n., episcopalian government and doctrine.
- **Episcopate**, e-pis'ko-pāt, *n*. a *bishopric* : the office of a bishop : the order of bishops.
- Episode, ep'i-sod, n. a story coming in or introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety : an interesting incident. [Gr. epeisodion—epi, upon, eisodos, a coming in—eis, into, hodos, a way.
- Episodial. e-pi-so'di-al, Episodic, e-pi-sod'ik, Episodical, e-pi-sod'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or contained in an episode : brought in as a digression. [episode: incidentally.
- Episodically, e-pi-sod'ik-al, adv. by way of Epistle, e-pis'l, n. a writing sent to one, a letter. [O. Fr. epistle-L. epistola-Gr. epistolē-epi, and stello, to send.]
- Epistolary, e-pis'to-lar-i, adj. pertaining to or consisting of epistles or letters : suitable to an epistle : contained in letters.
- **Epistolic**, ep-is-tol'ik, **Epistolical**, ep-is-tol'ik-al, adj. pertaining to epistles or letters: designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.
- Epitaph, ep'i-taf, n. an inscription upon a tomb. —adjs. Epitaph'ian, Epitaph'ic. [Gr. epita-phion—epi, upon, and taphos, a tomb.]
- Epithalamium, ep-i-tha-lā'mi-um, n. a song in celebration of a marriage. [Gr. epithalamion-epi, upon, thalamos, a bedchamber, marriage.] Epithet, ep'i-thet, n. an adjective expressing some
- real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it. [Gr. epithetos, added—epi, on, and tithēmi, to place.]
- Epithetic, ep-i-thet'ik, adj. pertaining to an epithet : abounding with epithets.
- Epitomo, e-pit'o-me, n. an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book. [Gr.-epi, and temno, to cut.]
- Epitomise, e-pit'o-mīz, v.t. to make an epitome of : to shorten : to condense.
- Epitomiser, e-pit'o-mīz-er, Epitomist, e-pit'omist, n. one who epitomises or abridges.
- **Epoch**, ep'ok or *e'*-, *n*. a point of time *fixed* or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned : a period remarkable for important events. [Gr.  $epoch\bar{e}$ — $epech\bar{o}$ , to stop—epi, upon, and  $ech\bar{o}$ , to hold.]
- Epode, ep'od, n. a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. adj. Epod'ic. [Gr. epodos-epi, on, and ode, an ode or song. See Ode.]
- Eponym, Eponyme, ep'o-nim, n. a name, as of a country or people, derived from that of an individual.-adj. Epon'ymous. [Gr. epi, upon, to, and onoma, name.]
- Epopee, ep'o-pē, n. the writing of epic poetry : an epic poem: the subject of an epic. [Fr.-Gr. epopoiia-epos, a word, an epic poem, poieo, to make.]

- Equability, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, n. state or condition of | being equable or not variable.
- Equable, ē'kwa-bl, adj., equal and uniform : smooth: not variable.-adv. E'quably. [L. æguabilis.]
- Equal, e'kwal, adj., one or the same in regard to any quality : adequate : in just proportion : fit : equable : uniform : equitable : evenly balanced : equal; Sans. ēka, one.]
- Equalisation, e-kwal-i-zā'shun, n. the act of making equal : state of being equalised. Equalise, ē'kwal-īz, v.t. to make equal.
- Equality, e-kwol'i-ti, n. the condition of being equal: sameness: evenness. [L. æqualitas.]
- Equalimity, E-kwa-nim'i-ti, n., equality or even-ness of mind or temper. [L. aquanimitas— aquas, equal, and animus, the mind.]
- Equation, ē-kwā'shun, n. (alg.) a statement of the equality of two quantities: reduction to a mean proportion.
- Equator, ē-kwä'tor, n. (geog.) a great circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two equal parts: (astr.) the equinoctial. -adj. Equato'rial.
- Equery, Equerry, ek'we-ri or ek-wer'i, n. one who has the charge of horses: in England, an officer under the sovereign's Master of the Horse. [Fr. écurie-Low L. scuria, a stable-O. Ger.
- skiura (Ger. schauer), shelter, a shed.] Equestrian, e-kwes'tri-an, adj. pertaining to horses or horsemanship: on horseback .- n. one who rides on horseback. [L. equester, equestris eques, a horseman-equus.]
- Equiangular, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lar, adj. consisting of or having equal angles. [L. æquus, equal, and Angular.
- Equidistant, ē-kwi-dis'tant, adj., equally distant from.-adv. Equidis'tantly. [L. aquus, equal, and Distant.]
- Equilateral, ē-kwi-lat'er-al, adj. having all the sides equal. [L. aquus, equal, and Lateral.] Equilibrate, ē-kwi-lī brāt, v.t. to balance two
- scales equally .- n. Equilibra'tion. [L. æquus, equal, and Librate.
- Equilibrium, ē-kwi-lib'ri-um, n., equal balancing : equality of weight or force : level position. [L. æquus, and libra, a balance.]
- Equimultiple, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, adj., multiplied by the same or an equal number.—n. a number multiplied by the same number as another. [L. æquus, equal, and Multiple.]
- Equine, ē'kwīn, Equinal, e-kwīn'al, adj. pertain-
- ing to a horse or horses. [L. equinus-equus.] Equinoctial, ē-kwi-nok'shal, adj. pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator. -n. a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and *nights* are *equal*.
- Equinoctially, ē-kwi-nok'shal-i, adv. in the direction of the equinox.
- Equinox, e'kwi-noks, n. the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the *night equal* in length to the day, about 21st March and 23d Sept. [L. æquus, equal, and nox, noctis, night.]
- Equip, e-kwip', v.t. to fit out: to furnish with everything needed for any service or work :pr.p. equipping; pa.p. equipped'. [Fr. équiper for esquipper, to attire; from a Teut. root, found in O. Ger. skif, Ger. schiff, E. ship and shape; also Ice. skipa, to set in order.]

- Equipage, ek'wi-pāj, n. that with which one is equipped: furniture required for any service, as armour of a soldier, &c. ; a carriage and attend-ants, retinue.—adj. Eq'uipaged, furnished with an equipage.
- Equipment, e-kwip'ment, n. the act of equipping : the state of being equipped : things used in
- equipping or furnishing. Equipoise,  $\bar{c}'$ kwi-poiz, *n.*, equality of weight or force: the state of a balance when the two weights are equal. [L. aquus, equal, and Poise.]
- Equipollent, e-kwi-pol'ent, adj. having equal power or force : equivalent. n. Equipol lence. [L. aquus, equal, and pollens, pollentis, pr. p. of polleo, to be able.]
- Equiponderant, ē-kwi-pon'der-ant, adj., equal in weight.—n. Equipon'derance. [L. æquus,
- equal, and *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] Equiponderate, ē-kwi-pon'der-āt, v.i. to be equal in weight : to balance.
- Equitable, ek'wi-ta-bl, adj. possessing or exhibiting equity: held or exercised in equity.—adv. Equitably.—n. Equitableness. Equitation, ek-wi-tā'shun, n. the art of riding on
- horseback. [L. equito, to ride-equus, a horse.]
- Equity, ek'wi-ti, n. right as founded on the laws of nature : fairness : justice. [Fr. équité-L. æquitas -æquus, equal.]
- Equivalent, e-kwiv'a-lent, adj., equal in value, power, effect, meaning, &c. -n. a thing equal in value, &c.-adv. Equiv'alently .-. Equiv'alence. [Fr.-L. æquus, equal, and valens, valentis, pr.p. of valeo, to be strong.]
- Equivocal, e-kwiv'ō-kal, adj., meaning equally two or more things: of doubtful meaning: capable of a double explanation.-adv. Equiv'ocally .- n. Equiv'ocalness. [L. æquus, equal, and vox, vocis, the voice, a word.]
- Equivocate, e-kwiv'o-kat, v.i. to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.
- Equivocation, e-kwiv-ō-kā'shun, n. act of equivocating or using ambiguous words to mislead.n. Equiv'ocator.
- Era, e'ra, n. a series of years reckoned from a particular point. [Late L. æra, a number, hence a space of time, orig. 'counters,' pieces of copper used in counting, being the neuter pl. of æs, æris, copper.]
- Eradicate, e-rad'i-kat, v.t. to pull up by the roots: to destroy. [L. eradico, to root out-e, and radix, radicis, a root.] Eradication, e-rad-i-kā'shun, n. the act of eradi-
- cating : state of being eradicated.
- Erase, e-ras', v.t. to rub or scrape out : to efface : to destroy.-adj. Eras'able.-n. Eras'er. [L.
- erado-e, out, and rado, rasus, to scrape.] Erasion, e-rā'zhun, Erasement, e-rāz'ment, Era-sure, e-rā'zhoōr, n. the act of erasing : a rubbing out: the place where something written has been rubbed out.
- Erastian, e-rast'yan, n. a follower of Thomas Erastus, a Swiss physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its existence and authority.—adj. relating to the Erastians or their doctrines.
- Erastianism, e-rast'yan-izm, *n*. principles of the *Erastians*: control of the church by the state.
- Ere, ar, adv., before : sooner than.—prep. before. [A.S. ær; Goth. air, soon.]
- Erect, e-rekt', v.t. to set upright: to raise: to build: to exalt: to establish. [L. erectus, from erigo, to set upright-e, out, and rego, to make straight.]
- Erect, e-rekt', adj., upright : directed upward :

unshaken : bold.-adv. Erect'ly.-n. Erect'ness

Erection, e-rek'shun, n. act of erecting or raising: state of being erected: exaltation: any-thing erected: a building of any kind.

Eremite, er'e-mīt, n. now Hermit.

Ermine, er'min, n. a northern animal of the weasel tribe, valued for its fur; its white fur, an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates, whose robes are lined with it .- adj. Er'mined, adorned with ermine. [O. Fr. ermine (Fr. her-mine); from L. (mus) Armenius, lit. mouse of Armenia, whence it was brought to Rome ; but acc. to Skeat from O. Ger. harmin (Ger. her-

melin), ermine-fur.] [rosus, to gnaw.] Erode, e-röd', v.t. to eat away. [L. e, and rodo, Erosion, e-rözhun, n. the act of eroding or eating away : the state of being eaten away.

Erosive, e-ro'siv, adj. having the property of eroding or eating away.

- Erotic, e-rot'ik, Erotical, e-rot'ik-al, adj. pertaining to love. [Gr. erotikos-eros, erotos, love.]
- Err, er, v.i. to wander from the right way : to go astray : to mistake : to sin. [Fr. errer-L. erro, to stray; cog. with Ger. irren, and irre, astray.]

Errand, er'and, n. a message: a commission to say or do something. [A.S. ærende; Ice. eyrendi; acc. to Max Müller, from root ar, to

plough, to work, ende being the pr.p. suffix.] Errant, er'ant, adj., erring or wandering: roving : wild. [L. errans, errantis, pr.p. of erro.] Errantry, er'ant-ri, n. an errant or wandering

state : a rambling about like a knight-errant. Erratic, er-at'ik, Erratical, er-at'ik-al, adj., wan-

- dering : having no certain course : not stationary.-adv. Errat'ically.
- Erratum, er-a'tum, n. an error in writing or printing :--pl. Errata, er-a'ta. [L.-erro, to stray.]
- Erroneous, er-o'ne-us, adj., wandering: erring: full of error: wrong: mistaken .- adv. Erro'neously.-n. Erro'neousness.
- Error, er'or, n. a wandering or deviation from truth, right, &c. : a blunder or mistake : a fault : sin. [L.-erro, to wander.]
- Erse, ers, n. corr. of Irish, the name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W. Highlands, as being of Irish origin.
- Erst, erst, adv., first: at first: formerly. [A.S. ærest, superl. of ær. See Ere.]
- Erubescent, er-oo-bes'ent, adj., growing red: red or reddish: blushing.-n. Erubesc'ence. [L. erubescens, -entis, pr.p. of erubesco, to grow red -e, out, very much, and rubesco-rubere, to be red. See Ruby.]
- Eructation, er-uk-ta'shun, n. the act of belching or rejecting wind from the stomach : a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. IL. eructo, eructatus-e, and ructo, to belch forth ; cog. with Gr. ereugomai, to vomit, aorist e-rug-on.]
- Erudite, er'ū-dīt, adj. learned.-adv. Er'uditely. [L. erudio, eruditus, to free from rudeness-e, from, and rudis, rude.]
- Erudition, er-ū-di'shun, n. state of being erudite or learned : knowledge gained by study : learning, esp. in literature.
- Eruginous, e-roo'jin-us, adj. resembling the rust of copper or brass: rusty. [L. æruginosus-

ærugo, rust of copper-æs, æris, metal, copper.] Erupted, e-rupt'ed, adj. suddenly and forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.

Eruption, e-rup'shun, n. a breaking or bursting

### Esoteric

forth : that which bursts forth : a breaking out of spots on the skin. [L. eruptio-erumpo, eruptus-e, out, and rumpo, to break.]

- Eruptive, e-rupt'iv, adj., breaking forth : attended by or producing eruption : produced by eruption.
- Erysipelas, er-i-sip'e-las, n. an inflammatory disease, generally in the face, marked by a bright redness of the skin. [Gr. -e-ryth-ros, red, and pella, skin. See Red and Pell.] Escalade, es-ka-lad' or es'-, n. the scaling of the
- walls of a fortress by means of ladders .- v.t. to scale: to mount and enter by means of ladders.

- [Fr. -Sp. escalado -escala, a ladder -L. scala.] Escalop, es-kol'up. Same as Scallop. Escapado, es-kapäd', n. a mischievous freak. Escape, es-käp', o.t. to flee from : to pass un-observed : to evade. -v.i. to flee and become safe from danger: to be passed without harm. -n. act of escaping: flight from danger or from prison. [O. Fr. escaper (Fr. échapper)—L. ex cappa, lit. 'out of one's cape or cloak.' See Cape.]
- Escapement, es-kap'ment, n. part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.
- Escarp, es-kärp', v.t. to make into a scarp or sudden slope. -n. a scarp or steep slope : (fort.) the side of the ditch next the rampart. [Fr. escarper, to cut down steep, from root of Scarp.]
- **Escarpment**, es-kärp'ment, *n*. the precipitous side of any hill or rock : (*fort*.) same as **Escarp**.
- Eschalot, esh-a-lot', n. a kind of small onion, formerly found at Ascalon in Palestine. [O. Fr. eschalote-L. Ascalonius, of Ascalon.]
- Eschatology, es-ka-tol'o-ji, n. (theol.) the doc-trine of the last or final things, as death, judg-ment, the state after death. [Gr. eschatos, last, and logos, a discourse.]
- Escheat, es-chēt', n. property which falls to the state for want of an heir, or by forfeiture. -v.i. to fall to the lord of the manor or to the state. [O. Fr. eschet-escheoir (Mod. Fr. échoir)-Low

L. excadere—L. ex, out, and cado, to fail.] Eschew, es-choo', v.t. to shun: to flee from. [O. Fr. eschever, cog. with Ger. scheuen, to shy at.]

Escort, es'kort, n. a guide: an attendant: a guard : a body of armed men as a guard. [Fr. escorte-It. scorta, a guide-scorgere, to guide -L. ex, and corrigere, to set right.]

Escort, es-kort', v.t. to attend as a guard. Escritoire, es-kri-twor', n. a writing-desk.

- [0. Fr. escriptoire, Fr. écritoire-Low L. scriptorium-scribo, scriptum, to write.]
- Esculapian, es-kū-lā'pi-an, adj. pertaining to Esculapius, and hence-to the art of healing. [Æsculapius, the god of the healing art.]
- **Esculent**, es'kū-lent, *adj.*, *eatable*: fit to be used for food by man.—*n*. something that is eatable. [L. esculentus, eatable-esca, food-edo, to eat.]
- Escutcheon, es-kuch'un, n. a shield on which a coat of arms is represented: a family shield: the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name. --adj. Escutch'eoned ('und), having an escutcheon. [O. Fr. escusson-L. scutum, a shield. Cf. Esquire.]
- Esophagus or Esophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, n. the passage through which food is carried to the stomach, the gullet. [L.-Gr. oisophagos-oiso, fut. of phero, to carry, and phago, to eat.]
- Esotoric, es-o-ter'ik, adj., inner: secret: mys-terious: (phil.) taught to a select few :-opposed to Exotoric.-adv. Esotor'ically. [Gr. esoterikos-esöteros, inner, a comp. form from esö, within—es (=eis), into.]

fate, far; me, her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

### Espalier

- Espalier, es-pal'yer, n. a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees: a row of trees so trained. [Fr.-It. spalliera, a support for the shoulders-spalla, a shoulder-spatula, a blade. Cf. Epaulet.]
- Esparto, es-pär'to, n. a strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp. in Spain, used for
- making baskets, cordage, paper, &c. [Sp.] Especial, es-pesh'al, adj., special: particular: principal: distinguished.—adv. Espec'ially. [O. Fr.-L. specialis. See Special, Species.]
- Espionage, es'pi-on-āj, n. practice or employment [Fr. espionnage-espion, a spy.] of spies.
- Esplanade, es-pla-nad', n. a plane or level space between a citadel and the first houses of the town : any space for walking or driving in. [Fr. -esplaner, to lay level-L. explano-ex, out, and plano-planus, flat. See Plain and Explain.]
- Espousal, es-powz'al, n. the act of espousing or betrothing: the taking upon one's self, as a cause :--pl. a contract or mutual promise of marriage. [O. Fr. espousailles. See Espouse.]
- Espouse, es-powz', v.t. to give as spouse or betrothed : to give in marriage : to take as spouse : to wed : to take with a view to maintain : to embrace, as a cause.—n. Espous'er. [O. Fr. espouser, Fr. épouser—L. spondeo, sponsus, to promise solemnly.]
- Espy, es-pi', v.t. to see at a distance : to spy or catch sight of: to observe: to discover unex-pectedly. [O. Fr. espier, from root of Spy.] Esquire, es-kwīr' or es'kwīr, n. (orig.) a squire or
- shield-bearer: an attendant on a knight: a title of dignity next below a knight : a title given to younger sons of noblemen, &c. : a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O. Fr. escuyer (Fr. écuyer), from escu, now écu -L. scutum, a shield.]
- Essay, es'ā, n. a trial: an experiment : a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.v.t. es-sa', to try : to attempt : to make experiment of :- pr.p. essay'ing; pa.p. essayed'. Fr. essai-L. exagium-Gr. exagion, a weighing-exagō, to lead out, export merchandise-ex, out, and agō, to lead.] [of essays. Essayer, es-sā'er, Essayist, es'ā-ist. n. a writer
- Essence, es'ens, n. the inner distinctive nature of anything : the qualities which make any object what it is : a being : the extracted virtues of any drug: the solution in spirits of wine of a vola-tile or essential oil: a perfume. [Fr.-L. essentia-essens, essentis, old pr.p. of esse, from root as, to be; Sans. as, to be. See Are.]
- Essential, es-sen'shal, adj. relating to or containing the essence : necessary to the existence of a thing : indispensable or important in the highest degree : highly rectified : pure.—n. something essential or necessary : a leading principle.— adv. Essen'tially.
- Essentiality, es-sen-shi-al'i-ti, n. the quality of being essential : an essential part.
- Establish, es-tab'lish, v.t. to settle or fix: to ordain: to found: to set up (in business).—n. Establisher. [O. Fr. establir, pr.p. establissant-L. stabilire-stabilis, firm-sto, to stand.]
- Establishment, es-tab'lish-ment, n. act of establishing : fixed state : that which is established : a permanent civil or military force : one's resi-dence and style of living : the church established by law.
- Estate, es-tāt', n. condition or rank : property, esp. landed property: fortune : an order or class of men in the body-politic :--pl. dominions :

### Ethnography

possessions : the legislature-king, lords, and commons. [O. Fr. estat (Fr. état)-L. status,

a standing, from *sto*, to stand.] Esteem, es-tēm', v.t. to set a high *estimate* or value on : to regard with respect or friendship : to consider or think.-n. high estimation or value: favourable regard. [Fr. estimer-L.

*astimo.* Cf. Estimate.] [thetics. Esthetic, Esthetics. Same as Æsthetic, Æs

- Estimable, es'tim-a-bl, adj. that can be estimated or *valued*: worthy of esteem : deserving our good opinion.—*adv*. Es'timably.
- Estimate, es'tim-āt, v.t. to judge of the worth of a thing: to calculate. [L. æstimo, æstimatus, to value. Esteem and Aim are parallel forms.]
- Estimate, es'tim-āt, n. a valuing in the mind: judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything : a rough calculation.
- Estimation, es-tim-ā'shun, n. act of estimating : a reckoning of value : esteem, honour.
- Estrange, es-trānj', v.t. to make strange : to alienate : to divert from its original use or possessor .- n. Estrange'ment. [O. Fr. estranger, from root of Strange.]
- Estuary, es'tū-ar-i, n. a narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current, so called from the boiling or foaming caused by their meeting. [L. æstuarium, from æstuo, æstuare, to boil up-æstus, a burning.]
- Etch, ech, v.t. or v.i. to make designs on metal, glass, &c. by *eating out* the lines with an acid. [Ger. *ätzen*, to corrode by acid; from same root as Ger. essen. See Eat.]
- Etching, ech'ing, n. the act or art of etching or engraving : the impression from an etched plate.
- Eternal, ē-ter'nal, adj. without beginning or end of existence : everlasting : ceaseless : unchangeable. -n. The Eternal, an appellation of God. -adv. Eter'nally. [Fr. éternel-L. æternus, æviternus-ævum-Gr. aion, a period of time, an age. See Age.]
- Eternise, ē-ter'nīz, v.t. to make eternal: to immortalise. [Fr. éterniser.]
- Eternity, ē-ter'ni-ti, n. eternal duration: the state or time after death. [Fr. éternité-L. æternitas.]
- Etesian, e-te'zhan, adj. periodical : blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds. [Fr. étésien-L. etesius-Gr. etēsios, annual-etos, a year.]
- Ether, e'ther, n. the clear, upper air : the subtile medium supposed to fill all space : a light, volatile, inflammable fluid. [L.-Gr. aither, from aitho, to light up.]
- Ethereal, e-the're-al, adj. consisting of ether; heavenly : spirit-like .- adv. Ethe'really.
- Etherealise, e-the're-al-īz, v.t. to convert into ether, or the fluid ether : to render spirit-like.
- Etherise, e'ther-iz, v.t. to convert into ether: to stupefy with ether.
- Ethic, eth'ik, Ethical, eth'ik-al, adj. relating to morals: treating of morality or duty.-adv. Eth'ically. [Gr. ēthikos—ēthos, custom.]
- Ethics, eth'iks, n. sing. the science of duty : a
- system of principles and rules of duty.
   Bthiopian, ē-thi-o'pi-an, Ethiopic, ē-thi-opik, adj. pertaining to Ethiopia, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the negro races. [Gr. Aithiofs, sunburnt, Ethio-pian—aithō, to burn, and ō/s, the face.] Ethnic, eth'nik, Ethnical, eth'nik-al, adj. con-
- cerning nations or races: pertaining to the heathen. [L.-Gr.-ethnos, a nation.]
- Ethnography, eth-nog'ra-fi, n. a description of the nations or races of the earth. -n. Ethnog'-

# Ethnology

rapher.-adj. Ethnograph'ic. [Gr. ethnos, | Euphuism, ü'fū-izm, n. an affectation of excessive and grapho, to describe.]

- Ethnology, eth-nol'o-ji, n. the science that treats of the varieties of the human race. -n. Ethnol'ogist.-adj. Ethnolog'ical.-adv. Ethnolog'ically. [Gr. ethnos, and logos, an account -lego, to speak.]
- **Etiolate**, e-ti-o-lat', v.t. (med. and bot.), to cause to grow pale, from want of light and fresh air.—v.i. to become pale from disease or absence of light .- n. Etiola'tion. [Fr. étioler, from éteule, stubble-L. stipula, a stalk, stubble, and therefore to blanch like stubble.]
- Etiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, n. the science of causes, esp. of disease. [Gr. aitia, a cause, and logos, an account-lego, to speak.] Etiquette, eti-ket', n. forms of ceremony or de-corum : ceremony. [Fr. See Ticket.]
- Etymologist, et-i-mol'o-jist, n. one skilled in or who writes on etymology.
- Etymology, et-i-mol'o-ji, n. an account of the etymons or true origin of words: the science that treats of the origin and history of words : the part of grammar relating to inflection.—adj. Etymolog'ical.—adv. Etymolog'ically. [Fr. -L.-Gr.-etymon, and logos, an account.]
- Etymon, et'i-mon, n. the true origin of a word : an original root : the genuine or literal sense of a word. [Gr.-etymos, eteos, true.]
- Eucalyptus, ū-kal-ip'tus, n. the 'gum-tree,' a large evergreen, native of Australia, which is very beneficial in destroying the miasma of malarious districts. [Coined from Gr. eu, well, and kalyptos, folded round-kalypto, to cover.]
- Eucharist, ū'ka-rist, n. the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.-adjs. Eucharist'ic, Eucharist'ical. [Gr. eucharistia, thanksgiving—eu, well, and charizomai, to shew favour—charis, grace, thanks. Cog. with E. Yearn.]
- Eulogic, ū-loj'ik, Eulogical, ū-loj'ik-al, adj. containing eulogy or praise.-adv. Eulog'ically.

Eulogise, ū'lo-jīz, v.t. to speak well of : to praise.

- Eulogist, ū'lo-jist, n. one who praises or extols another.—adj. Eulogist'ic, full of praise.—adv. Eulogist'ically.
- Eulogium, ū-lo'ji-um, Eulogy, ū'lo-ji, n. a speaking well of: a speech or writing in praise of. [Late L.-Gr. eulogion (classical, eulogia)-eu, well, and logos, a speaking.]
- Eunuch, ū'nuk, n. a castrated man; eunuchs were employed as chamberlains in the East, and often had great influence as chief ministers of the [Gr. eunouchos-eunē, a couch, and kings. echo, to have charge of.] [eunuch.

- Eunuchism, d'nuk-izm, n. the state of being a Eunepsy, ū-pep'si, n., good digestion :-opposed to Dyspepsy.-adj. Eupep'tic, having good digestion. [Gr. eupepsia-eu, well, and pepsis, digestion, from pesso, pepto, to digest.]
- **Euphemism**,  $\bar{u}$ 'fem-izm, n. a soft or pleasing term employed to express what is disagreeable.-adj. Euphemist'ic. [Gr. euphēmismos-eu, well, and phēmi, to speak.]
- Euphonic, u-fon'ik, Euphonical, 'ik-al, Eupho**nious**, ú-fō'ni-us, *adj*. pertaining to *euphony*: agreeable in sound.—*adv*. **Eupho'niously**.
- Euphonise, ū'fon-īz, v.t. to make euphonious.
- Euphony, ü'fo-ni, n. an agreeable sound : a pleasing, easy pronunciation. [Gr. euphönia-eu, well, and phönē, sound.]
- Euphrasy, ū'fra-zi, n. (bot.) the plant eyebright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes. [Gr. euphrasia, delight, from euphraino, to cheer-eu, well, phren, the heart.]

- refinement of language: a high-flown expres-sion.—n. Eu'phuist.—adj. Euphuist'ic. [From Euphues, a book by John Lyly in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which brought the style into vogue-Gr. euphyēs, graceful-eu, well, phyē,
- growth—phyōmai, to grow.] Eurasian, ū-rā'zi-an, n. a descendant of a European on the one side, and an Asian on the other. [A contr. of European and Asian.]
- Euroclydon, ū-rok'li-don, n. a tempestuous southeast wind raising great waves in the Mediterranean Sea. [Gr., from euros, the south-east wind, and klydon, a wave, from klyzo, to dash over.]
- European, ū-ro-pē'an, adj. belonging to Europe .-n. a native or inhabitant of Europe.
- Eurythmy, ū'rith-mi, n. just proportion or symmetry in anything. [Gr. eurythmia-eu, well, and rhythmos, measured motion.]
- Euthanasia, ū-than-ā'zi-a, Euthanasy, ū-than'a-si, n. an easy, pleasant mode of death. [Gr
- euthanasia—eu, well, and thanatos, death.] Evacuate, e-vak'ū-āt, v.t. to throw out the con-tents of : to discharge : to withdraw from. [L. e, out, vacuo, vacuatus. to empty-vaco, to be empty.]
- Evacuation, e-vak-ū-ā'shun, n. act of emptying out: a withdrawing from : that which is discharged.
- Evacuator, e-vak'ū-āt-or, n. one who evacuates: (law) one who nullifies or makes void.
- Evade, e-vad, v.t. to escape artfully: to avoid cunningly. [L. evado-e, out, vado, to go.]
- Evanescent, ev-an-es'ent, adj. fleeting : imperceptible.-adv. Evanesc'ently.-n. Evanesc'ence. [L. evanescens, -entis-e, and vanesco, to vanish-vanus, empty.]
- Evangel, ē-van'jel, n. (poet.) good news, esp. the gospel.
- Evangelic, ē-van-jel'ik, Evangelical, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *adj*. belonging to or consisting of *good tidings*: relating to the four gospels : according to the doctrine of the gospel: maintaining the truth taught in the gospel.—adv. Evangel'ically.—n. Evangel'icalness. [L. evangelicus —Gr. euanggelikos—eu, well, and anggellō, to bring news.]
- Evangelicism, ē-van-jel'i-sizm, Evangelicalism, ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm, n., evangelical principles.
- Evangelisation, ē-van-jel-i-zā'shun, n. act of evangelising or proclaiming the gospel.
- Evangelise, e-van'jel-īz, v.t. to make known the good news : to make acquainted with the gospel.
- -v.i. to preach the gospel from place to place. Evangelist,  $\bar{e}$ -van'jel-ist, n. one who evangelises : one of the four writers of the gospels : an assistant of the apostles : one authorised to preach.
- Evaporable, e-vap'or-a-bl, adj. able to be evaporated or converted into vapour.
- **Evaporate**, e-vap'or-āt, v.i. to fly off in vapour: to pass into an invisible state.—v.t. to convert into steam or gas. [L. e, off, vaporo, -atumvapor, vapour.]
- Evaporation, e-vap-or-ā'shun, n. act of evaporating or passing off in steam or gas.
- Evasion, e-va'zhun, n. act of evading or eluding: an attempt to escape the force of an argument
- or accusation : an excuse. Evasive, e-va'siv, *adj.* that *evades* or seeks to evade : not straightforward : shuffling.—*adv.* Eva'sively.—n. Eva'siveness.
- Eve, ev, Even, ev'n, n. (poet.) evening : the night before a day of note : the time just preceding a

### Even

great event. [A.S. *afen*; Dut. *avond*; Ger. *abend*, the sinking of the day, from *ab*, down.] Even,  $\bar{c}v'n$ , *adj., equal: level:* uniform: parallel:

- equal on both sides : not odd, able to be divided by 2 without a remainder.—adv. Ev'enly.—n. Ev'enness. [A.S. efen ; Dut. even ; Ger. eben -ebenen, to make smooth : perh. allied to L. æquus, equal.]
- Even, ev'n, v.t. to make even or smooth.-adv. exactly so : indeed : so much as : still.
- Even-handed, ev'n-hand'ed, adj. with an equal, fair, or impartial hand: just.
- Evening, evining, n. the close of the daytime: the decline or end of life. [A.S. æfenung, from æfen.] [or calm mind : equable.
- Even-minded, ev'n-mind'ed, adj, having an even Evensong, ev'n-song, n. the evening service in church, so called because formerly chanted or
- sung. Event, e-vent', n. that which comes out or happens: the result : any incident or occurrence.
- [L. eventus-evenio-e, out, and venio, to come.]
- Eventful, e-vent'fool, adj., full or fruitful of events.
- Eventide, ev'n-tid, n. the tide or time of evening.
- Eventual, e-vent'ū-al, adj. happening as a conse-quence, ultimate or final.-adv. Event'ually, finally: at length.
- Ever, ev'er, adv. always: eternally: at any time: in any degree. [A.S. afre, always; from A.S. awa, ever, which is cog. with Goth. aiws, L. ævum, Gr. aion. See also Age, Aye, Never.]
- Evergreen, ev'er-gren, adj. ever or always green. -n. a plant that remains green all the year.
- Everlasting, ev-er-last'ing, *adj.* endless : eternal. —*n.* eternity.—*adv.* Everlast'ingly.—*n.* Everlast'ingness. [nally.

Evermore, ev-er-mor', adv. unceasingly: eter-

- Every, ev'er-i, adj., each one of a number : all taken separately. [A.S. æfre, ever, and ælc, each.]
- Everywhere, ev'er-i-hwar, adv. in every place.
- Evict, e-vikt', v.t. to dispossess by law: to expel from. [L. evictus, pa.p. of evinco, to overcome. See Evince.
- Eviction, e-vik'shun, n. the act of evicting from house or lands : the lawful recovery of lands.
- Evidence, ev'i-dens, n. that which makes evident : proof or testimony: a witness. -v.t. to render evident : to prove.
- Evident, ev'i-dent, adj. that is visible or can be seen : clear to the mind : obvious -adv. Ev'idently (New Test.) visibly. [L. evidens, -entis e, and video, to see.]
- Evidential, ev-i-den'shal, adj. furnishing evidence: tending to prove. - adv. Eviden'tially.
- Evil, e'vl, adj. wicked : mischievous : unfortunate. -adv. in an evil manner : badly .- n. that which produces unhappiness or calamity : harm : wickedness : depravity. [A.S. yfel ; Dut. euvel, Ger. übel. III is a doublet.]
- Evil-doer, e'vl-doo'er, n. one who does evil.
- **Evil**-9y9,  $\vec{e}'v$ l- $\vec{i}$ , n. a supposed power to cause *evil* or harm by the look of the *eye*.
- Evil-favouredness, e'vl-fa'vurd-nes, n. (B.) ugliness: deformity. [malicious: wicked.
- Evil-minded, e'vl-mind'ed, adj. inclined to evil: Evil-speaking, e'vl-speking, n. the speaking of evil: slander. [does evil,

Evil-worker, e'vl-wurk'er, n. one who works or

Evince, e-vins', v.t. to prove beyond doubt : to shew clearly: to make evident. [L. evinco-e,

inten., and vinco, to overcome.] Evincible, e-vins'i-bl, adj. that may be evinced or made evident.-adv. Evinc'ibly.

- Evincive, e-vins'iv, adj. tending to evince, prove, or demonstrate.
- Eviscerate, e-vis'er-at, v.t. to tear out the viscera or bowels .- n. Eviscera'tion. [L. e, out, and viscera, the bowels.
- Evoke, e-vok', w.t. to call out: to draw out or bring forth. [L. evoco-e, out, and voco, to call.] Evolution, ev-o-lū'shun, n. the act of unrolling
- or unfolding : gradual working out or development : a series of things unfolded : the doctrine according to which higher forms of life have gradually arisen out of lower: (arith. and alg.) the extraction of roots: the orderly movements of a body of troops or of ships of war.-adj. Evolu'tionary, pertaining to evolution.
- Evolutionist, ev-o-lū'shun-ist, n. one skilled in evolutions or military movements: one who believes in evolution as a principle in science or philosophy.
- Evolve, e-volv', v.t. to roll out or unroll: to disclose : to develop : to unravel .- v.i. to disclose itself. [L. evolvo-e, out, volvo, to roll.]
- Evulsion, e-vul'shun, n. a plucking out by force.
- [L. e, out, and vello, vulsus, to pluck.] Ewe, ū, n. a female sheep. [A.S. eown; L. ovis, Gr. ois, Sans. avi, a sheep.]
- Ewer, ü'er, n. a large jug placed on a wash-stand to hold water. [O. Fr. enwier, Fr. évier-L. aquarium-aqua, water, whence also Fr. eau.
- Exacerbate, egz-as'er-bat, v.t. to imbitter: to provoke : to render more violent or severe, as a disease. [L. exacerbo, exacerbatus-ex, and acerbo, from acerbus, bitter. See Acerbity.]
- Exacerbation, egz-as-er-ba'shun, Exacerbescence, egz-as-er-bes'ens, n. increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease.
- Exact, egz-akt', *adj.* precise: careful: punctual: true: certain or demonstrable.—*adv.* Exact'ly. -n. Exact'ness. [L. exactus, pa.p. of exigo, to drive out, to measure-ex, and ago, to drive, to do.]
- Exact, egz-akt', v.t. to force from: to compel full payment of: to make great demands or to demand urgently: to extort .- v.i. to practise extortion. [See Exact, adj.]
- Exaction, egz-ak'shun, n. the act of exacting or demanding strictly: an oppressive demand : that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.
- Exaggerate, egz-aj'er-at, v.t. to magnify unduly : to represent too strongly. [L. exaggero, exag-
- geratus—ex, aggero, to heap up—agger, a heap.] Exaggeration, egz-aj-er-ā'shun, n. extravagant representation: a statement in excess of the truth.
- Exaggerative, egz-aj'ér-āt-iv, Exaggeratory, egz-aj'ér-a-tor-i, adj. containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.
- Exalt, egz-awlt', v.t. to raise very high : to elevate to a higher position : to elate or fill with the joy of success : to praise or extol : (chem.) to refine or subtilise, -n. Exalt'edness. [L. exalto-ex, and altus, grown great by nourishing, high, from alo, to nourish; Gr. altho, to cause to [or dignity : high estate. grow.]
- Exaltation, egz-awlt-ā'shun, n. elevation in rank Examination, egz-am-i-nā'shun, n. careful search or inquiry : trial.
- Examine, egz-am'in, v.t. to test : to inquire into : to question. [L. examen (= exagmen), the tongue of a balance. From the root of Exact.]

Examiner, egz-am'in-er, n. one who examines.

Example, egz-am'pl, n. that which is taken out

### Example

### Exasperate

- as a specimen of the rest, or as an illustration of a rule, &c. : the person or thing to be imitated or avoided: a pattern: a warning: a former instance: a precedent. [Fr.-L. exemplum-eximo, to take out-ex, out of, and emo, emptus, to take.]
- Exasperate, egz-as'per-āt, v.t. to make very rough or angry: to irritate in a high degree. [L. ex, intensive, and aspero, to make roughasper, rough.]
- **Exasperation**, egz-as-per-ā'shun, *n*. act of irritat-ing: state of being exasperated: provocation: rage : aggravation.
- Excavate, eks'ka-vät, v.t. to hollow or scoop out. [L. excavo-ex, out, cavus, hollow.] Excavation, eks-ka-vä'shun, n. act of excavating:
- a hollow or cavity made by excavating.

Excavator, eks'ka-vā-tor, n. one who excavates.

- Exceed, ek-sed', v.t. to go beyond the limit or measure of: to surpass or excel. -v.i. to go beyond a given or proper limit. [L. ex, beyond, and cedo, cessum, to go.
- Exceeding (obs.), ek-sed'ing, Exceedingly, eksēd'ing-li, adv. very much : greatly.
- Excel, ek-sel', v.t. to rise beyond: to exceed: to surpass.-v.i. to have good qualities in a high degree : to perform very meritorious actions : to be superior :- pr.p. excelling; pa.p. excelled'. [L. excello—ex, out, up, and a root cello, same as Gr. kello, to drive, to urge.]
- Excellence, ek'sel-ens, Excellency, ek'sel-en-si, n. great merit : any excellent quality : worth : greatness : a title of honour given to persons high in rank or office. [Fr.-L. excellentia-excellens, rising above, distinguishing one's self.]
- Excellent, ek'sel-ent, adj. surpassing others in some good quality : of great virtue, worth, &c. : superior: valuable.-adv. Ex'cellently. [Fr. -L. excellens, -entis-excello.]
- Except, ek-sept', v.t. to take or leave out : to exclude. -v.i. to object. [L. excipio, exceptus
- -ex, out, and capie, to take.] Except, ek-sept', Excepting, ek-sept'ing, prep., leaving out: excluding: but.
- Exception, ek-sep'shun, n. that which is excepted : exclusion : objection : offence. [able.

Exceptionable, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj*. objection-Exceptionable, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj*. objection-Exceptive, ek-sept'iv, *adj*. including, making, or being an exception.

Exceptor, ek-sept'or, n. one who excepts or objects.

- Excerpt, ek-serpt', n. a passage picked out or selected from a book, an extract. [L. excerptum,
- pa.p. of excerpo—ex, out, and carpo, to pick.] Excess, ek-ses', n. a going beyond what is usual or proper : intemperance : that which exceeds : the degree by which one thing exceeds another. [L. excessus-excedo, excessus, to go beyond.]
- Excessive, ek-ses'iv, adj. beyond what is right and proper: immoderate: violent.-adv. Excess'ively.-n. Excess'iveness.
- Exchange, eks-chānj', v.t. to give or leave one place or thing for another : to give and take mutually : to barter. [Fr. échanger-ex, from, and root of Change.]
- Exchange, eks-chānj', n. the giving and taking one thing for another : barter : the thing exchanged : process by which accounts between distant parties are settled by bills instead of money : the difference between the value of money in different places : the place where merchants, &c. meet for business.
- Exchangeable, eks-chānj'a-bl, adj. that may be exchanged .- n. Exchangeabil'ity.

#### Excrementitious

- Exchanger, eks-chānj'er, n. one who exchanges or practises exchange: (B.) a money-changer, a banker.
- Exchequer, eks-chek'er, n. a superior court which had formerly to do only with the revenue, but now also with common law, so named from the checkered cloth which formerly covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned. -v.t. to proceed against a person in the Court of Exchequer. [From root of Check, Checker.]
- Excise, ek-sīz', n. a tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades.-v.t. to subject to excise duty. [O. Dut. aksiis-Fr. assis, assessments-assise, an assize, at which the tax was fixed. See Assess and Assize.]
- Exciseman, ek-sīz'man, n. an officer charged with collecting the excise.
- Excision, ek-sizh'un, n. a cutting out or off of any kind : extirpation. [Fr.-L., from excide, to cut out-ex, out, and carde, to cut. See Concise.] Excitable, ek-sir(a-b), adj, capable of being, or
- easily excited.-n. Excitabil'ity.
- Excitant, ek-sīt'ant or ek'sit-ant, n. that which excites or rouses the vital activity of the body: a stimulant.
- Excitation, ek-sit-ā'shun, n. act of exciting. Excitative, ek-sīt'a-tiv, Excitatory, ek-sīt'a-tor-i,
- adj. tending to excite. Excite, ek-sit', v.t. to call into activity: to stir up: to rouse: to irritate.-n. Excit'er. [L. ex, out, and root of Cite.] [excites.
- Excitement, ek-sit/ment, n. agitation : that which Exclaim, eks-kläm', v.i. to cry out: to utter or speak vehemently. [Fr. exclamer-L. exclamo
- -ex, out, clamo, to shout.] **Exclamation**, eks-kla-mä'shun, *n*. vehement utterance: outcry: an uttered expression of surprise, and the like : the mark expressing this (!): an interjection.
- Exclamatory, eks-klam'a-tor-i, adj. containing or expressing exclamation.
- **Exclude**, eks-klood', v.t. to close or shut out: to thrust out: to hinder from entrance: to hinder from participation : to except. [L. excludoex, out, and claudo, to shut.]
- Exclusion, eks-kloo'zhun, n. a shutting or putting out : ejection : exception.
- Exclusionist, eks-kloo'zhun-ist, n. one who excludes, or would exclude another from a privilege.
- **Exclusive**, eks-kloo'siv, *adj*. able or tending to *exclude*: debarring from participation: sole: not taking into account.—*n*. one of a number who exclude others from their society.-adv.
- excogito, -atus-ex, out, and cogito, to think.]
- Excogitation, eks-koj-i-tā'shun, n. laborious thinking : invention : contrivance.
- **Excommunicate**, eks-kom-ūn'i-kāt, v.t. to put out of or expel from the communion of the church : to deprive of church privileges. [L. ex, out of, and Communicate.]
- **Excommunication**, eks-kom-ūn-i-kā'shun, *n*. act of expelling from the communion of a church.
- Excoriate, eks-ko'ri-at, v.t. to strip the skin from. [L. excorio, -atus-ex, from, corium, the skin.]
- Excrement, eks'kre-ment, n. useless matter discharged from the animal system : dung.-adj. Excrement'al. [L. excrementum-excerno, excretus, to separate.] Excrementitious, eks-kre-men-tish'us, adj. per-
- taining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

Excrescence, eks-kres'ens, n. that which grows out unnaturally from anything else: an outbreak: a wart or tumour: a superfluous part. [Fr.-L.-excresco-ex, out, and cresco, to [superfluous. grow.]

Excrescent, eks-kres'ent, adj., growing out:

- Excrete, eks-kret', v.t. to separate from, or discharge: to eject. [L. ex, from, and cerno, cretus, to separate.]
- Excretion, eks-krē'shun, n. act of excreting matter from the animal system: that which is
- excreted. adj. Excre'tive, able to excrete. Excretory, eks-krë'tor-i, adj. having the quality of excreting. -n. a duct or vessel that helps to receive and excrete matter.
- Excruciate, eks-kroo'shi-at, v.t. to torture as if on a cross: to rack. [L. ex, out, and crucio, cruciatus, to crucify—crux, crucis, a cross.] Excruciation, eks-kroo-shi-ā'shun, n. torture:
- vexation.
- Exculpate, eks-kul'pat, v.t. to clear from the charge of a *fault* or crime : to absolve : to vindi-cate. -n. Exculpa/tion. [L. exculpo, exculpatus-ex, from, culpa, a fault.]
- Exculpatory, eks-kul'pa-tor-i, adj. exculpating or freeing from the charge of fault or crime.
- Excursion, eks-kur'shun, n. a going forth : an expedition : a trip for pleasure or health : a wandering from the main subject : a digression. [L. excursio-ex, out, and curro, cursum, to run.]

Excursionist, eks-kur'shun-ist, n. one who goes

- on an excursion or pleasure-trip. Excursive, eks-kur'siv, *adj.* rambling : deviating. adv. Excur'sively .- n. Excur'siveness.
- Excursus, eks-kur'sus, n. a dissertation on some particular point appended to a book or chapter.
- Excusable, eks-kūz'a-b!, adj. admitting of justification. [taining excuse.

Excusatory, eks-kūz'a-tor-i, adj. making or con-Excuse, eks-kūz', v.t. to free from blame or guilt :

to forgive : to free from an obligation : to release : to make an apology or ask pardon for. [L. excuso-ex, from, causor, to plead-causa, a cause, an accusation.] [of a fault.

Excuse, eks-kūs', a plea offered in extenuation Execrable, eks'e-kra-bl, adj. deserving execra-tion: detestable: accursed.—adv. Ex'ecrably.

Execrate, eks'e-krāt, z.t. to curse : to denounce evil against : to detest utterly. [L. exsecror, -atus, to curse-ex, from, and sacer, sacred.]

**Execration**, eks-e-krā'shun, *n*. act of execrating : a curse pronounced : that which is execrated.

- Execute, eks'e-kut, v.t. to perform : to give effect to: to carry into effect the sentence of the law: to put to death by law.-n. Ex'ecuter. [Fr. exécuter-L. exsequor, exsecutus-ex, out, and sequor, to follow.]
- Execution, eks-e-kū'shun, n. act of executing or performing : accomplishment : completion : carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law: the warrant for so doing.

Executioner, eks-e-kū'shun-ėr, n. one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.

- Executive, egz-ek'ū-tiv, *adj.* designed or fitted to execute: active: qualifying for or pertaining to the execution of the law.—*adv.* Exec'utively. [Fr. exécutif.]
- Executive, egz-ek'ū-tiv, n. the power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect : the persons who administer the government.
- Executor, egz-ek'ū-tor, n. one who executes or performs: the person appointed to see a will carried into effect .- fem. Exec'utrix .- n. Exec'utorship.

- Executory, egz-ek'ū-tor-i, adj. executing official duties: designed to be carried into effect.
- Exegesis, eks-e-je'sis, n. the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr. exēgēsis -exegeomai, to explain-ex, out, and hegeomai, to guide-ago, to lead.]
- Exegetic, eks-e-jet'ik, Exegetical, eks-e-jet'ik-al, adj. pertaining to exegesis : explanatory. -adv. Exegot/ically.-n.sing: Exeget/ics, the science of exegesis. [Gr. See Exegesis.]
- Exemplar, egz-em'plar, *n*. a person or thing to be imitated: the ideal model of an artist. [Fr. exemplaire-L, exemplar-exemplum. See Example.]
- Exemplary, egz'em-plar-i, adj. worthy of imitation or notice: commendable.—*adv.* Ex'em-plarily. [See Exemplar.]
- Exemplification, egz-em-pli-fi-kā'shun, n. act of exemplifying : that which exemplifies : a copy or transcript.
- Exemplify, egz-em'pli-fī, v.t. to illustrate by example: to make an attested copy of: to prove by an attested copy:-pr.p. exem/plifying; pa.p. exem/plified. [L. exemplum, and facio, to do or make.]
- Exempt, egzemt', v.t. to free, or grant immunity from.—adj. taken out: not liable to : released. [Fr.—L. eximo, exemptions—ex, out, and emo, to take, to buy. Cf. Example.]
- **Exemption**, egz-em'shun, *n*. act of exempting: state of being exempt: freedom from any ser-
- vice, duty, &c. : immunity. [Fr.-L. exemptio.] Exequies, eks'e-kwiz, n.pl. a funeral procession : the ceremonies of burial. [L. exsequie-ex,
- out, sequer, to follow.] Exercise, eks'ér-sīz, n. a putting in practice : ex-ertion of the body for health or amusement : discipline: a lesson or task. [Fr. exercice-L. exercitium-L. exerceo, -citus-ex, out, and arceo, to drive.]
- Exercise, eks'er-siz, v.t. to train by use: to improve by practice : to afflict : to put in practice : to use.
- Exert, egz-ert', v.t. to bring into active operation: to do or perform. [L. exsero, exserving-ex, out, and sero, to put together. See Series.] Exertion, egz-er/shun, n. a bringing into active
- operation: effort: attempt.
- Exfoliate, eks-fo'li-āt, v.i. to come off in scales. -n. Exfolia'tion. [L. exfolio, exfoliatus-ex,
- off, and *folium*, a leaf. See Foliage.] Exhalation, egz-hal-ā'shun, *n*. act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled: vapour : steam. [L. exhalatio-exhalo, -atus.]
- Exhale, egz-hāl', v.t. to emit or send out as vapour: to evaporate.—v.i. to rise or be given off as vapour. [Fr. exhaler—L. exhalare—ex, out, halo, halatus, to breathe.]
- Exhaust, egz-hawst', v.t. to draw out the whole of: to use the whole strength of: to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely. [L. exhaurio, exhaustus-ex, out, and haurio, to draw.] [tied : consumed : tired out.
- Exhausted, egz-hawst'ed, adj. drawn out: emp-Exhauster, egz-hawst'er, n. he who or that which exhausts [hausted.
- Exhaustible, egz-hawst'i-bl, adj. that may be ex-
- Exhaustion, egz-hawst'yun, n. act of exhausting or consuming: state of being exhausted : extreme fatigue.

Exhaustive, egz-hawst'iv, adj. tending to exhaust.

- Exhaustless, egz-hawst'les, adj. that cannot be exhausted.
- Exhibit, egz-hib'it, v.t. to hold forth or present

#### Exhibition

to view: to present formally or publicly.—ns. Exhibiter, Exhibitor. [L. exhibeo, exhibitus —ex, out, habeo, habitus, to have or hold.] Exhibition, eks-hi-bish'un, n. presentation to view: display: a public show, esp. of works of

- art, manufactures, &c. : that which is exhibited : an allowance or bounty to scholars in a university. [Fr.-L. exhibitio.]
- Exhibitioner, eks-hi-bish'un-er, n. one who enjoys an exhibition or allowance at a university.
- **Exhibitory**, egz-hib'it-or-i, *adj*. exhibiting. **Exhilarant**, egz-hil'a-rant, *adj*. exhilarating : exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.
- Exhilarate, egz-hil'a-rat, v.t. to make hilarious or merry : to enliven : to cheer. [L. exhilaro, exhilaratus-ex, intensive, hilaris, cheerful.]
- Exhilarating, egz-hil'a-rat-ing, adj. cheering: gladdening. - adv. Exhil'aratingly.
- Exhilaration, egz-hil-a-rā'shun, n. state of being exhilarated : joyousness. Exhort, egz-hort', v.t. to nrge strongly to good
- deeds, esp. by words or advice : to animate : to advise or warn. [Fr. exhorter-L. exhortor, -atus-ex, inten., hortor, to urge.] Exhortation, eks-hor-tā'shun, n. act or practice
- of exhorting to laudable deeds: language in-
- tended to exhort: counsel. [L. exhortatio.] Exhortative, egz-hort'a-tiv, Exhortatory, egz-hort'a-tor-i, adj. tending to exhort or advise.
- Exhumation, eks-hū-mā'shun, n. act of exhuming: disinterment.
- Exhume, eks-hūm', v.t. to take out of the ground, or place of burial: to disinter. [L. ex, out of,
- bulate to bulat. to disinter. [L. ex, out or, human, the ground. See Humble.]
   Exigence, eks'i-jens, Exigency, eks'i-jen-si, n. pressing necessity: emergency: distress.
   Exigent, eks'i-jent, adj. pressing: demanding immediate attention or action. [L. exigens, -ntis—exigo—ex, out, ago, to drive.] Exiguous, eks-ig'ū-us, adj. small: slender. [L.]
- Exile, eks'il, n. state of being sent out of one's native country ; expulsion from home : banishment : one away from his native country .- v.t. to expel from one's native country, to banish. [Fr. exil-L. exsilium, banishment, exsul, an exile-ex, out of, and solum, soil, land.]
- Exility, eks-il'i-ti, n. slenderness, smallness. [L. exilis, slender, contr. for exigilis. See Exigent.]
- Exist, egz-ist', v.i. to have an actual being: to live : to continue to be. [L. existo, exsisto-ex, out, and sisto, to make to stand.]
- Existence, egz-ist'ens, n. state of existing or being: continued being: life: anything that exists : a being. [L. existens, -entis, pr.p. of existo.]
- **Existent**, egz-ist'ent, *adj.* having being. **Exit**, eks'it, *n.* (*orig.*) a direction in playbooks to an actor to go off the stage: the departure of a player from the stage : any departure : a way of departure : a passage out : a quitting of the world's stage, or life : death. [L. exit, he goes out, exeo, to go out-ex, out, and eo, itum, to go.]
- **Exodus**, eks'o-dus, n. a going out or departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt: the second book of the Old Testament narrating this event. [L.-Gr. exodos-ex, out, hodos, a way.]
- Exogamy, eks-og'am-i, n. the practice of marrying only outside of one's own tribe. [Gr. exo,
- out, and gamos, marriage.] Exogen, eks'o-jen, n. a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers growing on the outside of the wood. [Gr. exo, outside, and gen, root of gignomai, to be produced.] Exogenous, eks-oj'e nus, adj. growing by succes-
- sive additions to the outside.

- **Exonerate**, egz-on'er-at, v.t. to free from the burden of blame or obligation : to acquit. [L.
- exonero, -atus-ex, from, onus, oneris, burden.] Exoneration, egz-on-èr-ä'shun, n. act of exonerating or freeing from a charge or blame.
- Exonerative, egz-on'er-a-tiv, adj. freeing from a burden or obligation.
- Exorbitance, egz-or'bi-tans, Exorbitancy, egzor'bi-tan-si, n. state or quality of being exorbitant: extravagance: enormity.
- **Exorbitant**, egz-or'bi-tant, *adj*. going beyond the usual limits : excessive.—*adv*. **Exor'bitantly**. [Fr.-L. exorbitans, -ntis, pr.p. of exorbito-ex, out of, and orbita, a track-orbis, a circle.]
- **Exorcise**, eks'or-sīz. v.t. to adjure by some holy name: to call forth or drive away, as a spirit: to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. [Through Late L., from Gr. exorkizo-ex, out, horkizo, to bind by an oath-horkos, an oath.] Exorciser, eks'or-siz-er, Exorcist, eks'or-sist, n.
- one who exorcises or pretends to expel evil spirits by adjurations. [Fr. exorciste-Gr. exorkistēs.]
- Exorcism, eks'or-sizm, n. act of exorcising or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies. [Fr. exorcisme-Gr. exorkismos.]
- Exordial, egz-or'di-al, adj. pertaining to the exordium.
- Exordium, egz-or'di-um, n. the introductory part of a discourse or composition. [L.-exordior, to begin a web-ex, out, and ordior, to begin, to weave.]
- Exostosis, eks-os-to'sis, n. (anat.) morbid enlargement of a bone. [Gr. ex, out of, and osteon, a bone.]
- Exoteric, eks-o-ter'ik, Exoterical, eks-o-ter'ik-al, adj. external: fit to be communicated to the public or multitude :- opposed to **Esoteric.**-n. Exoter'icism. [Gr. exoterikos-comp. formed from exō, without.]
- Exotic, egz-ot'ik, Exotical, egz-ot'ik-al, adj. introduced from a foreign country :- the opposite of Indigenous.-n. anything of foreign origin: something not native to a country, as a plant, [L.-Gr. exōtikos-exō, outward.]
- Expand, eks-pand', v.t. to spread out : to open or lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface. -v.i. to become opened : to enlarge. [L. expando-ex,
- out, and *pando, pansus*, to spread.] Expanse, eks-pans', *n*. a wide extent of space or body: the firmament.
- Expansible, eks-pans'i-bl, adj. capable of being expanded or extended.—n. Expansibil'ity. adv. Expans'ibly.
- Expansion, eks-pan'shun, n. act of expanding : state of being expanded : enlargement : that which is expanded : immensity.
- Expansive, eks-pans'iv, adj. widely extended: diffusive.-adv. Expans'ively.-n. Expans iveness
- Expatiate, eks-pā'shi-āt, v.i. to range at large: to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing. [L. exspatior, -atus-ex, out of, and spatior, to roam-spatium, space.] Expatiation, eks-pā-shi-ā'shun, n. act of expatiat-
- ing or enlarging in discourse.
- Expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, v.t. to send out of one's fatherland or native country : to banish or exile. [Low L. expatrio, -atus-ex, out of, patria, fatherland-pater, patris, a father.] Expatriation, eks-pā-tri-ā'shun, n. act of expatri-
- ating : exile, voluntary or compulsory.
- **Expect**, eks-pekt', v.t. to wait for: to look forward to as something about to happen: to

#### Expect

anticipate: to hope. [L. exspecto, -atus-ex, out, and specto, inten. of specio, to look.]

- **Expectance**, eks-pekt'ans, **Expectancy**, eks-pekt'an-si, *n*. act or state of expecting: that which is expected: hope.
- Expectant, eks-pekt'ant, adj. looking or waiting for.—n. one who expects : one who is looking or waiting for some benefit.
- Expectation, eks-pek-tā'shun, n. act or state of expecting, or of looking forward to as about to happen : prospect of future good : that which is expected : the ground or qualities for anticipating future benefits or excellence : promise : the value of something expected. [expectation.
- Expectingly, eks-pekting-li, adv. in a state of Expectorant, eks-pekto-rant, adj. tending to promote expectoration.—*n*. a medicine which pro-motes expectoration. [See Expectorate.]
- Expectorate, eks-pek'to-rat, v.t. to expel from the breast or lungs, by coughing, &c. : to spit forth. -v.i. to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat. [L. expectoro, expectoratus—ex, out of, from, and pectus, pectoris, the breast] Expectoration, eks-pek-to-ra'shun, n. act of ex-
- pectorating : that which is expectorated : spittle.
- Expectorative, eks-pek'to-ra-tiv, adj. having the quality of promoting expectoration.
- Expedience, eks-pē'di-ens, Expediency, ex-pē'dien-si, n. fitness : desirableness : self-interest.
- Expedient, eks-pē'di-ent, adj. suitable: advisable. -n. that which serves to promote : means suitable to an end: contrivance.-adv. Expe'diently. [L. expediens-expedie, to set free.]
- Expedite, eks'pe-dit, v.t. to free from impediments : to hasten : to send forth.-adj. free from impediment: quick : prompt.-adv. Ex'peditely.
- [L. expedio, -itus-ex, out, and pes, pedis, a foot.] Expedition, eks-pe-dish'un, n. speed : any undertaking by a number of persons : a hostile march or voyage: those who form an expedition. [L, expeditio.]
- Expeditious, eks-pe-dish'us, adj. characterised by expedition or rapidity: speedy: prompt.-adv. Expedi'tiously.
- Expel, eks-pel', v.t. to drive out from or cut off connection with a society: to banish: -pr.p. expelling; pa.p. expelled. [L. expello, expulsus-ex, out, and pello, to drive.]
- Expend, eks-pend', v.t. to lay out : to employ or consume in any way : to spend. [L. expendoex, out, and pendo, pensum, to weigh.
- Expenditure, eks-pend'i-tūr, n. act of expending or laying out: that which is expended : money spent. [law) the costs of a lawsuit.
- Expense, eks-pens', n. outlay: cost :- pl. (Scots Expensive, eks-pens'iv, adj. causing or requiring much expense: extravagant.-adv. Expens'-
- ively .- n. Expensiveness.
- Experience, eks-pe'ri-ens, n., thorough trial of: practical acquaintance with any matter gained by trial: repeated trial: long and varied observation, personal or general : wisdom derived from the changes and trials of life.-v.t. to make trial of, or practical acquaintance with : to prove or know by use : to suffer. [Fr.-L. experientia, from experior-ex, intensive, and old verb perior, to try.]
- Experienced, eks-pë'ri-enst, adj. taught by experience: skilful: wise.
- Experiential eks-pē-ri-en'shal, adj. pertaining to or derived from experience.
- Experiment, eks-per'i-ment, n. a trial: something done to prove some theory, or to discover something unknown.-v.i. to make an experi-

ment or trial: to search by trial. [L. experimentum, from experior, to try thoroughly.]

- Experimental, eks-per-i-ment'al, adj. founded on or known by experiment : taught by experiment or experience. - adv. Experiment/ally. \_
- Experimentalist, eks-per-i-ment'al-ist, Experimontist, eks-per'i-ment-ist, n. one who makes experiments.
- **Expert**, eks-pert', *adj*. taught by practice : having a familiar knowledge : having a facility of performance: skilful, adroit. -n. eks'pert or eks-pert', one who is expert or skilled in any art or science: a scientific or professional witness.-adv. Expert'ly.-n. Expert'ness. [Fr.-L [Fr. -L.
- expertus—experior, to try thoroughly.] Expiable, eks'pi-a-bl, *adj*. capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away.
- Expiate, eks'pi-āt, v.t. to make complete atonement for : to make satisfaction or reparation for. [L. expio, expiatus-ex, intensive, and pio, to appease, atone for-pius, pious.]
- Explation, eks-pi-ā'shun, n. act of explating or atoning for: the means by which atonement is made : atonement. [L. expiatio.]
- Expiator, eks'pi-ā-tor, n. one who expiates.
- Expiatory, eks'pi-a-tor-i, adj. having the power to make explation or atonement.
- Expirable, eks-pīr'a-bl, adj. that may expire or come to an end.
- Expiration, eks-pir-ā'shun, n. a breathing out : death : end : that which is expired. [L. exspiratio.]
- Expiratory, eks-pī'ra-tor-i, adj. pertaining to expiration, or the emission of the breath.
- Expire, eks-pir', v.t. to breathe out: to emit or throw out from the lungs: to emit in minute particles .- v.i. to breathe out the breath or life : to die: to come to an end. [L. ex, out, and spiro, to breathe.]
- Expiry, eks'pīr-i, n. the end or termination: expiration.
- Expiscate, eks-pis'kat, v.t. to fish out or ascertain by artful means. [L. expiscor, expiscatus -ex, out, and piscor, to fish-piscis, a fish.
- Explain, eks-plan', v.t. to make plain or intelligi-ble: to unfold and illustrate the meaning of : to expound. [O. Fr. explaner-L. explano-ex, out, plano-planus, plain.]
- Explainable, eks-plan'a-bl, adj. that may be explained or cleared up.
- Explanation, eks-plan-ā'shun, n. act of explaining or clearing from obscurity : that which explains or clears up: the meaning or sense given to anything : a mutual clearing up of matters.
- Explanatory, eks-plan'a-tor-i, adj. serving to ex-
- plain or clear up : containing explanations. Expletive, eks'ple-tiv, *adj.*, *filling out*: added for ornament or merely to fill up.—n. a word or syllable inserted for ornament or to fill up a vacancy.
- [L. expletivus—ex, out, pleo, to fill.] Expletory, eks'ple-tor-i, adj. serving to fill up: expletive.
- Explicable, eks'pli-ka-bl, adj. capable of being
- explicated or explained. [L. explicabilis.] Explicate, eks'pli-kāt, v.t. to fold out or unfold : to lay open or explain the meaning of. [L. explico, explicatus or explicitus-ex, out, plico, to fold.
- Explication, eks-pli-kā'shun, n. act of explicationing or explaining : explanation. [L. explicatio.]
   Explicative, eks'pli-kā-tiv, Explicatory, eks'pli-
- kā-tor-i, adj. serving to explicate or explain. Explicit, eks-plis'it, adj. not implied merely, but distinctly stated : plain in language : clear : un-

# Explode

reserved.-adv. Explic'itly.-n. Explic'itness. [L. explicitus, from explico.]

- Explode, eks-plod, v.t. 10 cry down, as an actor : to bring into disrepute, and reject. -v.i. to burst with a loud report. [L. explodo-ex, out, and plaudo, to clap the hands.]
- Exploit, eks-ploit', n. a deed or achievement, esp. an heroic one: a feat. v. to work up, utilise. -n. Exploita'tion, the act of successfully applying industry to any object, as the working of mines, &c. [Fr. exploit-L. explicitum, ended, achieved.]
- Exploration, eks-plo-rā'shun, n. act of exploring, or searching thoroughly. [See Explore.]
- **Exploratory**, eks-plor'a-tor-i, *adj*. serving explore : searching out. to
- Explore, eks-plör', v.t. to search through for the purpose of discovery: to examine thoroughly. [Fr.-L. explore, explorates, to search out-ex, out, and ploro, to make to flow, to weep.]
- Explorer, eks-plor'er, n. one who explores.
- **Explosion**, eks-plo'zhun, *n*. act of exploding : a sudden violent burst with a loud report.
- **Explosive**, eks-plö'siv, *adj*. liable to or causing explosion: bursting out with violence and noise. -adv. Explo'sively. Exponent, eks-po'nent, *n*. he or that which points
- out, or represents : (alg.) a figure which shews how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a3: an index. [L. exponens-ex, out, and pono, to place.]
- Exponential, eks-po-nen'shal, adj. (alg.) pertaining to or involving exponents.
- Export, eks-port', v.t. to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce.-n. Export'er. [L. exporto-ex, out of, and porto, to carry. See Port.]
- Export, eks'port, n. act of exporting : that which is exported : a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic.
- Exportable, eks-port'a-bl, adj. that may be exported.
- Exportation, eks-por-ta'shun, n. act of exporting, or of conveying goods from one country to another. [See Export, v.t.] Expose, eks-pöz', v.t. to place or lay forth to
- view : to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter : to make bare : to explain : to make liable to : to disclose. - n. Exposer . [Fr. exposer - L. ex, out, and Fr. poser, to place. See Pose, n.] Exposition, eks-po-zish un, n. act of exposing, or
- laying open: a setting out to public view : a public exhibition : act of expounding, or laying open of the meaning of an author : explanation.
- Expositor, eks-poz'i-tor, n. one who or that which expounds or explains : an interpreter.
- Expository, eks-poz'i-tor-i, adj. serving to expound or explain : explanatory.
- Expostulate, eks-post'ū-lāt, v.i. to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct: to remonstrate.-n. Expost'ulator. [L. expostulo, expostulatus-ex, intensive, and postulo, to demand.]
- Expostulation, eks-post-ū-lā'shun, n. act of expostulating, or reasoning earnestly with a person against his conduct : remonstrance.
- Expostulatory, eks-post'ū-la-tor-i, adj. containing expostulation.
- Exposure, eks-po'zhūr, n. act of exposing or lay-ing open or bare : state of being laid open or bare : openness to danger : position with regard
- to the sun, influence of climate, &c. Expound, eks-pownd', v.t. to expose, or lay open the meaning of: to explain. [O. Fr. espondre-L. expono-ex, and pono, to place.]

- Expounder, eks-pownd'er, n. one who expounds: an interpreter.
- Express, eks-pres', v.t. to press or force out: to represent or make known by a likeness or by words: to declare: to designate. [L. ex, out, and Press.]
- Express, eks-pres', adj. pressed or clearly brought out: exactly representing: directly stated: explicit: clear: intended or sent for a particular purpose. -n. a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand : a regular and quick conveyance. -adj. Express'ible. - adv. Express'ly.
- Expression, eks-presh'un, n. act of expressing or forcing out by pressure: act of representing or giving utterance to: faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, &c.: that which is expressed : look : feature : the manner in which anything is expressed : tone of voice or sound in music .- adj. Express'ionless.
- Expressive, eks-pres'iv, adj. serving to express or indicate : full of expression : vividly representing : significant.—adv. Express'ively.—n. Express' iveness.
- Expulsion, eks-pul'shun, n. banishment. [L.
- expulsio. See Expel.] [exped.] Expulsive, eks-pul'siv, adj. able or serving to Expunge, eks-punj', v.t. to wipe out: to efface. [L. ex, out, and punge, to prick.]
- Expurgate, eks-purgat or eks-pur-, v.t. to purge out or render pure: to purify from anything noxious or erroneous. [L. expurgo, expurgatus ex, out, and purgo, to purge or purify, from purus, pure.] [gating or purifying.
- Expurgation, eks-pur-gā'shun, n. act of expur-Expurgator, eks'pur-gā-tor or eks-pur'ga-tor, n. one who expurgates or purifies.
- Expurgatory, eks-pur'ga-tor-i, adj. serving to expurgate or purify.
- Exquisite, eks'kwi-zit, adj. of superior quality: excellent: of delicate perception or close discrimination : not easily satisfied : fastidious : exceeding, extreme, as pain.-n. one exquisitely nice or refined in dress : a fop.—adv. Ex'qui-sitely.—n. Ex'quisiteness. [L. exquisitus— ex, out, and quæro, quæsitus, to seek.]
- Exsanguious, eks-sang'gwi-us, Exsanguinous, eks-sang'gwin-us, adj., without blood or red blood. [L. ex, priv., and sanguis, sanguinis, blood.1 [scindo, to cut.]
- Exscind, ek-sind', v.t. to cut off. [L. ex, off, and
- Extant, eks'tant, adj., standing out, or above the rest : still standing or existing. [L. exstans, -antis-ex, out, and sto, to stand.]
- Extasy. Same as Ecstasy
- Extatic. Same as Ecstatic.
- Extemporaneous, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us, Extem-porary, eks-tem'po-rar-i, *adj*: done on the spur of the moment: done without preparation: offhand.-adv. Extempora'neously. [L. extemporaneus-ex, and tempus, temporis, time.]
- Extempore, eks-tem'po-re, adv. on the spur of the moment: without preparation : suddenly. [L. ex tempore-ex, out of, and tempus, temporis, time.]
- Extemporise, eks-tem'po-rīz, v.i. to speak extempore or without previous preparation : to dis-
- course without notes: to speak off-hand. Extend, eks-tend', v.t. to stretch out: to prolong in any direction : to enlarge : to widen : to hold out : to bestow or impart. -v.i. to stretch : to be continued in length or breadth. [L. extendo, extentus—ex, out, tendo, tensum, to stretch.] Extensiblo, eks-tens'i-bl, Extensilo, eks-tens'il,

adj. that may be extended .- n. Extens'ibility.

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Extension, eks-ten'shun, n. a stretching out, prolongation, or enlargement: that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.
- Extensive, eks-tens'iv, adj. large : comprehensive. adv. Extens'ively .- n. Extens'iveness.
- Extent, eks-tent', n. the space or degree to which a thing is extended : bulk : compass.
- Extenuate, eks-ten'ū-āt, v.t. to lessen or diminish: to weaken the force of: to palliate .- n. Exten'uator. [L. extenuo, extenuatus-ex,
- intensive, and *tenuo*, from *tenuis*, thin.] Extenuating, eks-ten/ū-āt-ing, *adj*. lessening: palliating .- adv. Exten'uatingly.
- Extenuation, eks-ten-ū-ā'shun, n. act of representing anything as less wrong or criminal than it is : palliation : mitigation.
- Extenuatory, eks-ten'ū-a-tor-i, adj. tending to extenuate : palliative.
- Exterior, eks-te'ri-or, adj. outer: outward: on or from the outside : foreign.-n. outward part or surface : outward form or deportment : appear-ance. [L. exterior, comp. of exter, outward, from ex, out.]
- Exterminate, eks-ter'mi-nat, v.t. to destroy utterly : to put an end to : to root out .- n. Extor'minator. [L. extermino, exterminatus-ex, out of, and terminus, a boundary.]
- Extermination, eks-ter-mi-nā'shun, n. complete destruction or extirpation.
- Exterminatory, eks-ter'mi-na-tor-i, adj. serving or tending to exterminate.
- External, eks-ter'nal, adj., exterior, outward: that may be seen: apparent: not innate or in-trinsic: derived from without: accidental: foreign.—adv. Externally. [L. externus-[outward forms or ceremonies. exter.]
- Externals, eks-ter'nalz, n.pl. the outward parts : Extinct, eks-tinkt', *adj.* put out: no longer exist-ing: dead. [See Extinguish.]
- Extinction, eks-tingk'shun, n. a quenching or
- destroying : destruction : suppression.
- destroying: destruction suppression: Batinguish, eks-ting gwish, v.t. to quench: to destroy: to obscure by superior splendour.— adj. Exting'uishable. [L. exstinguo, ex-stinctus—ex, out, and slinguo, to quench, to prick, from root stig, to prick.]
- Extinguisher, eks-ting'gwish-er, n. a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle.
- Extirpate, eks-ter'pat, v.t. to root out: to destroy totally: to exterminate .- n. Extir'pator. [L. exstirpo, exstirpatus-ex, out, and stirps, a root.] [total destruction.

- Extirpation, eks-ter-pā'shun, *n.* extermination: Extol, eks-tol', *v.t.* to magnify: to praise:—*pr.p.* extoll'ing: *pap.* extolled'. [L. *extollo*—*ex*, up, tollo, to lift or raise.]
- Extorsive, eks-tors'iv, adj. serving or tending to extort.-adv. Extors'ively.
- Extort, eks-tort', v.t. to gain or draw from by compulsion or violence. [L. extorqueo, extortus -ex, out, and iorqueo, to twist.]
- **Extortion**, eks-tor'shun, *n*. illegal or oppressive exaction: that which is extorted.
- Extortionary, eks-tor'shun-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or implying extortion.
- Extortionate, eks-tor'shun-āt, adj. oppressive.
- Extortioner, eks-tor'shun-er, n. one who practises extortion.
- Extra, eks'tra, adj., beyond or more than is necessary: extraordinary: additional. [L. extra, beyond, outside of, contracted from extera-
- exter—ex, out, and root tar, to cross.] Extract, eks-trakt', v.t. to draw out by force or otherwise : to choose out or select : to find out :

# Extrusion

to distil.-adj. Extract'ible. [L. extraho, ex-

- tractus—ex, out, and traho, to draw.] Extract, eks'trakt, n. anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, &c. as an essence : a passage taken from a book or writing.
- **Extraction**, eks-trak'shun, *n*. act of extracting or drawing out: derivation from a stock or family: birth: lineage: that which is extracted.
- Extractive, eks-trakt'iv, adj. tending or serving
- to extract.—*n*. an extract. [extracts. Extractor, eks-trakt'or, *n*. he who or that which Extradition, eks-tradish'un, *a*. *a delivering up* by one government to another of fugitives from justice. [L. ex, from, and traditio-trado, traditus, to deliver up.]
- Extra-judicial, eks'tra-joo-dish'al, adj., out of the proper court, or beyond the usual course of
- *legal* proceeding. [Extra and Judicial.] Extra-mundane, eks'tra-mun'dän, *adj., beyond* the material *world*. [Extra and Mundane.]
- Extra-mural, eks'tra-mū'ral, adj. without or beyond the walls. [Extra and Mural.]
- Extraneous, eks-tran'yus, adj. external: foreign: not belonging to or dependent on a thing : not essential .- adv. Extran'eously. [L. extraneus, from extra. See Extra.
- Extraordinaries, eks-tror'di-nar-iz, n.pl. things that exceed the usual order, kind, or method.
- Extraordinary, eks-tror'di-nar-i, adj., beyond ordinary: not usual or regular: wonderful: special.-adv. Extraor'dinarily. [Extra and Ordinary.]
- Extravagance, eks-trav'a-gans, n. irregularity: excess : lavish expenditure.
- Extravagant, eks-trav'a-gant, adj., wandering beyond bounds: irregular: unrestrained: excessive : profuse in expenses : wasteful.-adv. Extrav'agantly. [L. extra, beyond, and
- vagans, antis, pr. p. of vagor, to wander.] Extravaganza, eks-trav-a-gan'za, n. an extrava-gant or wild and irregular piece of music. ÎIt.]
- Extravasate, eks-trav'a-sat, v.t. to let out of the proper vessels, as blood. [L. extra, out of, and vas, a vessel.
- Extreme, eks-trēm', adj., outermost: most re-mote: last: highest in degree: greatest: most violent: most urgent. -n. the utmost point or verge : end : utmost or highest limit or degree : great necessity.—adv. Extreme'ly. [Fr. extrême-L. extremus, superl. of exter, on the outside, outward.]
- Extremity, eks-trem'i-ti, n. the utmost limit, point, or portion : the highest degree : greatest necessity, emergency, or distress. [Fr. extré-mité-L. extremitas.]
- Extricate, eks'tri-kat, v.t. to free from hinderances or perplexities : to disentangle : to emit. --adj. Ex'tricable. [L. extrico, extricatus-ex, out, tricæ, trifles, hinderances.]
- Extrication, eks-tri-kā'shun, n. disentanglement : act of sending out or evolving.
- Extrinsic, eks-trin'sik, Extrinsical, eks-trin'sik-al, adj. on the outside or outward : external : not contained in or belonging to a body: foreign: not essential:-opposed to Intrinsic.-adv. Extrin'sically. [Fr.-L. extrinsecus-exter, outward, and secus, from the same root as sequor, to follow.
- Extrude, eks-trood', v.t. to force or urge out: to expel: to drive off. [L. extrudo, extrusus-ex, out, and trudo, to thrust.]
- Extrusion, eks-troo'zhun, n. act of extruding, thrusting, or throwing out : expulsion.

- Exuberance, eks-ū'ber-ans, Exuberancy, eks-ū'ber-an-si, n. an overflowing quantity : richness : superfluousness.
- Exuberant, eks-ū'ber-ant, adj. plenteous : overflowing : superfluous.-adv. Exu'berantly. [L. exuberans, pr.p. of exubero-ex, intensive, and uber, rich, abundant.
- Exudation, eks-ū-dā'shun, n. act of exuding or discharging through pores: the sweat, &c. exuded
- Exude, eks-ūd', v.t. to discharge by sweating: to discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, &c.—v.i. to flow out of a body through the pores. [L. ex, out, sudo, to sweat.] Exult, egz-ult', v.i. to rejoice exceedingly: to
- triumph. -adv. Exult'ingly. [L. exsulto, from exsilio-ex, out or up, and salio, to leap.]
- Exultant, egz-ult'ant, adj., exulting: triumphant. [L. exsultans.]
- Exultation, egz-ul-tā'shun, n. lively joy at any advantage gained: rapturous delight: transport. [L. exsultatio.]
- Exuviæ, eks-ū'vi-ē, n.pl., cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals : (geol.) fossil shells and other remains of animals. [L., from exuo, to draw or put off.]
- Eyalet, I'a-let, n. a division of the Turkish empire. [From an Arab. word sig. government. Vilayet is a doublet.
- Eye, ī, n. the organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing: sight: regard: aim: keen-ness of perception: anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop or ring for a hook, &c. -v.t. to look on: to observe narrowly:pr.p. ey'ing or eye'ing; pa.p. eyed' (īd).-n.Eye'-shot, the reach or range of sight of the eye. [A.S. eage ; Goth. augo ; Ger. auge ; Slav. oko ; allied to Gr. okos, osse, the two eyes, connected with ossomai, to see; L. oculus, Sans. aksha.]
- Eyeball, i'bawl, n. the ball, globe, or apple of the eye.
- Eyebright, i'brit, n. a beautiful little plant of the genus Euphrasia, formerly used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. [the eye.
- **Eyebrow**,  $\overline{i}$ 'brow, *n*. the *brow* or hairy arch above **Eyelash**,  $\overline{i}$ 'lash, *n*. the line of hairs that edges the eyelid. [Eye and Lash.]
- Eyeless, i'les, adj. without eyes or sight.
- Eyelet, i'let, Eyelet-hole, i'let-hol, n. a small eye or hole to receive a lace or cord, as in garments,
- sails, &c. [Fr. *willet*, dim. of *wil*, an eye.] **Eyelid**, *ï*/lid, *n*. the *lid* or cover of the *eye*: the portion of movable skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure.
- Eye-service, i'-ser'vis, n., service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer.
- Eyesight, i'sit, n. power of seeing : view : obser-
- vation. [sive to the eye. Eyesore, ī'sōr, n. anything that is sore or offen-Eyetooth, i'tooth, n. a tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders, with a long fang pointing towards the eye. [done.
- Eye-witness, i'-wit'nes, n. one who sees a thing
- Eyre, ar, n. a journey or circuit : a court of itinerant justices : justices in eyre formerly corresponded to our present justices of assize. [O. Fr. eire, journey, from L. iter, a way, a journey -eo, itum, to go.] Eyry, Eyrie, Aerie,  $\bar{e}$ 're or  $\bar{a}$ 're, *n*. a place where
- birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their eggs: a brood of eagles or hawks. [Fr. *aire*, from Ger. *aar*, an eagle; cog. with Ice. ari, an eagle.]

# Factious

- Fable, fā'bl, n. a feigned story or tale intended to instruct or amuse: the plot or series of events in an epic or dramatic poem : fiction : a false-hood -v.t. to feign : to invent. [Fr. fable-L.
- fabula, from fari, to speak.] Fabric, fab'rik or fa'brik, n., workmanship: texture : anything framed by art and labour : building: manufactured cloth: any system of con-nected parts. [Fr.—L. *fabrica—faber*, a worker in hard materials—*facio*, to make.]
- Fabricate, fab'ri-kāt, v.t. to put together by art and labour: to manufacture: to produce: to devise falsely .- n. Fab'ricator. [L. fabrico, fabricatus, from fabrica. See Fabric.]
- Fabrication, fab-ri-kā'shun, *n*. construction: manufacture : that which is fabricated or in-vented : a story : a falsehood.
- Fabulise, fab'ū-līz, v.t. to write fables, or to speak in fables.
- Fabulist, fab'ū-list, n. one who invents fables. Fabulous, fab'ū-lus, adj. feigned, as a fable : related in fable : false.-adv. Fab'ulously. [L. fabulosus.]
- Fagade, fa-sad', n. the face or front of a building. [Fr., from It. facciata, the front of a building, faccia, the face—L. facies. See Face.] Face, fās, n. the visible forepart of the head : the
- outside make or appearance : front : cast of features : look : boldness: presence : (B.) anger or favour. [Fr. face-L. facies, form, face-facio, to make, akin to Gr. fhainō, to cause to appear.]
- Face, fas, v.t. to meet in the face or in front : to stand opposite to: to resist: to put an addi-tional face or surface on: to cover in front.-v.i. to turn the face. lof a corpse.
- Facecloth, fas'kloth, n. a cloth laid over the face
- Facet, fas'et, n. a little face: a small surface, as of a crystal. [Fr. facette, dim. of face.]
  Facetiæ, fa-se'shi-ē, n.pl. witty or humorous say-
- ings or writings. [L.-facetus, merry, witty.] Facetious, fa-se'shus, adj. witty, humorous, jocose.-adv. Face'tiously.-n. Face'tious ness. [Fr., from L. facetiæ.] Facial, fa'shal, adj. of or relating to the face.-
- adv. Fa'cially.
- Facile, fas'il, *adj. easily* persuaded : yielding : easy of access : courteous : easy. [Fr., from easy of access: courteous: easy. [Fr., from L. facilis, that may be done, easy, from facio, to do.] [difficulty.
- Facilitate, fa-sil'i-tat, v.t. to make easy : to lessen
- Facility, fa-sil'i-ti, n. quality of being facile or easily done: dexterity: easiness to be persuaded: pliancy: easiness of access: affability .- pl. Facil'ities, means that render anything easy to be done. [Fr.-L. facilitas.]
- Facing, fas'ing, n. a covering in front for ornament or protection.
- Fac-simile, fak-sim'i-le, n. an exact copy. [L. fac, contr. of factum, made-facio, to make, and similis, like.]
- Fact, fakt, n. a deed or anything done : anything that comes to pass : reality : truth : the assertion of a thing done. [L. factum, from facio, to make.
- Faction, fak'shun, n. a company of persons associated or acting together, mostly used in a bad sense : a contentious party in a state or society :
- dissension. [L. factio, from facio, to do.]
   Factious, fak'shus, adj. turbulent: disloyal.— adv. Fac'tiously.—n. Fac'tiousness. [L. factiosus-factio.]

- Factitious, fak-tish'us, adj., made by art, in opposition to what is natural.-adv. Facti'-
- tiously. [L. factitius, from facio, to make.] Factor, fak'tor, n. a doer or transactor of business for another : one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission : one of two or more quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. -n. Fac'torship. [L., from facio.]
- Factorage, fak'tor-āj, n. the fees or commission of a factor.
- Factorial, fak-to'ri-al, adj. pertaining to or con-
- sisting in a *factory*. Factory, fak'tor-i, *n*. a manufactory: a trading settlement in a distant country, as the factory of the East India Company at Calcutta.
- Factotum, fak-tö'tum, n. a' person employed to do all kinds of work. [L. facio, and totus, all.] Faculty, fak'ul-ti, n. facility or power to act: an original power of the mind : personal quality or endowment : right, authority, or privilege to act : license : a body of men to whom any privilege is granted : the professors constituting a department in a university: the members of a profession. [Fr.-L. facultas-facilis, easy.]
- Fad, fad, n. a weak hobby. [Fr. fade, insipid. See under Fade.]
- Fade, fad, v.i. to lose strength, freshness, or colour gradually.-adj. Fade less. [Fr. fade,
- insipid, from L. fatuus, silly, insipid.] Fæces or Feces, fé'sēz, u. fl., grounds: sediment after infusion or distillation: excrement. [L.,
- pl. of fax, facis, grounds.] Fag, fag, v.i. to become weary or tired out: to work as a fag :- pr.p. fagg'ing ; pa.p. fagged'.-n. one who labours like a drudge : a school-boy forced to do menial offices for one older. [Ety.
- dub.; perh. a corr. of Flag, to droop, which see.] Fag-end, fag'-end, n. the end of a web of cloth that flags or hangs loose : the untwisted end of a rope : the refuse or meaner part of a thing.
- Fagot or Faggot, fag'ut, n. a bundle of sticks used for fuel: a stick: anything like a fagot: a soldier numbered on the muster-roll, but not really existing: a voter who has obtained his vote expressly for party purposes .- adj. got up for a purpose, as in **Fagot vote**. [Fr. *fagot*, a bundle of sticks, perh. from L. *fax*, a torch.]
- Fahrenheit, fa'ren-hit, n. the name applied to a thermometer, the freezing-point of which is marked at 32, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees. [Named from the inventor, a German.] Faience,  $f\bar{a}'$ yens, *n*. a fine kind of painted pottery.
- [From Faenza in Italy, where first made.]
- Fail, fal, v.i. to fall short or be wanting : to fall away: to decay: to die: to miss: to be disappointed or baffled: to be unable to pay one's debts. -v.t. to be wanting to: not to be sufficient for: -pr.p. failing; pa.p. failed. [Fr. failing -L. failo; conn. with Gr. sphails, to cause to fall, deceive, A.S. failan, to fall.] **Failing**, faling, n. a fault, weakness: a foible.
- Failure, fal'ur, n. a falling short, or cessation:
- omission : decay : bankruptcy. Fain, fan, adj. glad or joyful : inclined : content or compelled to accept, for want of better.—adv. gladly. [A.S. fægen, joyful ; Ice. feginn, glad.]
- Faint, fant, adj. wanting in strength : fading : lacking distinctness: not bright or forcible: weak in spirit : lacking courage : depressed : done in a feeble way.-v.i, to become feeble or weak : to lose strength, colour, &c. : to swoon : to fade or decay: to vanish: to lose courage or spirit: to become depressed .- adv. Faint'ly. [Used of anything that cannot bear trial or proof, from

Fr. feint (feindre), feigned, unreal-L. fingere,

- to feign or dissemble. See Feign.] Faintish, fant'ish, adj., somewhat or slightly faint.—n. Faint'ishness.
- Faintness, fant'nes, n. want of strength : feeble-ness of colour, light, &c. : dejection.
- Fair, far, adj., bright : clear : free from blemish : pure : pleasing to the eye : beautiful : free from a dark hue : of a light shade : free from clouds or rain : favourable : unobstructed : open : prosperous : frank : impartial : pleasing : hopeful: moderate.-adv. Fair'ly.-n. Fair'ness. [A.S. faeger; Ice. fagr, bright, Dan. feir.] [female sex. Fair, far, n. a fair woman.—The Fair, n.pl. the
- Fair, far, n. a stated market. [O. Fr. feire, from L. feria, or feriæ, holidays, conn. with festus,
- festive. See Feast.] Fairy, far'i, n. an imaginary being, said to assume a human form, and to influence the *fate* of man. [O. Fr. faerie, enchantment-Fr. fee. See Fay, which would have been the correct form, fairy being properly an abstract word.] Fairy, far'i, *adj.* of or belonging to *fairies*. Fairyland, far'i-land, *n*. the imaginary country of
- the fairies.
- Faith, fath, n., trust or confidence in any person : belief in the statement of another : belief in the truth of revealed religion : confidence and trust in God : reliance on Christ as the Saviour : that which is believed: any system of religious which is believed; any system of rengious belief; fidelity to promises; honesty; word or honour pledged. [M. E. feith, feyth, fey-O. Fr. feid-L. fides-fide, to trust; connected with Gr. feithő, to persuade.]
  Faithful, fath/nool, adj. full of faith, believing:
- firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, &c.: loyal: conformable to truth: worthy of belief: true. The Faithful, believers.—adv. Faith/fully.—n. Faith/fulness.
- Faithless, fath'les, adj. without faith or belief: not believing, esp. in God or Christianity : not adhering to promises, allegiance, or duty : delusive. -adv. Faith lessly. -n. Faith lessness.
- Fakir, fa'ker or fa-ker', n. a member of a religious order of mendicants in India and the neighbour-
- ing countries. [Ar. fakhar, poor.] Falcate, fal'kāt, Falcated, fal'kāt-ed, adj. (astr. and bot.) bent like a sickle, as the crescent moon, and certain leaves. [L. falcatus, from falx, a sickle.]
- Falchion, fawl'shun, n. a short crooked sword, falcated or bent somewhat like a sickle. IIt. falcione-Low L. falcio, from L. falx, a sickle.]
- Falcon, fawkn, n. a bird of prey formerly trained to the pursuit of game. [Fr. faucon-L. falco, from falx, a hook or sickle; the bird being so called from its hooked claws.]
- Falconer, faw'kn-er, n. one who sports with, or who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for tak-
- who breeds and trains attension of the second se coronation: a bishop's seat within the altar: a small desk at which the litany is sung or said. [From Low L. faldistolium-O. H. Ger. faldan (Ger. *falten*), to fold, and *stual* (Ger. *stuhl*), stool, seat, or throne; Fr. *fauteuil* is from the same source.]
- Fall, fawl, v.i. to drop down: to descend by the force of gravity: to become prostrate: (of a river) to discharge itself: to sink as if dead : to vanish : to die away: to lose strength: to decline in

fate, far; mē, her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

power, wealth, value, or reputation : to sink into sin: to depart from the faith : to become dejected : to pass gently into any state : to befall : to issue : to pass gently into any state : to befall : to issue : to enter upon with haste or vehemence : to rush : -pr.p. fall'ing ; pa.t. fell ; pa.p. fallen (faw'ln). [A.S. feallan; Ger. fallen ; connected with L. fallo, to deceive, Gr. sphallo, to cause to fall, Sans. sphal, to tremble. See Fail.] Fail, fawl, n. the act of falling; in any of its senses : descent by gravity : a dropping down; overthrow : death : descent from a better to a

- worse position: slope or declivity: descent of water: a cascade: length of a fall; outlet of a river: decrease in value: a sinking of the voice: the time when the leaves fall, autumn: that which falls : a lapse into sin, especially that of Adam and Eve, called The Fall :- pl. (Apo-
- crypha) death, overthrow. Fallacious, fal-la'shus, adj. calculated to deceive or mislead: not well founded: causing disappointment : delusive. — adv. Falla/clously. — n. Falla/clousness. [L. fallaciosus.] Fallacy, fal'a-si, n. something fallacious: de-
- ceptive appearance: an apparently genuine but really illogical argument. [Fr. fallace, deceit-L. fallacia, from fallax, deceptive, fallo, to deceive.]

- Fallibility, fal-i-bil'i-ti, n. liability to err. Fallibile, fal'i-bl, adj. liable to error or mistake.— adv. Fall'ibly. [Low L. fallibilis, from fallo.] Fallow, fal'o, adj. left untilled or unsowed for a
- time.—n. land that has lain a year or more un-tilled or unsown after having been ploughed. v.t. to plough land without seeding it. [Orig. yellow or reddish yellow, and applied to land unsown or left bare of a crop, from its reddish colour; from A.S. fealo; Ger. falb, fahl; allied to L. pallidus, Gr. polios, livid, Sans. palita, Fallow is an extension of fal- = pal- in gray. pale.]
- Fallow-deer, fal'o-der, n. a species of deer smaller than the red-deer, with broad flat antlers, and of a yellowish-brown colour. [untilled.
- Fallowness, fal'o-nes, n. state of being fallow or False, fawls, adj., deceptive or deceiving: un-truthful: unfaithful to obligations: untrue: not genuine or real: hypocritical: not well founded. adv. False'ly.-n. False'ness. [O. Fr. fals (faux)-L. falsus, pa.p. of fallo, to deceive. See Fail, Fall, Fallacious.]
- Falsehood, fawls'hood, n. state or quality of being false: want of truth : want of honesty : de-
- ceitfulness: false appearance : an untrue state-ment: a lie. [False, and hood, A.S. had, state.] Falsetto, fawl-set'o, n. a false or artificial voice : a range of voice beyond the natural compass. [It. falsetto, from root of False.]
- Falsification, fawls-i-fi-kā'shun, *n*. the act of making false: the giving to a thing the appearance of something which it is not.
- Falsifier, fawls'i-fi, v. t. one who falsifies or gives to a thing a false appearance. Falsify, fawls'i-fi, v.t. to forge or counterfeit: to
- prove untrustworthy : to break by falsehood :pr.p. fals'ifying; pa.p. fals'ified. [L. falsus, false, and facio, to make.]
- Falsity, fawls'i-ti, n. quality of being false : a false assertion. [L. falsitas, from falsus, false.]
- Falter, fawl'ter, v.i. to fail or stutter in speech: to tremble or totter : to be feeble or irresolute. [Lit, to be at fault; from root of Fault; cf. Span. faltar, It. faltare, to be deficient.] Falteringly, fawl'ter-ing-li, adv. in a faltering or
- hesitating manner.

Fame, fam, n. public report or rumour: renown or celebrity, good or bad. [Fr.-L. fama, from fari, to speak; Gr. phēmē, from phēmi, to say, make known, Sans. bhâsh, to speak, A.S. ban-nan, to proclaim.]

Famed, famd, adj. renowned.

- Familiar, fa-mil yar, *adj*. well acquainted or intimate: shewing the manner of an intimate: free: having a thorough knowledge of: well known or understood.—n. one well or long acquainted: a demon supposed to attend at call.-adv. Famil'iarly. [L. familiaris, from familia, a family.] Familiarise, fa-mil'yar-īz, v.t. to make thoroughly
- acquainted: to accustom: to make easy by practice or study.
- Familiarity, fa-mil-ye-ar'i-ti, n. intimate acquaint-anceship : freedom from constraint. [L. familiaritas.]
- Family, fam'i-li, n. the household, or all those who live in one house under one head: the descendants of one common progenitor : race : honourable or noble descent : a group of animals, plants, languages, &c. more comprehensive than
- a genus. [Fr.-L. familia-famulus, a servant.] Famine, fam'in, n. general scarcity of food. [Fr., through an unrecorded Low L. famina, from L. fames, hunger.]
- Famish, fam'ish, v.t. to starve.—v.i. to die or suffer extreme hunger or thirst : to suffer from exposure.
- Famishment, fam'ish-ment, n. starvation.
- Famous, fa'mus, adj. renowned : noted .- adv. Fa'mously. [L. famosus, from fama.]
- Fan, fan, n. a broad, flat instrument used by ladies to cool themselves : anything of this form, as for winnowing grain, &c. : a small sail to keep a windmill to the wind. -v.t. to cool with a fan : to winnow : to ventilate :- pr.p. fann'ing; pa.p. fanned'. [A.S. fann, Fr. van, both from L. vannus, a fan.]
- Fanatic, fa-nat'ik, Fanatical, fa-nat'ik-al, adj. extravagantly or unreasonably zealous, esp. in religion : excessively enthusiastic.-adv. Fanat'ically. [Fr.-L. fanaticus, from fanum, a temple; it meant first belonging to a temple; then, inspired by a god, enthusiastic, madly enthusiastic. See Fane.]
- **Fanatic**, fa-nat'ik, n. a person frantically or excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects.
- Fanaticism, fa-nat'i-sizm, n. wild and excessive religious enthusiasm.
- Fanciful, fan'si-fool, *adj.* guided or created by fancy : imaginative : whimsical : wild.-*adv.* Fan'cifully.-n. Fan'cifulness.
- Fancy, fan'si, n. that faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or makes to appear past images or impressions : an image or representa-tion thus formed in the mind : an unreasonable or capricious opinion : a whim : capricious inclination or liking.—*adj.* pleasing to, or guided by fancy or caprice.—**Fancy-ball**, *n*. a ball at which fancy dresses in various characters are worn.—The Fancy, n.pl. sporting characters generally. [Contracted from fantasy, Fr. fantasie, through L., from Gr. phantasi, -Gr. phantazō, to make visible—phantō, to bring to light, to shew, Sans. bhâ, to shine.]
- Fancy, fan'si, v.t. to portray in the mind: to imagine: to have a fancy or liking for: to be pleased with :- pr.p. fan'cying ; pa.p. fan'cied. Fandango, fan-dan'go, n. an old Spanish dance.

[Sp.]

- Fane, fan, n. a temple. [L. fanum, from fari, to speak, to dedicate.]
- Fanfare, fan'far, n. a flourish of trumpets on entering the lists : a boast : a bravado. [Fr. fanfare Sp. fanfarria, which is from Arab. farfar, loquacious.]
- Fanfaron, fan'fa-ron, n. one who uses fanfare or bravado: a bully. [Fr., from fanfare.]
   Fanfaronade, fan-far-on-ād', n. vain boasting:
- hluster. [Fr. fanfaronnade, from fanfare.]
- Fang, fang, n. the tooth of a ravenous beast: a claw or talon. [A.S. *fang*, from *fon*, to seize; Ger. *fangen*, to catch.]
- Fanged, fangd, adj. having fangs, clutches, or anything resembling them.
- Fanlight, fan'līt, n. a window resembling in form an open fan.
- Fanner, fan'er, n. a machine with revolving fans, used for winnowing grain, &c.
- Fanpalm, fan'päm, n. a species of palm 60 or 70 ft. high, with *fan*-shaped leaves, used for umbrellas, tents, &c.
- Fantasia, fan-ta'zi-a, n. a fanciful or fantastic musical composition, not governed by the ordi-nary musical rules. [It., from Gr. *phantasia*. See Fancy.]
- Fantastic, fan-tas'tik, Fantastical, fan-tas'tik-al, adj., fanciful: not real: capricious: whimsical: wild.—adv. Fantas'tically.
- Fantasy, fan'ta-si, n. old form of Fancy.
- Far, far, adj. remote : more distant of two : remote from or contrary to purpose or design.-adv. to a great distance in time, space, or proportion : remotely: considerably or in great part: very much: to a great height: to a certain point, degree, or distance. [A.S. *feor*; Dut. *ver*, *verre*; Ice. *fiarri*; Ger. *fern*; allied to Gr. porro, at a distance, pro, before, Sans. pra, before, and also to E. Fare.
- Farce, fars, n. a style of comedy, *stuffed* with low humour and extravagant wit: ridiculous or empty show. [Fr. farce, the stuffing in meat,
- from L. farcio, to stuff.] Farcical, färs'i-kal, adj. of or relating to a farce : "udicrous.—adv. Farc'ically.
- Fardel, fär'del, n. a pack or bundle. [O. Fr. fardel, Fr. fardeau, dim. of farde, a burden, of which ety. dub.]
- Fare, far, v.i. to get on or succeed: to happen well or ill to: to feed.—n. (orig.) a course or passage: the price of passage: food or provisions for the table. [A.S. faran; Ger. fahren, to go.]
   Farewell, far-wel or far, int. may you fare well!
- an affectionate prayer for safety or success.-n. well-wishing at parting : the act of departure .adj. parting : final.
- Far-fetched, fär'-fecht, adj., fetched or brought from far, or from a remote place: forced, annatural.
- Farina, fa-rī'na, n., ground corn: meal: starch: pollen of plants. [L.-far, a sort of grain, akin to E. Barley.]
- Farinaceous, far-in-ā'shus, adj. mealy.
- Farm, färm, n. land let or rented for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings. [A.S. feorm, goods, entertainment, from Low L. firma, a feast, tribute, also a contract, an oath-L. firmus, firm, durable. Farm is therefore a Farm is therefore a doublet of Firm.]
- Farm, färm, v.t. to let out as lands to a tenant : to take on lease : to grant certain rights in return for a portion of what they yield, as to farm the taxes: to cultivate, as land.
- Farmer, färm'er, n. one who farms or cultivates

land: the tenant of a farm: one who collects taxes, &c. for a certain rate per cent.-n. Farm'ing, the business of cultivating land.

- Faro, far'o, n. a game of chance played with cards. [Said to be so called because king Pharaoh was formerly represented on one of the cards.]
- Farrago, far-rā'gō, n. a confused mass. [L.-far, a sort of grain.]
- Farrier, far'i-er, n. one who shoes horses : one who cures the diseases of horses. [O. Fr. ferrier, through Low L. ferrarius, from L. ferrum, iron.] [of cattle. of cattle.
- Farriery, far'i-er-i, n. the art of curing the diseases
- Farrow, far'o, n. a litter of *pigs.—v.* to bring forth pigs. [A.S. *feark*, a pig; Dan. *fare*, to farrow; Ger. *ferkel*, allied to L. *porcus*, pig, *verres*, boar.]
- Farther, fär'ther, adj. (comp. of Far), more far or distant: tending to a greater distance: longer: additional. - adv. at or to a greater distance: more remotely: beyond: moreover. [A rather recent form, comp. of **Far**, the euphonic
- th being inserted from the analogy of Further.] Farthest, fär'thest, adj. (superl. of Far), most far, distant, or remote. - adv. at or to the greatest distance. [Superl. of Far, coined from the analogy of Furthest.]
- Farthing, fär'thing, n. the fourth of a penny: (New Test.) = 2 farthings, sometimes 1 of our farthing. [A.S. feorthling, feorthing, a fourth part-feorth, fourth, and dim. ing or ling-feor, four.
- Farthingale, fär'thing-gal, n. a kind of crinoline made of whalebone for distending the dress, introduced by Queen Elizabeth. [Fr. vertugade, O. Fr. verdugalle-Sp. verdugado, hoopedverdugo, a rod, a young shoot-verde, green-L. viridis, green.]
- Fasces, fas'ēz, n.pl. (Roman antiquities) a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. [L. *fascis*, a bundle.] **Fascicle**, fas'i-kl, *n.* a *little bundle*: (*bot.*) a close
- cluster, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william. [L. fasciculus, dim. of fascis.] [adj. united as in a bundle.
- Fascicular, fas-sik'ū-lar, Fasciculate, fas-sik'ū-lāt,
- Fascinate, fas'i-nāt, v.t. to fix or control by the glance: to charm: to enchant. [L. fascino, -atus; prob. allied to Gr. baskaino, to bewitch.]
- Fascination, fas-i-nā'shun, n. the act of charming : supposed power to harm by looks or spells : mysterious attractive power exerted by a man's words or manner : irresistible power of alluring. [L. fascinatio.]
- Fascine, fas-sen', n. a fagot or bundle of rods, used in fort. to raise batteries, fill ditches, &c. [Fr.-L. fascina-fascis, a bundle.] Fashion, fash'un, n. the make or cut of a thing:
- form or pattern : prevailing mode or shape of dress: a prevailing custom : manner : genteel society : (*New Test.*) appearance.—*v.t.* to make : to mould according to a pattern: to suit or adapt.—n. Fash'ioner. [Fr. façon—L. factio facio, to make.
- Fashionable, fash'un-a-bl, *adj.* made according to prevailing *fashion*: prevailing or in use at any period: observant of the fashion in dress or living: genteel: moving in high society.—adv. Fash'ionably.—n. Fash'ionableness.
- Fast, fast, adj. firm: fixed: steadfast.-adv. firmly: soundly or sound (asleep).—Fast by, close to. [A.S. fæst; Ger. fest; allied to fassen, to seize.]

- **Fast**, fast, *adj*. quick: rash: dissipated.—*adv*. swiftly: in rapid succession: extravagantly. [A special use of *fast*, firm, derived from the Scand., in the sense of urgent or pressing.]
- Fast, fast, v.i. to keep from food : to go hungry : to abstain from food in whole or part, as a religious duty.—n. abstinence from food : special abstinence enjoined by the church : the day of fasting.—ns. Fast'er, che who fasts; Fast'ing, religious abstinence; Fast'day, a day of religious fasting. [A.S. *fastan*, to fast; Ger. *fasten*, Goth. *fastan*, to keep; allied with Fast, firm, in the sense of making firm or strict.]
- Fasten, fas'n, v.t. to make fast or tight: to fix securely: to attach firmly one thing to another. -v.i. to fix itself .- n. Fas'tening, that which fastens.
- Fastidious, fas-tid'i-us, adj. affecting superior taste: over-nice: difficult to please.-adv. Fastid'iously .- n. Fastid'iousness. [L. fastidiosus fastidium, loathing-fastus, pride, and ta-ium, loathing.] [fortress, castle. dium, loathing.]

Fastness, fast'nes, n. fixedness: a stronghold, Fat, fat, adj. plump, fleshy: fruitful: gross.-n.

an oily substance under the skin: solid animal an only substance intervent the source standard of the standard s

- fate: causing ruin or death: mortal: calami-tous. -- adv. Fat'ally.
- Fatalism, fat'al-izm, n. the doctrine that all events are subject to *fate*, and happen by unavoidable necessity.—n. Fat'alist, one who believes in *fatalism.—adj.* Fat'alistic, belonging to or partaking of *fatalism*. Fatality, fat-al'i-ti, *n*. the state of being *fatal* or
- unavoidable : the decree of fate : fixed tendency to disaster or death : mortality.
- Fate, fat, n. inevitable destiny or necessity : appointed lot : ill-fortune : doom : final issue. [L. fatum, a prediction-fatus, spoken-fari, to speak.]

- Fated, fat'ed, adj. doomed: destined. Fates, fats, n.pl. the three goddesses of fate, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of men.
- Father, fä'ther, n. a male parent : an ancestor or forefather: a contriver or originator: a title of respect: an ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries: the first Person of the Trinity.-v.t. to adopt: to ascribe to one as his offspring or production. [A.S. facder; Ger. valer, L. paler, Gr. pater, Sans. pitri, from root pa, to feed.] Fatherhood, father-hood, n. state of being a

father: fatherly authority. Father-in-law, fa'ther-in-law, n. the father of one's fathers. husband or wife.

- Fatherland, fä'ther-land, n. the land of one's Fatherless, fä'ther-les, adj. destitute of a living father: without a known author.-n. Fa'therlessness.
- Fatherly, fä'ther-li, adj. like a father in affection
- and care : paternal. -n. Fa'therliness. Fathom, fath'um, n. the distance between the ex-tremities of both arms extended or held out : a nautical measure = 6 feet. -v.t. to try the depth of: to comprehend or get to the bottom of. — adjs. Fath'omable, Fath'omless. [A. S. faethm; Dut. vadem, Ger. faden; cf. L. pateo, Gr. petannymi, to stretch.]
- Fatigue, fa-teg', n., weariness from labour of

body or of mind : toil : military work, distinct from the use of arms. -v.t. to reduce to a state of weariness: to exhaust one's strength: to harass:-pr.p. fatiguting; pa.p. fatigued. [Fr., from L. fatigo, to weary.] [slaughter. Fatling, fat'ling, n. a young animal fattened for

Fatness, fat'nes, n. quality or state of being fat :

- fullness of flesh : richness : fertility : that which makes fertile.
- Fatten, fat'n, v.1. to make fat or fleshy: to make fertile.-v.i. to grow fat.-ns. Fatt'ener, he who or that which fattens; Fatt'ening, the process

of making fat: state of growing fat. Fatty, fat'i, *adj*. containing fat or having the qualities of fat.—*n*. Fatt'iness. [imbecility.

Fatuity, fa-tū'i-ti, n. the being feeble in intellect :

- Fatuous, fat'ū-us, adj. silly : without reality : deceptive, like the ignis-fatuus. [L. fatuus, foolish.]
- Fauces, faw'sez, n.pl. the upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet. [L.] Faucet, faw'set, n. a pipe inserted in a barrel to
- draw liquid. [Fr. fausset-fausser, to falsify, to pierce-L. falsus. See False.]
- Faugh, faw, *int*. an exclamation of contempt or disgust. [Prob. from the sound.]
- Fault, fawlt, n. a failing: error: blemish: a slight offence: (geol. and min.) a displacement of strata or veins. [Fr. faute-L. fallo, to deceive.]
- Faultless, fault'les, adj. without fault or defect. -adv. Fault'lessly.-n. Fault'lessness.
- Faulty, fawlt'i, adj. imperfect: guilty of a fault: blamable.—adv. Fault'ily.—n. Fault'iness.
- Faun, fawn, n. a rural deity among the Romansthe protector of shepherds and agriculture. [L.
- faunus, from faveo, fautum, to favour.] Fauna, fawn'a, n.pl. the animals native to any region or epoch, so called because protected by the Fauns.
- Favour, fa'vur, n. a regarding kindly: counten-ance: good-will: a kind deed: an act of grace or lenity: a knot of white ribbons worn at a wedding. -v.t. to regard with good-will : to be on the side of : to treat indulgently : to afford advantage to. -n. Fa'vourer. [Fr.-L. favorfaveo, to favour, befriend.]
- Favourable, fa'vur-a-bl, adj. friendly: propitious: conducive to: advantageous.—adv. Fa'vour-ably.—n. Fa'vourableness.
- Favourite, fa'vur-it, n. a person or thing regarded with favour: one unduly loved.—adj. estcemed, beloved, preferred.—n. Fa/vouritism, the practice of favouring or shewing partiality.
- Fawn, fawn, n. a young deer. adj. resembling a fawn in colour.-v.i. to bring forth a fawn. [Fr. faon, through an unrecorded Low L. fatonus, an extension of L. fatus, offspring.]
- Fawn, fawn, v.i. to cringe : to flatter in a servile way (followed by upon).-n. a servile cringe or bow : mean flattery.-n. Fawn'er, one who bow: mean nattery.—n. rawler, one who flatters to gain favour.—adv. Fawn'ingly. [M.E. faunen; from Ice. fagna, to rejoice, conn. with A.S. fægen, glad.]
  Fay, fa, n. a fairy. [Fr. fée—Low L. fata, a fairy-L. fatum, fate. See Fate.]
  Fealty, fé'al-ti or fél'ti, n. the oath sworn by the vassal to be faithful to his feudal lord : loyalty: [O. Fr. fatle-L. fataling-fate. for faithful to his feudal lord : for faithful to his
- [O. Fr. fealte-L. fidelitas-fidelis, faithful -fido, to trust.]
- Fear, fer, n. a painful emotion excited by danger : apprehension of danger or pain: alarm: the object of fear: (B.) deep reverence: piety

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- towards God. -v.t. to regard with fear : to expect with alarm: (B.) to stand in awe of: to venerate : (obs.) to terrify : to make afraid. [A.S. fær, fear; Ger. gefahr, Ice. far, harm, mis-chief.]
- Fearful, fer'fool, adj. timorous : exciting intense fear : terrible .- adv. Fear'fully .- n. Fear'fulness.
- Fearless, fer'les, adj. without fear: daring : brave. -adv. Fear'lessly .- n. Fear'lessness.
- Feasible, fez'i-bl, adj. practicable.-adv. Feas'. ibly.-ns. Feas'ibleness, Feasibil'ity. [Fr. faisable, that can be done-faire, faisant-L. facere, to do, to make.]
- Feast, fest, n. a day of unusual solemnity or joy : a rich and abundant repast : rich enjoyment for the mind or heart. -v.i to hold a feast : to eat sumptuously: to receive intense delight .- v.t. to entertain sumptuously.—n. Feast'er. [O. Fr. feste (Fr. fête)—L. festum, a holiday, festus, solemn, festal.]
- Feat, fet, n. a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill, or courage. [Fr. fait, O. Fr. faict-L. factus, done-L. facio, to do, to make.]
- Feather, feth'er, n. one of the growths which form the covering of a bird: a feather-like ornament.-v.t. to furnish or adorn with feathers.-To feather an oar, to bring it out of the water in a flat or horizontal position. [A.S. fether; Ger. feder: conn. with L. penna (= petna), Gr.
- pteron, Sans. patra-pat, to fly.] Feathery, feth'er-i, adj. pertaining to, resembling,
- or covered with *feathers*. **Feature**, fēt'ūr, *n*. the marks by which anything is recognised : the prominent traits of anything : the cast of the face :- pl. the countenance. - adjs. Feat'ured, with features well marked; Feat'ureless, destitute of distinct features. [O. Fr. faiture-L. factura, facturus, fut. part. of facio, to make.]
- Febrifuge, feb'ri-fūj, n. a medicine for removing
- fever: [L. febris, and fugo, to put to flight.] Februle, febril or febril, adj. pertaining to fever: feverish. [Fr. febrile, from L. febris, fever.] February, febroo-ar-i, n. the second month of
- the year. [L. Februarius (mensis), the month of expiation, because on this month the great Roman feast of expiation was held-februa, the festival of expiation.]
- Fecal, fe'kal, adj. relating to, consisting of fæces. Feces. See Fæces.
- Feculent, fek'ū-lent, adj. containing faces or sediment: muddy: foul. -n. Fec'ulence or Fec'ulency.
- Fecund, fek'und, adj., fruitful: fertile: prolific. [L. fecundus—obs. feo, to bring forth.] Fecundate, fek'und-āt, v.t. to make fruitful:
- to impregnate.
- Fecundation, fek-un-dā'shun, n. the act of impregnating : the state of being impregnated.
  Fecundity, fek-und'i-ti, n. fruitfulness : prolific-
- ness in female animals.
- Fed, fed, pa.t. and pa.p. of Feed. Federal, fed'er-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of a *treaty* or *covenant*: founded upon mutual agreement.—A Federal union or government is one in which several states, while independent in home affairs, combine for national or general purposes, as in the United States and Switzerland. In American civil war, Federal was the name given to the states of the North which defended the Union against the Confederate separatists of the South. [Fr. fideral-L. fuedus, fiederis, a treaty, akin to fido, to trust.]

- Federate, fed'er-at, adj. united by league: con-federated.-adj. Fed'erative, uniting in league.
- Fee, fē, n. price paid for services, as to a lawyer or physician: recompense: a grant of land for feudal service: an unconditional inheritance fedical service; an uncontrol and interaction owner-ship, -v.t. to pay a fee to: to hire: -pr.p.feeing; pa.p. feed. [A.S. feok, cattle, prop-erty; a special kind of property, property in land; Ger. view, Ice. fe; allied to L. pecus,
- cattle, *pecunia*, money.] Foeble, fe<sup>t</sup>bl, *adj.* weak: wanting in strength of body: shewing weakness or incapacity: faint: dull.-adv. Fee'bly.-n. Fee'bleness. [O. Fr. foible, for floible-L. flebilis, lamentable, from fleo, flere, to weep.] [irresolute.
- Feeble-minded, fe'bl-mind'ed, adj. weak-minded : Feed, fed, v.t. to give food to : to nourish : to furnish with necessary material: to foster .v.i. to take food : to nourish one's self by eating : -pr.p.feed'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. fed. -n. an allowance of provender given to cattle.-n. Feed'er, he who feeds or that which supplies. [A.S. fedan, to feed, nourish--foda, food.]
- Feel, fel, v.t. to perceive by the touch : to handle : to be conscious of: to be keenly sensible of: to have an inward persuasion of -v.i to know by the touch : to have the emotions excited : to produce a certain sensation when touched, as product a constraint of the problem of the problem
- Feeler, fel'er, n. a remark cautiously dropped to sound the opinions of others :-pl. jointed fibres in the heads of insects, &c. possessed of a delicate sense of touch, termed antennæ. Feeling, fel'ing, n. the sense of touch : perception
- of objects by touch : consciousness of pleasure or pain : tenderness : emotion :- pl. the affections or passions .- adj. expressive of great sensibility or tenderness: easily affected. -adv. Feel'ingly.
- Feet, fet, plural of Foot.
- Feign, fan, v.t. to invent: to imagine : to make a show or pretence of .- adv. Feign'edly.-n. Feign'edness. [Fr. feindre, pr.p. feignant, to
- feign-L. fingo, fictum, to form.] Feint, fant, n. a false appearance : a pretence : a
- mock-assault : a deceptive movement in fencing. [Fr. feint, pa.p. of feindre. See Feign.] Feldspar, feld'spär, Feldspath, feld'spath, m. a crystalline mineral found in granite, &c. [Field
- spar-Ger. feld, a field, spath, spar. See Spar.] Feldspathic, feld-spath'ik, adj. pertaining to or
- consisting of *feldspar*. Felicitate, fe-lis'i-tat, v.t. to express joy or pleasure to : to congratulate. [L. felicitas, from felix, felicis, happy.] [tating or congratulating.
- *felicis*, happy.] [tating or congratulating. Felicitation, fe-lis-i-tā'shun, n. the act of felici-Felicitous, fe-lis'i-tus, *adj*. happy: prosperous: delightful: appropriate.—*adv*. Felic'itously. Felicity, fe-lis'i-ti, *n*. happiness: delight: a
- blessing : a happy event. **Feline**,  $i \in In$ , adj. pertaining to the cat or the cat-kind : like a cat. [L. felines—feles, a cat.] **Fell**, fel, n, a barren or stony hill. [Ice.]
- Fell, fel, pa.t. of Fall.
- Fell, fel, v.t. to cause to fall: to bring to the ground: to cut down. [A.S. fellan, causal form of feallan, to fall. See Fall.] [pella.] Fell, fel, n. a skin. [A.S. fel; cf. L. pellis, Gr.

- Fell, fel, adj. cruel: fierce: bloody .- n. Fell'ness. -adv. Fel'ly. [A.S. fel; Dut. fel, which appears also in O. Fr. fel.]
- Feller, fel'er, n. a cutter of wood. Felloe. See Felly, n.

- Follow, fel'ō, n. an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair, a mate: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship : a member of a scientific or other society : a worthless per-son. [M.E. *felawe-lce. felagi*, a partner in goods, from *fe* (Ger. *viek*), cattle, property, and *lag*, a laying together, a law; cf. E. *fee*, and *lag*, a laying together, a law; cf. E. *fee*, and
- [fellows or equals : sympathy.
   Fellow-feeling, fel'o-fel'ing, n. feeling between
   Fellowship, fel'o-ship, n. the state of being a fellow or partner : friendly intercourse : communion: an association: an endowment in a university for the support of graduates called fellows: the position and income of a fellow: (arith.) the proportional division of profit and loss among partners. Folly, fel'i, Folloo, fel'o, n. one of the curved
- pieces in the circumference of wheel. [A.S. felgu; Ger. felge.]
- Felon, fel'on, n. one guilty of felony: a convict: a wicked person.—*adj.* wicked or cruel. [Fr. —Low L. *fello*, a traitor, which is prob. from the Celtic.]
- Folonious, fe-lo'ni-us, adj. wicked : depraved : done with the deliberate intention to commit crime.-adv. Felo'niously.
- Folony, fel'on-i, n. (orig.) a crime punished by total forfeiture of lands, &c. : a crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

- Folspar. Same as Foldspar. Folt, felt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Foel. Folt, felt, n. cloth made of wool united without weaving .- v.t. to make into felt : to cover with felt. [Ger. filz, woollen cloth, allied to Gr. pilos, wool wrought into felt, L. pileus, a felthat.] [felt.
- Felting, felt'ing, n. the art or process of making Felucca, fe-luk'a, n. a boat with oars and broad three-cornered sails, used in the Mediterranean. [It. felucca, which, like Fr. félouque, is from Ar. fulk, a ship.]
- June, a simp.]
  Female, fe'mal, adj. of the sex that produces young : pertaining to females: (bot.) having a pistil or fruit-bearing organ.—n. one of the female sex. [Fr. femelle-L. femella, a young female; dim. of femina—obs. feo, to bring forth.]
- Feminine, fem'i-nin, adj. pertaining to women: tender, delicate: womanly: (gram.) the gender denoting females.-adv. Fem'ininely. [See Female.
- Femoral, fem'o-ral, adj. belonging to the thigh. [L. femoralis-femur, femoris, the thigh.] Fen, fen, n. a kind of low marshy land often or
- partially covered with water : a morass or bog. -adjs. Fenn'y, Fenn'ish. [A.S. fen; Ice. fen, Goth. fani, mud.]
- Fence, fens, n. a wall or hedge for inclosing animals or for protecting land; the art of fencing: defence.-v.t. to inclose with a fence : to for-[Abbrev. of tify,-v.i. to practise fencing. Defence.]
- Fencible, fens'i-bl, adj. capable of being fenced or defended.—*n.pl.* Fonc'ibles, volunteer regi-ments raised for local defence during a special crisis : militia enlisted for home service.
- Fencing, fens'ing, *adj*. defending or guarding.— *n*. the act of erecting a fence : the art of attack and defence with a sword or other weapon. -n. Fenc'er, one who practises fencing with a sword.

- Fend, fend, v.t. to ward off: to shut out. [Merely an abbrev. of Defend-L. obs. jendo, root of defendo, to fend or ward off.]
- Fonder, fend'er, n. a metal guard before a fire to confine the ashes : a protection for a ship's side. [From Fend.]
- Fenestral, fe-nes'tral, adj. belonging to windows. [L. fenestralis-fenestra, a window, allied to Gr. phainō, to shine.]
- Fenian, fe'ne-an, n. applied to an association of Irishmen for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland.-n. Fe'nianism. [Prob. from the Finna, an ancient Irish militia.]
- Fonnel, fen'el, n. a fragrant plant with yellow flowers. [A.S. finol; Ger. fenchel-L. fanicu-

- Ferine, fe'rin, adj. pertaining to or like a wild beast : savage. [L. ferinus-fera, a wild beast-ferus, wild, akin to Gr. ther, Ger. thier, a beast.]
- Ferment, fer'ment, n. what excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven : internal motion amongst the parts of a fluid: agitation: tumult. [L. fer-mentum, for fervimentum-ferveo, to boil.] Forment, fer-ment', v.t. to excite fermentation:
- to inflame.-v.i. to rise and swell by the action of fermentation : to work, used of wine, &c. : to be in excited action : to be stirred with anger.
- Fermentable, fer-ment'a-bl, adj. capable of fer-mentation.-n. Fermentabil'ity.
- Fermentation, fer-ment-ā'shun, n. the act or process of *fermenting*: the change which takes place in liquids exposed to air: the kind of spontaneous decomposition which produces alcohol : restless action of the mind or feelings.
- Fermentative, fer-ment'a-tiv, adj. causing or consisting in fermentation.-n. Ferment'ativeness.
- Forn, fern, n. a plant which becomes a tree in the tropics with feather-like leaves. [A.S. fearn; Ger. farn.] [ferns.

Ferny, fern'i, ady., full of or overgrown with Ferocious, fe-ro'shus, adj. savage, fierce : cruel.

- -adv. Fero'ciously.-n. Fero'ciousness. [Fr. and It. feroce-L. ferox, wild-ferus, wild.]
- Ferocity, fe-ros'i-ti, n. savage cruelty of disposition : untamed fierceness.
- Forreous, fere-us, adj. pertaining to or made of iron. [L. ferreus-ferrum, iron.] Ferret, fer'et, a. ribbou woven from spun-silk, [Corr. from Ital. foretto-L. flos, floris, a flower; the ribbon being prob. so called from iron americant and the set of the set of the set. some flowering-work upon it.]
- Forret, fer'et, n. a tame animal of the weasel kind employed in unearthing rabbits. [Fr. *furet*, a ferret, prob. from L. *fur*, a thief.] **Ferret**, fer'et, n.t. to search out carefully and minutely like a *ferret*: to drive out by patient
- effort :--pr.p. ferr'eting ; pa.p. ferr'eted. Forriforous, fer-rif'er-us, adj., bearing or yielding
- iron. [L. ferrum, iron, and fero, to bear.] Ferruginous, fer-roo'jin-us, adj. of the colour of iron-rust : impregnated with iron. [L. ferru-
- gineus—ferrugo, iron-rust—ferrum.] Ferrule, fer'ool, n. a metal ring on a staff, &c. to keep it from splitting. [Fr. virole, L. viriola, a bracelet—viere, to bind.] Ferry, fer'i, v.t. to carry or convey over a water

in a boat :—pr.p. ferr'ying; pa.p. ferr'ied.—n. a place where one may be rowed across a water: the right of conveying passengers: the ferry-[A.S. ferian, to convey, faran, to go; boat.

- Ger. *fähre*, a ferry-*fahren*, to go, to carry.] Fertile, fer'til, *adj*. able to *bear* or produce abundantly: rich in resources: inventive. adv. Fer'tilely. [Fr.-L. fertilis-fero, to bear.]
- Fertilise, fer'til-īz, v.t. to make fertile or fruitful: to enrich.
- Fertility, fer-til'i-ti, n. fruitfulness: richness: abundance.
- Ferule, fer'ool, n. a rod used for striking children in punishment. [L. ferula, a cane-ferio, to strike.]
- Fervency, fer'ven-si, n. state of being *fervent*: heat of mind : eagerness : warmth of devotion.
- Fervent, fer'vent, adj. ardent : zealous : warm in feeling.-adv. Fer'vently. [L. ferveo, to boil, akin to Gr. therö, to heat, E. and Ger. warm, Sans. gharma, heat.]
- Fervid, fer'vid, adj. very hot: having burning desire or emotion: zealous.—adv. Fer'vidly. n. Fer'vidness. [L. fervidus.]
- Fervour, fer'vur, n. heat : heat of mind : zeal. Festal, fes'tal, adj. pertaining to a feast or holi-day: joyous : gay.—adv. Fes'tally.
- Fester, fes'ter, v.i. to corrupt or rankle : to suppurate: to become malignant.—v.t. to cause to fester.—v. a wound discharging corrupt matter. [Ety. unknown.]
- Festival, fes'ti-val, n. a joyful celebration : a feast.
- Festive, fes'tiv, adj. festal : mirthful.-adv. Fes'tively. [L. festivus-festus.] Festivity, fes-tivi-ti, n. social mirth at a feast:
- iovfulness : gaiety.
- Festoon, fes-toon', n. a garland suspended between two points : (arch.) an ornament like a wreath of flowers, &c.—v.t. to adorn with festoons. [Fr. feston, from L. festum.]
- Fetch, fech, v.t. to bring : to go and get : to obtain as its price : to accomplish in any way : to reach or attain.-v.i. to turn: (naut.) to arrive at. [A.S. fetian, to fetch, from root of Foot; Ger. fassen, to seize.]
- Fetch, fech, n. a trick. [From Fetch, v.t., the meaning being, something that one goes to find, a thing contrived.]
- Fetch, fech, Fetch-candle, fech'-kan'dl, n. the apparition of a living person: a nocturnal light, as of a moving candle, supposed to portend a death. [Prob. from Norwegian Vætte-
- *lys*, the Vætt's or goblin's candle = ignis-fatuus.] Fête, fāt, *n*. a *festival* or *feast*: a holiday.-v.t. to entertain at a feast. [Fr.-L. *festum.*]
- Fetich, fe'tish, n. an object, either natural or artificial, considered as possessing divine power, and worshipped, as in W. Africa. [Fr. *fétiche*-Port. feitico, magic; a name given by the Port. to the gods of W. Africa-Port. feitico, arti-ficial-L. factitius-facere, to make.]
- Fetichism, fe'tish-izm, Feticism, fe'tis-izm, n. the worship of a *fetich*: a belief in charms.
- Fetid, fet'id or fe'tid, adj., stinking: having a strong offensive odour .- n. Fet'idness. L. fætidus-fæteo, to stink.]
- Fetlock, fetlok, n. a tuft of hair that grows be-hind on horses' feet: the part where this hair grows. [From root of Foot and Lock, as in Lock of hair.]
- Fetter, fet'er, n. a chain or shackle for the feet : anything that restrains :-- used chiefly in pl.v.t. to put fetters on : to restrain. [A.S. fetor -fet, feet.]

- Fettered, fet'erd, adj. bound by fetters: (zool.) applied to the feet of animals which bend backward and seem unfit for walking.
- Fetus, Fœtus, fē'tus, n. the young of animals in the egg or in the womb, after its parts are dis-tinctly formed, until its birth. [L., from obs. feo, to bring forth.]
- Feu, fū, n. (in Scotland) a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money : a sale of land for a stipu-lated annual payment, esp. for building on [Low L. feudum-root of Fee.]
- Feuar, fu'ar, n. (in Scotland) one who holds real estate in consideration of a payment called feuduty.
- Feud, fud, n. a deadly quarrel between tribes or families: a bloody strife. [A.S. *fahdh-fah*, hostile; Ger. *fehde*.]
- Foud, fud, n. a fief or land held on condition of service.—adj. Foud'al, pertaining to feuds or fiefs: belonging to feudalism. [Low L. feudum, from root of Fee.]
- Feudalism, fūd'al-izm, n. the system, during the middle ages, by which vassals held lands from lords-superior on condition of military service.
- Feudatory, fud'at-or-i, ad; holding lands or power by a feudal tenure.
- Fever, fe'ver, n. a disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse : extreme excite-
- Gr. phobos, fear.] Foverish, fe'ver-ish, adj. slightly fevered : indicating fever : fidgety : fickle .- adv. Fe'verishly. -n. Fe'verishness.
- -m. Feverisaness.
   Few, fa, adj., small in number: not many.-n.
   Few/ness. [A.S. fea, plur. feave; Goth. favs;
   Fr. feu; L. feaucus, small.]
   Flars, fi/arz, n.fl. (in Scotland) the prices of grain legally fixed for the year, to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, and prices not expressly agreed upon. [From the root of Fee.]
   Fiasco, fi-as'ko, n. a failure in a musical performance: a failure of any kind. [It farce botthe
- ance: a failure of any kind. [It. fiasco, bottle, like Fr. flacon, Ger, flasche, perh. from L. vasculum, a little vessel, vas, a vessel; why it came to be used in the sense of failure, does not appear.]
- Fiat, fi'at, n. a formal or solemn command : a decree. [L. 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of fio, passive of *facio*, to do.]
- Fib, fib, n. something said falsely: a soft expres-sion for a lie. -w.i, to tell a fib or lie: to speak falsely: -pr.p. fibb'ing; pa.p. fibbed'. [An abbrev. of Fable.]
- Fibre, fi'ber, n. one of the small threads composing the parts of animals or vegetables : any fine thread, or thread-like substance .- adjs. Fi'bred, having fibres; Fi'breless, having no fibres.
- Fir. -L. fibra, a thread.]
   Fibril, ftbril, n. a small fibre: one of the extremely minute threads composing an animal fibre. (Low L. fibrilla, dim. of L. fibra.]
   Fibrillous, ft-brillus, adj. formed of small fibres.
- Fibrine, fī'brin, n. an organic compound, com-posed of thready *fibres*, found in animals and plants.
- Fibrous, fī'brus, *adj.* composed of or containing *fibres.*—*n.* Fi'brousness.
- Fickle, fk<sup>1</sup>, adj. inconstant: changeable.—n. Fickleness. [A.S. ficel; Ger. ficken, to move quickly to and fro; cf. Fidget.]

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Fictile, fik'til, adj. used or fashioned by the potter. [L. fictilis-fingo, to form or fashion.]
- Fiction, fik'shun, n. a feigned or false story : a falsehood : romance. [Fr.-L. fictio-fictus, pa.p. of fingo.] [forged.-adv. Ficti'tiously. Fictitious, fik-tish'us, adj. imaginary : not real : Hiddle 6.
- Fiddle, fid'l, n. a stringed instrument of music,
- called also a violin. -v.t. or v.i. to play on a fiddle :- pr.p. fidd'ling ; pa.p. fidd'led. -n. Fiddler. [A.S. fithele; Ger. fiedel. See Violin.]
- Fidelity, fi-del'i-ti, n. faithful performance of duty : honesty : firm adherence. [L. fidelitas-fidelis, faithful-fido, to trust.]
- Fidget, fij'et, v.i. to be unable to rest : to move uneasily :- pr.p. fidg'eting ; pa.p. fidg'eted .n. irregular motion : restlessness :- pl. general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position. [Ice. fika, to climb up nimbly; Ger. ficken, to move to and fro; conn. with [etiness. Fickle.]
- Fidgety, fij'et-i, adj. restless : uneasy.—n. Fidg'-Fiducial, fi-dū'shi-al, adj. shewing confidence or
- reliance : of the nature of a trust. -adv. Fidu'cially. [L. fiducia, confidence, from fido, to trust.
- Fiduciary, fi-dū'shi-ar-i, adj., confident: unwavering : held in trust. -- n. one who holds any-thing in trust: (*theol.*) one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antino-
- mian. [L. fiduciarius-fiducia.]
  Fio, fi, int. denoting disapprobation or disgust.
  [Ger. fidi Fr. fl the sound instinctively made in presence of a bad smell.]
- Fief, fef, n. land held of a superior in fee or on condition of military service : a feud. [Fr.-Low L. feudum.]
- Field, fild, n. country or open country in general: a piece of ground inclosed for tillage or pas-ture: the locality of a battle: the battle itself: room for action of any kind : a wide expanse : (her.) the surface of a shield : the background on which figures are drawn. [A.S. and Ger. feld; Dut. veld, the open country; cf. E. fell, a hill.]
- Fieldbook, feld'book, n. a book used in surveying Field-day, feld'-da, n. a day when troops are

drawn out for instruction in field exercises.]

- Fieldfare, feld'far, n. a species of thrush, having a reddish-yellow throat and breast spotted with black. [A.S. feldefare-feld, a field, and faran, to fare, travel over.] Field-marshal, feld'marshal, n. an officer of the highest rank in the army. [See Marshal.]
- Field-officer, feld'-of'i-ser, n. a military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of eneral. [artillery used in the field of battle.
- Fieldpiece, feld'pes, n. a cannon or piece of Fieldtrain, feld'tran, n. a department of the
- Royal Artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war. Fieldworks, fēld'wurks, n.pl. temporary works
- thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a stronghold.
- Fiend, fend, n. the devil: one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate. [A.S. feond, pr.p. of feon, to hate; Ger. feind, Dut. vijand.]
- Fiendish, fend'ish, adj. like a fiend : malicious.n. Fiend'ishness.
- Fierce, fērs, adj., ferocious: violent: angry.-adv. Fierce'ly.-n. Fierce'ness. [O. Fr. fers, fiers-L. ferus, wild, savage.]
- Fiery, fir'i or fi'er-i, adj. ardent: impetuous: irritable.-n. Fi'eriness.

- Fife, fif, n. a small pipe used as a wind-instrument for military music, an octave higher than the flute. -v.i. to play on the fife. -i. Fif'er, one who plays on a fife. [Fr. fifre, Ger. f/eife, both, acc. to Littré, from L. *pipare*, to peep, to chirp. See Pipe.]
- Fifteen, fiften, adj. and n. five and ten. [A.S. fiftyne-fif, five, tyn, ten.] Fifteenth, fiftenth, adj. the fifth after the tenth :
- being one of fifteen equal parts.—n. a fifteenth part. [A.S. *fifteotha*—fif, five, *teotha*, tenth.] **Fifth**, fifth, *adj*. next after the fourth.—n. one of
- five equal parts. [A.S. *fifta*.] Fifthly, fifth'li, *adv*. in the fifth place.
- Fiftieth, fif'ti-eth, adj. the ordinal of fifty .- n. a
- Fittledi, in ti-eti, ad; the ordinal of fitty, -n. a fiftieth part. [A.S. fiftigotha.]
  Fifty, fifti, ad; and n. five tens or five times ten. [A.S. fiftig-fif, five, tig, ten.]
  Fig, fig, n. the fig-tree or its fruit, growing in warm climates; a thing of little consequence. [Fr. figue, which, like A.S. fic, Ger. feige, is from L. ficus, a fig.]
  Firth, fit n, it is trive with the contend in war.
- Fight, fīt, v.i. to strive with : to contend in war or in single combat. -v.t. to engage in conflict or in single combat.  $-\infty$ . to engage in connect with :-pr.p. fight'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fought (fawt). -m. a struggle: a combat: a battle or engagement. -n. Fight'or. [A.S. *feohtan*; Ger. *fechten*; prob. conn. with L. *pugnus*, the fist, Gr. *prax*, with clenched fist.] Fighting, fit'ing, *adj*. engaged in or fit for war. *n.* the act of fighting or contending. Firment, fightney: *a* a fobrication ar invention
- Figment, fig'ment, n. a fabrication or invention.
- [L. figmentum-fingo, to form.] Figuration, fig-ū-rā'shun, n. act of giving figure or form: (music) mixture of chords and discords.
- Figurative, fig'ū-ra-tiv, adj. (rhet.) representing by, containing or abounding in *figures*: meta-phorical: flowery: typical.—*adv.* **Fig'uratively**. **Figure**, fig'ūr, *n.* the *form* of anything in outline : the representation of anything in drawing, &c.:
- a drawing : a design : a statue : appearance : a character denoting a number : value or price : (*rhet.*) a deviation from the ordinary mode of expression, in which words are changed from their literal signification or usage: (logic) the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term : steps in a dance : a type or emblem. [Fr.-L. figura, from root of fingo, to form.]
- Figure, fig'ūr, v.t. to form or shape: to make an image of: to mark with figures or designs: to imagine : to symbolise : to foreshew : to note by figures.-v.i. to make figures : to appear as a distinguished person. - adj. Fig'urable.
- Figured, fig'urd, adj. marked or adorned with figures.
- Figurehead, fig'ur-hed, n. the figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship.
- Filament, fil'a-ment, n. a slender or thread-like
- object: a fibre. [Fr.-L. filum, a thread.] Filamentous, fil-a-mentus, adj., thread-like. Filanders, fil'an-derz, n. M. a disease in hawks consisting of filaments of blood, also of small
- thread-like worns. [Fr. filandres—L. filmm.] Filature, fil'a-tūr, n. the reeling of silk, or the place where it is done. [Fr.—L. filum, a thread.]
- Filbert, fil'bert, *n*. the fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel. [Prob. so called from St Philibert, whose day fell in the nutting season, Aug. 22 (old style); so in German it is Lambertsnuss, St Lambert's nut.]
- Filch, filch, v.t. to steal : to pilfer. [Filch stands for filk, formed from M.E. felen, to hide, by

adding k, as talk from tell, stalk from steal, perh. from Ice. fela, to hide or bury; cf. Pilch.] Filcher, filch'er, n. a thief.

- File, fil, n. a line or wire on which papers are placed in order: the papers so placed : a roll or list: a line of soldiers ranged behind one another .- v.t. to put upon a file : to arrange in an orderly manner: to put among the records of a court: to bring before a court. -v.i. to march in a file. [Fr. file, from L. filum, a thread.]
- File, fil, n. a steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, &c. -v.t. to cut or smooth with, or as with a file.
- [A.S. feol; Ger. feile; Bohem. pila, a saw, pilnijk, a file; allied to L. polio, to polish.]
  Filial, fil'yal, adj. pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter: bearing the relation of a child. -adv. Fil'ially. [L. filius, a son, filia, a daughter.

Filiate, fil'i-āt, v.t. Same as Affiliate.

- Filiation, fil-i-a'shun, *n*. Same as Affiliation. Filibuster, Filibuster, fil'i-bus-tér, *n*. a lawless military or piratical adventurer, as in the W. Indies : a buccaneer. [Sp. filibuster, Sp. filibote, flibote, a small, fast-sailing vessel, from E. flyboat.]
- Filiform, fil'i-form, adj. having the form of a filament: long and slender. [L. filum and Form.]
- Filigree, fil'i-gre, n. extremely fine thread-like network, containing *heads*: ornamental work of gold and silver wire. [Sp. filigrana-L. filum, and granum, a grain or bead.]
- Filing, filing, n. a particle rubbed off with a file.
- Fill, fil, v.t. to make *full*: to put into until all the space is occupied : to supply abundantly : to satisfy: to glut: to perform the duties of: to supply a vacant office. -v.i to become full: to become satiated.—*n*. as much as fills or satis-fies: a full supply.—*n*. **Fill'er**, he who or that which fills. [A.S. *fyllan*, *fullian—full*, full; Ger. *fillen*. See **Full**.]
- Fillet, fil'et, n. a little string or band, esp. to tie round the head : something tied up with a fillet, as meat: the fleshy part of the thigh of meat, esp. of veal: (arch.) a small space or band used along with mouldings .- v.t. to bind or adorn with a fillet :- *pr.p.* fill'eting ; *pa.p.* fill'eted. [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, from L. *filmm*, a thread.] Fillibeg, Philibeg, fil'ibeg, m. the kit, the dress or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by
- the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. filleadhbeag-filleadh, plait, fold, and beag, little.]
- Fillip, fil'ip, v.t. to strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk :- pr.p. fill'iping; pa.p. fill'iped.-n. a jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the
- thumb. [Formed from the sound.] Filly, fil'i, n. a young mare : a lively, wanton girl. [Dim. of *foal*, formed by adding suffix y, and modifying the vowel. See Foal.1
- Film, film, n. a thin skin or membrane: a very slender thread.—v.t. to cover with a film, or thin skin.—adj. Film'y, composed of *film* or membranes.—n. Film'iness. [A.S., formed by adding suffix -m to the root of E. fell, a skin, present also in Goth. filleins, leathern.]
- Filter, fil'ter, n. a substance through which liquors are strained.—v.t. to purify liquor by a filter.— v.i. to pass through a filter : to percolate. [Fr. filtre-Low L. filtrum, felt, from Ger. root of Felt, which see.]
- Filth, filth, n., foul matter: anything that de-

files, physically or morally. [A.S. fyldh-fal,

foul. See Foul.] Filthy, filth'i, adj. foul: unclean: impure.—adv. Filth'iy.—n. Filth'iness.

Filtrate, fil'trat, v.t. to filter or percolate. [ing.

- Filtration, fil-trā'shun, n. act or process of *filter*-Fimbriate, fim'bri-āt, Fimbriated, fim'bri-āt-ed, adj. having *fibres* on the margin : fringed. [L.
- fimbriatus-fimbriæ, fibres-from root of Fibre.]

- Findriate, fim'bri-ät, v.t. to fringe: to hem. Fin, fin, n. the organ by which a fish balances itself and swims. [A.S. fin; L. pinna, a fin.] Finable, fin'a-bl, adj. liable to a fine. Final, fi'nal, adj. last: decisive: respecting the and ar mating a Final Cause is the large and
- end or motive .- A Final cause is the last end or purpose for which things were made, and the doctrine of *final causes* teaches that all things were made on a plan or for a purpose.-adv. Fi'nally. [Fr.-L. finalis-finis, an end.]
- Finale, fe-na'la, n. the end : the last passage in a piece of music: the concluding piece in a con-cert. [It. finale, final-L. finis.]
- Finality, fi-nal'i-ti, n. state of being final: completeness or conclusiveness.
- Finance, fi-nans', n. money affairs or revenue, esp. of a ruler or state : public money : the art of managing or administering the public money. [Fr.-Low L. financia-Low L. finare, to pay a fine
- -finis. See Fine, n.] Financial, fi-nan'shal, adj. pertaining to finance. -adv. Finan'cially.
- Financier, fi-nan'sēr, n. one skilled in finance : an officer who administers the public revenue.
- Finch, finsh, n. the name of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers IA.S. finc ; Ger. fink ; allied to W. pinc, a chaffinch, also smart, gay.
- Find, find, v.t. to come upon or meet with : to discover or arrive at : to perceive : to experience : to supply :- pr.p. find'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. found.-n. Find'er. [A.S. findan; Ger. finden.]
- Fine, fin, adj. excellent : beautiful : not coarse or heavy: subtle : thin : slender : exquisite : nice : delicate : overdone : showy : splendid .- The Fine arts, as painting and music, are those in which the love of the beautiful and fineness of taste are chiefly concerned; opp. to the useful or industrial arts.—v.l. to make fine: to refine: to purify.—adv. Fine'ly.—n. Fine'ness. [Fr. —L. finitus, finished, from finio, to finish, finis, an end.]
- Fine, fin, n. a composition : a sum of money imposed as a punishment .- In fine, in conclusion. -v.t. to impose a fine on : to punish by fine. [From the Law Lat. *finis*, a fine, a payment which *ends* or *concludes* a strife—L. *finis*, an end.]
- Finer, fin'er, n. Same as Refiner.
- Finery, fin'er-i, n. splendour, fine or showy things : a place where anything is fined or refined : a furnace for making iron malleable.
- Finesse, fi-nes', n. subtilty of contrivance : artifice.-v.i. to use artifice. [Fr., from root of Fine.]
- Finger, fing'ger, n. one of the five extreme parts of the hand : a finger's breadth : skill in the use of the hand or fingers .- v.t. to handle or perform with the fingers: to pilfer.-v.i. to use the fingers on a musical instrument. [A.S., Ger., Dan., from root of Fang.]
- Finger-board, fing'ger-bord, n. the board, or part of a musical instrument, on which the keys for the fingers are placed.

### Fingered

- Fingered, fing'gerd, adj. having fingers, or anything like fingers.
- Fingering, fing'ger-ing, n. act or manner of touching with the *fingers*, esp. a musical instrument
- Finger-post, fing'ger-post, n. a post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road. Finial, fin'i-al, n. the bunch of foliage, &c. at the
- top of a pinnacle : the pinnacle itself. [From L. finio-finis.]
- Finical, fin'i-kal, adj. affectedly fine or precise in trifles : nice : foppish.—aiv. Fin'ically.

Fining, fīn'ing, n. process of refining or purifying. Finis, fī'nis, n. the end : conclusion. [L.]

- Finish, fin'ish, v.t. to end or complete the making of anything: to perfect: to give the last touches to.-n. that which finishes or completes: last touch: the last coat of plaster to a wall. [Fr. finir, finissant, L. finire-finis, an end.] Finisher, fin'ish-er, n. one who finishes, com-
- pletes, or perfects. Finite, fi'nīt, adj. having an end or limit :-opp. to Infinite.-adv. Fi'nītely.-n. Fi'niteness. [L. finitus, pa.p. of finio.]

- Finny, fin'i, adj. furnished with fins.
  Fiord, fyord, n. name given in Scandinavia to a long, narrow, rock-bound strait or inlet. [Norw.]
- Fir, fer, n. the name of several species of conebearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber. [A.S. furh; Ice. fura, Ger. föhre, W. pyr, L. quercus.
- Fire, fir, n. the heat and light caused by burning: flame : anything burning, as fuel in a grate, &c. : a conflagration : torture by burning : severe trial : anything inflaming or provoking : ardour of passion : vigour : brightness of fancy : enthu-siasm : sexual love. [A.S., Sw., and Dan. fyr ; Ger. feuer; Gr. pyr ; allied to Sans. pavana, pure, also fire.]
- Fire, fir, v.t. to set on fire; to inflame: to irri-tate: to animate: to cause the explosion of: to discharge .- v.i. to take fire : to be or become irritated or inflamed : to discharge firearms.
- Firearms, fir armz, n. pl. arms or weapons which are discharged by fire exploding gunpowder. Fireball, fir bawl, n. a ball filled with combus-

tibles to be thrown among enemies: a meteor. Firebox,  $f\bar{i}r'boks$ , n. the box or chamber of a

- steam-engine, in which the fire is placed. Firebrand, fīr'brand, *n*. a brand or piece of wood on fire : one who inflames the passions of others.
- Firebrick, fir'brik, n. a brick so made as to resist the action of fire.
- Fire-brigade, fīr'-brig-ād', n. a brigade or company of men for extinguishing fires or conflagrations.

Fireclay, fīrklā, n. a kind of clay, capable of

resisting fire, used in making firebricks. Firecock, firkok, n. a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fires.

Firedamp, fīr'damp, n. a gas, carburetted hydro-

gen, in coal-mines, apt to take fire. Fire-engine, fīr'-en'jin, n. an engine or forcingpump used to extinguish fires with water.

Fire-escape, fīr'-es-kāp', n. a machine used to

enable people to escape from fires. Firefly, fir/fir, n. a winged luminous fly which emits a bright light like a firespark.

- Firelock, firlok, n. a gun in which the fire is caused by a lock with steel and flint.
- Fireman, fīr'man, n. a man whose business it is to assist in extinguishing fires: a man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine.

#### Fishmonger

Fireplace, fir'plas, n. the place in a house appropriated to the fire : a hearth.

Fireplug, fīr'plug, n. a plug placed in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire. Fireproof, fīr'pröof, adj. proof against fire. Fireship, fīr'ship, n. a ship filled with com-

bustibles, to set an enemy's vessels on fire.

Fireside, fīr'sīd, n. the side of the fireplace : the hearth: home. [bears a high degree of heat. Firestone, fīr'ston, n. a kind of sandstone that

Fireworks, fir'wurks, n.pl. artificial works or

preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, &c. to be fired chiefly for display or amusement. **Fire-worship**, firt-wurship, *n*. the worship of fire, chiefly by the Parsees in Persia and India.—*n*. **Fire/worship**.

Fire'-wor'shipper. [guns: firewood : fuel.

- Firing, firing, n. a putting fire to or discharge of Firkin, ferkin, n. a measure equal to the fourth part of a barrel : 9 gallons : 56 lbs. of butter. [O. Dut. vier, four, and the dim. suffix -kin.]
- Firm, ferm, adj. fixed: compact: strong: not easily moved or disturbed : unshaken : resolute : decided.-adv. Firm1y.-n. Firm/ness. [Fr. ferme-L. firmus; allied to Sans. dhri, to bear, to support.]
- Firm, ferm, n. the title under which a company transacts business : a business house or partnership. [It. firma, from L. firmus.]
- Firmament, fer'ma-ment, n. the solid sphere in which the stars were supposed to have been fixed : the sky. [Fr.-L. firmamentum-firmus, firm or solid ; the ancients believed that the firmament was solid.]
- Firmamental, fer-ma-ment'al, adj. pertaining to the firmament : celestial.
- Firman, fer'man, n. any decree emanating from the Turkish government. [Pers. firmân; Sans. bramâna, measure, decision.]
- First, ferst, adj., foremost : preceding all others Insi, tets, adj., forest. pieceting an others in place, time, or degree: most eminent : chief. -adv. before anything else, in time, space, rank, &c. [A.S. fyrst; Ice. fyrstr; the superl. of fore by adding -st.]
  First-born, ferst-bawrn, adj. born first.-n. the first in the order of birth : the eldest child.
- First-fruit, ferst'-froot, First-fruits, ferst'-froots, n. the fruits first gathered in a season : the first

profits or effects of anything. Firstling, ferst'ling, n. the first produce or off-spring, esp. of animals. [First and dim. *ling.*] First-rate, ferst'rat, adj. of the first or highest

rate or excellence : pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation.

Firth, ferth. Same as Frith.

- Fisc, fisk, n. the state treasury : the public revenue. [Fr. fisc-L. fiscus, a basket or purse, the treasury.]
- Fiscal, fisk'al, adj. pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—n. a treasurer: (in Scotland) an officer who prosecutes in petty criminal cases.
- Fish, fish, n. an animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills : the flesh of fish : -- pl. Fish or Fishes. -- v. t. to search for fish : to search by sweeping : to draw out or up : to seek to obtain by artifice. [A.S. fizs; Ger. fisch; Ice. fiskr; Goth. fisks; L. piscis; Gr. ichthys; Gael. izg;] **Fishor**, fish'er, **Fishorman**, fish'er-man, n. one who fishes, or whose occupation is to catch fish.

Fishery, fish'er-i, n. the business of catching fish : a place for catching fish.

Fishing, fish'ing, adj. used in fishery.-n, the art

or practice of catching fish. Fishmongør, fish'mung-ger, n. a dealer in fish-(Fish and Mongør.]

- Fishy, fish'i, *adj.* consisting of fish: like a fish: abounding in fish.—n. Fish'iness.
- Fissile, fisil, adj. that may be cleft or split in the direction of the grain. [L. fissilis, from findo, to cleave.]
- Jinda, to cleave.]
  Fission, fish'un, n. a cleaving or breaking up into two parts. [L. fissio-findo, fissum, to cleave.]
  Fissiparous, fissip'a-rus, adj., propagated by spontaneous fission into minute parts. [L. fissus, pa.p. of findo, and pario, to bring forth.]
  Universative for instant additional data and the parion a deeply
- Fissirostral, fis-i-ros'tral, adj. having a deeply cleft or gaping beak, as swallows, &c. IL.
- *fissue*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] **Fissure**, fishfür, *n*. a narrow opening or chasm. [Fr.-L. *fissura*, from *findo*, *fissus*, to cleave.] **Fist**, fist, *n*. the closed or clenched hand, orig. as
- used for striking. [A.S. fyst; Ger. faust; Russ. piaste; allied to L. pugnus, a fist, Gr. pux, with clenched fist.]
- Fistula, fist'ū-la, n. a deep, narrow, pipe-like, sinuous ulcer. [L. fistula, a pipe.] **Fistular**, fist'ū-lar, adj. hollow like a pipe. **Fistulous**, fist'ū-lus, adj. of the nature or form of
- a fistula.
- Fit, fit, adj. adapted to any particular end or standard : qualified : convenient : proper. -v.t. to make fit or suitable : to suit one thing to another: to be adapted to: to qualify. -v.i. to be suitable or becoming :-pr.p. fitt'ing; pa.p. fitt'ed.-adv. Fit'ly.-n. Fit'ness. [Ice. fitja, to knit together; Goth. *fetjan*, to adorn.] Fit, fit, *n*. a sudden attack by convulsions, as apo-
- plexy, epilepsy, &c. : convulsion or paroxysm : a temporary attack of anything, as laughter, &c.: a sudden effort or motion: a passing humour. [A.S. fit, a song; Ice. fet, a foot; Sans. Pada, a step, a verse of a poem. The orig. sense was a foot or step, then a part of a poem, a bout of fighting, and lastly, a sudden attack of pain. Cf. fetch, foot, fit (above).]
  Fitch, fich, n. now Vetch: (B.) in Isaiah, the black the present of the present
- black poppy, with a seed like cummin : in Ezekiel, a kind of bearded wheat, spelt. [See Vetch.
- Fitchet, fich'et, Fitchew, fich'oo, n. a polecat. [O. Fr. fissau, froom root of Dut. vies, nasty.] Fitful, fit fool, adj. marked by sudden impulses :
- spasmodic.-adv. Fit/fully.-n. Fit/fulness.
- Fitter, fit'er, n. he who or that which makes fit. Fitting, fit'ing, adj. fit: appropriate.-n. anything
- used in fitting up, esp. in pl.-adv. Fitt'ingly.
- Fitz, fits, n. (a prefix), son of: used in England, esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes. [Norman Fr. fiz, Fr. fils—L. filius; cf. Russ. suffix vitz, a son.]
- Five, fiv, adj. and n. four and one. [A.S. fif;
  Ger. fünf; Goth. fimf; W. pump; L. quinque;
  Gr. pente, pempe; Sans. panchan.]
  Fivefold, fiv(fold, adj. five times folded or re-
- peated : in fives.
- Fives, five, n.pl. a game with a ball played against a wall, so named because three *fives* or 15 are counted to the game.
- Fix, fiks, v.t. to make firm or fast : to establish : to drive into: to settle: to direct steadily: to deprive of volatility .- v.i. to settle or remain permanently : to become firm : to congeal. [Fr. -L. figo, fixus; Gr. pēgnumi; conn. with Sans. paç, to bind.] Fixation, fiks-ā'shun, n. act of fixing or state of
- being fixed : steadiness : firmness : state in which a body does not evaporate.
- Fixed, fikst, adj. settled : not apt to evaporate .-adv. Fix'edly .- n. Fix'edness.

### Flamen

Fixity, fiks'i-ti, n, fixedness.

- Fixture, fiks'tur, n. what is fixed to anything, as to land or to a house : a fixed article of furniture.
- Fizz, fiz, Fizzle, fiz'l, v.i. to make a hissing sound. [Formed from the sound.]
- Flabby, flab'i, adj. easily moved or shaken : soft and yielding : hanging loose.—u. Flabb'iness.
- conn. with Flap.]
- Flaccidness, flak'sid-nes, Flaccidity, flak-sid'i-ti, n. laxness : want of firmness.
- Plag, flag, v.i. to grow languid or spiritless :-pr.p. flagg'ing; pa.p. flagged'. [From a root which is found in A.S. *flacor*, flying, roving; Ice. *flaka*, to flap; Ger. *flackern*, to flutter.]
- Flag, flag, n. a water-plant. [So called from its waving in the wind. From root of v. Flag.]
- Flag, flag, n. the ensign of a ship or of troops : a banner. [Dan. flag, Ger. flagge; from root of v. Flag, and so called from its fluttering in the wind.]
- Flag, flag, Flagstone, flag'ston, n. a stone that separates in *flakes* or layers : a flat stone used for paving. [A form of *flake* ; Ice. *flaga*, a flag or slab.] [self in religious discipline.
- or stat.] Flagellant, flaj'el-ant, n. one who scourges him-Flagellant, flaj'el-ät, v.t. to whip or scourge.— n. Flagella'tion. [L. flagella, flagellatus— flagellum, dim, of flagrum, a whip.]
- Flageolet, flaj'o-let, n. a small wind-instrument like a *flute*. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *Aageol*, a pipe-Low L. *flautiolus-flauta*, a flute. See Flute.]
- Flaggy, flag'i, *adj.* flexible: plant flag.—*n.* Flagg'iness. flag'i, adj. flexible : weak : full of the
- Plagitious, fa-jishus, adj. grossly wicked : guilty of enormous crimes, -adv. Flagitiously, -n. Flagitiousness. [L. flagitions-flagiting, anything disgraceful done in the heat of passion
- -root flag; in flagro, to burn.] Flagon, flag'un, n. a drinking vessel with a nar-row neck. [Fr. flacon for flascon-Low L. flasco. See Flask.] Flagrant, fla'grant, adj. glaring: notorious: enormous.-adv. Fla'grantly.-n. Fla'grancy.
- [L. flagrans, flagrantis, pr.p. of flagro, to flame.1
- Flagship, flag'ship, n. the ship in which an admiral sails, and which carries his flag.
- Flail, flal, n. a wooden instrument for beating or thrashing corn. [O. Fr. flael-L. flagellum, a scourge.]
- Flake, flak, n. a small layer or film : a very small Hake, Itak, Z. a small layer of mill; a very small loose mass, as of snow or wool.—v.t. to form into flakes. [Scand.; Norw. flak, a slice, Ice. flagna, to flake off.] [n. Flak'iness. Flaky, flak'i, adj. consisting of flakes or layers.— Flambeau, flam'b5, n. a flaming torch:—pl. Flambeau, (-b5). [Fr.—flambe-L. flamma.] Wornbort flow burgers add is not with used

- Flamboyant, flam-boy ant, adj. (arch.) with way-ing or flame-like tracery. [Pr.p. of Fr. flam-boyer, to blaze-flamber.]
- Flame, flam, n. the gleam or blaze of a fire: rage: ardour of temper: vigour of thought: warmth of affection: love.-v.i. to burn as flame: to break out in passion.-adj. Flame'less. [Fr. flamme, from L. flamma, for flag-ma-flag, root of flagro, to burn; Gr. phleg,
- Sans. bhrag, to shine.] Flamen, fläumen, n. (in ancient Rome) a priest devoted to one particular god. [L., same as

filamen, perh. from filum, a fillet of wool, as a flamen wore a fillet round his head.]

Flaming, flām'ing, adj. red : gaudy : violent.-

Flamingo, flaming/gö, n. a tropical bird of a flaming or bright-red colour, with long legs and neck. [Sp. flamenco-L. flamma, a flame.]

Flammiferous, flam-if'er-us, adj. producing

- flame. [L. flamma, and fero, to bear, produce.]
   Flange, flanj, n. a raised edge or flank on the rim of a wheel, as of a railway carriage.—adj.
- Flanged'. [Corr. of Flank.]
   Flank, flangk, *m*. the side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh : the side of anything, esp. of an army or fleet .- v.t. to attack or pass round the side of.—v.i. to be posted on the side : to touch. [Fr. *flanc*, perh. from L. *flaccus*, flabby, the flank being the weak part of the body. See Flaccid.
- Flanker, flank'er, n. a fortification which com-mands the *flank* of an assailing force.-v.t. to defend by flankers : to attack sideways.
- Flannel, flan'el, n. a soft woollen cloth of loose texture...adj. Flam'eled. [Orig. flamen-W. gulanen, wool.] Flap, flap, n. the blow or motion of a broad loose
- object: anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as the tail of a coat. -v.t. to beat or move with a flap. -v.i to move, as wings : to hang like a flap :-v.i. flapping ; pap. flapped -n. Flapper [From the sound, conn. with Flabby, Flaccid, Flag.]
- Flare, flar, v.i. to burn with a glaring, unsteady light : to glitter or flash .- n. an unsteady, offensive light. [From a root found in Norw. flara, Swed. *flasa*, to blaze.] Flash, flash, n. a momentary gleam of light: a
- sudden burst, as of merriment : a short transient state .- v.i. to break forth, as a sudden light : to break out into intellectual brilliancy; to burst out into violence.-v.t, to cause to flash. [From the root of Swed. flasa, to blaze ; cf. Ice. flasa,
- to rush ; allied to *flare* and *flush*.] Flashy, flash'i, *adj*. dazzling for a moment : showy but empty.—*adv*. Flash'ily.—*n*. Flash' iness.]
- Flask, flask, n. a narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids: a bothe. [A.S. flasc; Ger. flasche; Fr. flasque, flacon, flascon; Low L. flasca; all perh. from L. vasculum, a little vessel, vas, a vessel. See Fiasco.]
- Flat, flat, adj. smooth : level : wanting points of prominence and interest : monotonous : dejected : (music) opposite of sharp.-n. a level plain : a tract covered by shallow water: something broad: a story or floor of a house: (*music*) a character (b) which lowers a note a semitone.adv. Flat'ly .- n. Flat'ness. [From a Teut. root found in Ice. flatr, flat, Swed. flat; cf. Dut. vlak, Ger. flach.] [flat.
- Flatten, flat'n, v.t. to make flat. -v.i. to become Flatter, flat'er, *v.t.* to soothe with praise and servile attentions: to please with false hopes. **a.** Flatt/erer. [Fr. *fatter*; orig. dub, perh. from *flat*, in the sense of making smooth by a gentle caress, or from root *flak* or *flag*, to pat.]
- Flattering, flat'er-ing, adj. uttering false praise: pleasing to pride or vanity.-adv. Flatt'eringly.

Flattery, flat'er-i, n. false praise.

- Flattish, flat'ish, adj. somewhat flat.
- Flatulence, flat'ū-lens, Flatulency, flat'ū-len-si, n. windiness : air generated in a weak stomach. [See Flatulent.]

- Flatulent, flat'ū-lent, adj. affected with air in the stonach: any anerate wind in the stomach: empty: vain.—adv. Flat'ulently. [Fr.—Low L. *flatulentus*—L. *flo, flatus*, to blow.]
- Flatus, flatus, n. a puff of wind : air generated in the stomach or any cavity of the body. [L.]
- Flatwise, flat'wiz, adj. or adv., flatways or with the flat side downward.
- Flaunt, flänt or flawnt, v.i. to fly or wave in the wind : to move ostentatiously : to carry a saucy appearance.—n. anything displayed for show. [Prob. from a contr. of A.S. *fleogan*, *fleon*, to fly.]

- Flautist. See Fluter. Flavorous, flavour-us, adj. of a pleasant flavour.
- Flavour, fla'vur, n. that quality of anything which affects the smell or the palate.-v.t. to impart flavour to.-adj. Fla'vourless. [Fr. flairer-L. fragro, to smell.]
- Jragro, to smell.] Flaw, flaw, m. a break, a crack : a defect. v.t. to crack or break. adj. Flawless. [Ice. flaga, a fragment; W. fflaw, a splinter.] Flawy, flawi, adj. full of flaws or cracks : faulty. Flax, flaks, n. the fibres of a plant which are in the fibres of a plant which are
- woven into linen cloth: the flax-plant. [A.S. *fleax*; Ger. *flachs.*]
- Flaxen, flaks'n, adj. made of or resembling flax:
- fair, long, and flowing.
   Flay, fla, v.t. to strip off the skin :--pr.p. flay'ing;
   pa.p. flayed'.-n. Flay'or. [A.S. flean; Ice.
   flaga, to cut turfs. See Flake.]
- ea, flē, n. a well-known troublesome insect. [A.S. flea-fleohan; cf. Ger. floh, Dut. vloo, Flea, Russ. blocha.]
- Fleam, flem, n. an instrument for bleeding cattle. [Fr. flamme—Gr. phlebotomon, a lancet— phleps, phlebos, a vein, and tom or tam, the base of temno, to cut.]
- Fleck, flek, n. a spot or speckle : a little bit of a thing. [Ice. flekkr, a spot, flekka, to stain;
- thing. [Lee. flekkr, a spot, flekka, to stan; Ger. fleck, a spot.]
  Fleck, flek, Flecker, flek'er, v.t. to spot or speckle: to streak. [See Fleck, n.]
  Flection. Same as Flexion.
  Fledge, fled, p.a.t. and pa.p. of Flee.
  Fledge, fled, v.t. to furnish with feathers or wings. [A.S. fleogan, Ger. fleggen, to fly.]
  Fledgling, fleyling, n. a little bird just fledged.
  Flee fle victor manager. a from danger. with a strong head for the strong head h

- Flee, fle, v.i. to run away, as from danger. -v.t. to keep at a distance from :-pr.p. flee'ing; pa.t. and pa, p, fled. [A.S. *Steohan*, contracted *fleon*, akin to *fleogan*, to fly; Ger. *flichen*, akin to *fleogen*, fles, n. the coat of wool shorn from a sheep
- at one time. -v.t. to clip wool from : to plunder : to cover, as with wool.-adj. Fleece'less. [A.S.
- flys; Dut. vlies, Ger. fliess.] Fleeced, flest, adj. having a fleece.
- Fleecer, fles'er, n. one who strips or plunders.
- Fleecy, fles'i, *adj.* covered with wool: woolly. Fleer, fler, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make wry faces in con-
- manded by an admiral. [A.S. fleot, flota, a ship-fleotan, to float; conn. with Ice. floti, Dut. vloot, Ger. flotte.]
- Fleet, flet, v.i. to pass swiftly :—pr.p. fleet'ing; pa.p. fleet'ed.—adj. swift: nimble: fleeting or transient.—adv. Fleet'ly.—n. Fleet'ness. [A.S.

[rary.-adv. Fleet'ingly. fleotan, to float.] Fleeting, flet'ing, adj. passing quickly: tempoFlemish, flem'ish, *adj.* of or belonging to the *Flemings* or people of Flanders.

- Flense, flens, v.t. to cut up the blubber of, as a whale. [Dan. flense, Scot. flinch.]
- Flesh, flesh, n. the soft substance which covers the bones of animals: animal food: the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish: the body, not the soul: animals or animal nature: mankind: bodily appetites : the present life : the soft substance of fruit : the part of a fruit fit to be eaten. [A.S. *flæsc*; cog. forms in all the Teut. lang.] **Flesh**, flesh, v.t. to train to an appetite for flesh, as

dogs for hunting : to accustom : to glut : to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time. Fleshed, flesht, *adj*. having flesh : fat. Fleshels, flesh'les, *adj*. without flesh : lean. Fleshly, flesh'li, *adj*. corporeal : carnal : not

spiritual. -n. Flesh'liness.

Fleshy, flesh'i, adj. fat: pulpy: plump.-adv. Flesh'ily.-n. Flesh'iness.

Fleur-de-lis, floor-de-le', n. the flower of the lily: -pl. Fleurs'-de-lis'. [Fr., lis being for L. lilium, a lily.]

Flew, floo, past tense of Fly. [be persuaded.

Flexibility, fleks'i-bil'i-ti, n. pliancy: easiness to Flexible, fleks'i-bil'i-ti, n. pliancy: easiness to Flexible, fleks'i-bil, Flexile, fleks'il, adj. easily bent: pliant: docile.—n. Flex'ibleness.—adv.

Flex'ibly. [Fr.-L. flexibilis, flexilis-flecto, flexum, to bend.] [-flecto.] Flexion, flek/shun, n. a bend : a fold. [L. flexio

Flexor, fleks'or, n. a muscle which bends a joint.

Flexuous, fleks'ū-us, Flexuose, fleks'ū-ös, adj. full of windings and turnings : variable.

Flexure, fleks'ur, n. a bend or turning : (math.) the curving of a line or surface : the bending of loaded beams. [L. *Aexwa*. See Flexible,] Flicker, flik'er, v.i. to *flutter* and move the wings, as a bird : to burn unsteadily, as a flame.

flicerian; cf. Ice. flökra, Dut. flikkeren.] [A.S]

Flier, Flyer, fli'er, n. one who flies or flees : a flywheel

Flight, flit, n. a passing through the air : a soaring: excursion: a sally: a series of steps: a flock of birds flying together: the birds produced in the same season : a volley or shower : act of

flecing: hasty removal. [A.S. flyth-fleogan.] Flighty, fit'i, adj. fanciful: changeable: giddy.--adv. Flight'lly.-n. Flight'ines. Flimsy, flin'zi, adj. thin ; without solidity, strength,

or reason : weak.-n. Flim'siness.

Flinch, flinsh, v.i. to shrink back: to fail.-n. Flinch'er.-adv. Flinch'ingly. [M.E. flecchen Fr. fléchir-L. flectere, to bend.]

- Fling, fling, v.t. to strike or throw from the hand : to dart : to send forth : to scatter .- v.i. to act in a violent and irregular manner: to upbraid : to sneer: -pr.p. flinging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* flung. -*n.* a cast or throw: a taunt. [Scot. *Aing*, to strike with the foot, as a horse; cf. Ice. *flengja*; O. Sw. flenga, to strike.]
- Flint, flint, n. a very hard kind of stone, formerly used for striking fire : anything proverbially hard. [A.S. *flint*; Dan. *flint*; Gr. *flinthos*, a brick.] [hard : cruel. - n. Flint iness.

a brick.] [hard: cruel.—n. Fint/iness. Flinty, fint'i, adj. consisting of or like fint: Flip, fip, n. a hot drink of beer and spirits sweet-ened. [Ety, unknown.]

Flippancy, flip'an-si, Flippantness, flip'ant-nes,

- n. pert fluency of speech : pertness. Flippant, flip'ant, adj. quick and pert of speech : thoughtless.-adv. Flipp'antly. [Prov. E. flip, to move quickly: prob. from the sound of a slight quick blow.]
- Flirt, flert, v.i. to trifle with love: to play at

courtship.—n. a pert, giddy girl. [A.S. *flear-dian*, to trifle-*fleard*, a foolish thing.]

Flirtation, flert-ā'snun, n. the act of flirting.

Filt, filt, v.i. to remove from place to place : to flutter on the wing : to fly quickly : to be unsteady or easily moved :—pr.p. filtring ; pa.p. filtred. [From a Teut. root found in Swed. Aytta, Icc. *flyta.*] Flitch, flich, *n*. the side of a hog salted and cured.

[A.S. Aice; Prov. E. Aick, bacon.] Flittings, flitingz, *n.pl.* (Pr. Bk.) wanderings. Float, flöt, v.i. to flow or swim on a liquid : to be

buoyed up: to move lightly and irregularly .v.t. to cause to swim : to cover with water. -n. anything swimming on water: a raft: the cork on a fishing-line.—n. Float'er.—adj. Float'able. on a fishing-line. -n. Float'er. -adj. Float'able. [A.S. fleotan, flotan, to float. See Fleet, n., and Flow.] [ing on rivers or on the sea. Floatage, Flotage, flot'aj, n. things found float-Floating, flot'ing, adj. swimming: not fixed: circulating.-adv. Float'ingly. Flocculent, flok'ū-lent, adj. adhering in locks or flakes.-n. Flocc'ulence. [See Flock, a lock of wool]

- wool.]
- Flock, flok, n. a flight of birds sitting on the ground : a company : a Christian congregation. -v.i. to gather in flocks or in crowds. [A.S. *floce*, a flock, a company, *flyg*; a flying—*fleogan*, to fly.] *flock*, flock a lock of wool. [O. Fr. *floc*—L. **Flock**, flok, *n*. a lock of wool. [O. Fr. *floc*—L. **Floe**, flo, *n*. a field of floating ice. [Dan *tis*-

- flage, ice-floe. See Flake.] Flog, flog, v.t. to beat or strike : to lash : to chastise with blows :- pr.p. flogg'ing ; pa.p. flogged'. [A late word ; perhaps a school-boy's abbrev.
- from L. *flagellare*, to whip.] Flood, flud, n. a great *flow* of water: a river, so in B.: an inundation : a deluge : the rise or flow of the tide: any great quantity.—v.t. to over-flow: to inundate: — pr.p. flood'ing; pa.p. flood'ed.—**The Flood**, the deluge in the days of Noah. [A.S. flod; Scand. flod, Ger. fluth. Cog. with Flow.]
- Floodgate, flud'gat, n. a gate for letting water flow through, or to prevent it : an opening or passage : an obstruction.

Flooding, flud'ing, n. an extraordinary flow of blood from the uterus. [which the tide rises.

- Floodmark, flud'märk, n. the mark or line to Floor, flor, n. the part of a room on which we stand : a platform : the rooms in a house on the same level, a story. -v.t. to farnish with a floor. [A.S. flor; Dut. vloer, a flat surface, Ger. flur, flat land, W. llawr.] Flooroloth, florkloth, u. a covering for floors
- made of canvas oil-painted on both sides.

- Flooring, flöring, n. material for floors: a platform. Flora, flöra, n. *il.* the whole of the plants of a particular country: a catalogue of plants. [L. flos, floris, a flower.]
- Floral, flo'ral, adj. pertaining to Flora or to flowers: (bot.) containing the flower.
- Florescence, flo-res'ens, n. a bursting into flower: (bot.) the time when plants flower. [L. florescens, pr.p. of *Aoresco*, to begin to blossom—*floreo*, to blossom—*flore*, a flower.] **Floret**, flo'ret, *n*. a *little flower*: (*bot*.) a separate
- little flower of an aggregate flower.
- Floriculture, flö'ri-kul-tūr, n. the culture of flowers or plants.—adj. Floricul'tural.—n. Floricul' turist, a florist. [L. flos, floris, a flower, and Culture.]
- Florid, flor'id, adj. bright in colour : flushed with red: containing flowers of rhetoric or lively

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

figures : richly ornamental. -adv. Flor'idly. -n. Flor'idness. [L. floridus-flos.] Floriferous, flo-rif'er-us, adj., bearing or producing

- flowers, [L. flos, floris, and fero, to bear.] Floriform, flori-form, adj. flower-shaped. flos, and Form.] IL.
- Florin, flor'in, n. (orig.) a Florentine coin stamped with the *lify flower*, the national badge of Flor-ence: a silver coin, the value of the English florin being 2s. [Fr., from It. *florino-flore*, a lilv-L. flos.]
- Florist, flor'ist, n. a cultivator of flowers: one who writes an account of plants. Floscular, flos'kū-lar, Flosculous, flos'kū-lus, adj.
- composed of many floscules or tubular florets.
- Floscule, flos'kūl, n. a floret of an aggregate flower. [L. flosculus, dim. of flos, a flower.]
- Floss, flos, n. the loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean : por-tions of silk broken off in unwinding it.-adj. Floss'y. [It. floscio-L. fluxus, loose-fluo, to flow.
- Floss-silk, flos'-silk, n. an inferior kind of silk made from floss, or ravelled fragments of fibre. Flotage. Same as Floatage.
- Flotilla, flo-til'a, n. a fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *flota*, Fr. *flotte*, a fleet.] Flotsam, flot'sam, Flotson, flot'son, n. goods lost
- by shipwreck, and found *floating* on the sea. [See Jetsam.]
- Flounce, flowns, v.i. to move abruptly or impatiently: to plunge and struggle, -n. an im-patient gesture. [O. Sw. *flunsa*, Dut. *plonzen*, to plunge in water.]
- Flounce, flowns, n. a plaited strip or border sewed to the skirt of a dress.—v.t. to furnish with flounces. [Fr. froncis, a plait; prob. from Low L. frontiare, to wrinkle the brow—L. frons, frontis, the brow.]
- Flounder, flown'der, v.i. to struggle with violent motion. [From a Low Ger. root found in Dut. flodderen.]
- Flounder, flown'der, n. a small flat fish, generally found in the sea near the mouths of rivers. [Ger. flunder, Sw. flundra.]
- Flour, flowr, n. the finely-ground meal of wheat or other grain : the fine soft powder of any substance.--v.t. to reduce into or sprinkle with flour. [Fr. fleur (de farine, of meal), fine flour -L. flos, floris, a flower.]
- Flourish, flur'ish, v.i. to thrive luxuriantly : to be prosperous : to use copious and flowery language : to make ornamental strokes with the pen .-Flourished = lived (L. floruit).-v.t. to adorn with flourishes or ornaments : to swing about by way of show or triumph. [M. E. *florisshen*-Fr. fleurir, from L. florescere, to blossom-flos.]
- Flourish, flur'ish, n. decoration : showy splendour : a figure made by a bold stroke of the pen : the waving of a weapon or other thing : a parade of words : a musical prelude.
- Flourishing, flur'ish-ing, *adj*. thriving: prosper-ous: making a show.—*adv*. Flour'ishingly.
- Flout, flowt, v.t. or v.i. to jeer, mock, or insult : to treat with contempt.-n. a mock: an insult, [O. Dut. fluyten (Dut. fluiten), to play the flute, to jeer.]
- Flow, flo, v.i. to run, as water: to rise, as the tide: to move in a stream, as air: to glide smoothly: to circulate, as the blood: to abound: to hang loose and waving : (B.) to melt. -v.t. to cover with water. [A.S. flowan ; Ger. fliessen, akin to L. pluo, to rain, Gr. phleo, to swim, Sans. plu, to swim.]

- Flow, flo, n. a stream or current : the setting in ot the tide from the ocean : abundance : copiousness: free expression.
- Flower, flow'er, n. the blossom of a plant : the best of anything: the prime of life: the person or thing most distinguished : a figure of speech.— ing most distinguishing are of apecting of flowers. -v.i. to blossom : to flourish. [O. Fr. flour, Fr. fleur -L. flos, floris, akin to Blow, Bloom.]
   Flower-bud, flow'er-bud, n. a bud with the un-
- opened flower.
- Floweret, flow'er-et, n. a little flower : a floret.
- Flowerless, flow'er-les, adj. (bot.) having no flowers.
- Flowers, flo'erz, n.pl. (B.) in Leviticus, menstrual discharges. [Fr. *fleur*-L. *flos*, a flower.] Flowery, flow'er-i, *adj*. full of or adorned with
- flowers: highly embellished with figurative style, florid. -n. Flow'eriness.
- Flowing, flö'ing, *adj.* moving as a fluid ; fluent or \_\_\_\_\_smooth.—*adv.* Flow'ingly.—*n.* Flow'ingness.
- Flown, flor, pa.p. of Fly.
  Fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, v.i. to float backward and forward : to roll hither and thither : to be irresolute. [L. fluctuo, fluctuatus-fluctus, a wave -fluo, to flow. See Flow.]
- Fluctuation, fluk-tū-ā'shun, n. a rising and falling, like a wave: motion hither and thither : agitation : unsteadiness.
- Flue, floo, n. a smoke-pipe or small chimney. [Corr. of flute-O. Fr. fleute. See Flute.]
- Fluency, floo'en-si, n. readiness or rapidity of utterance : volubility.
- Fluent, floo'ent, adj. ready in the use of words: voluble.-adv. Flu'ently. [L. fluens, fluentis, pr.p. of fluo, to flow.]
- Fluid, floö'id, adj. that flows, as water: liquid or gaseous.—n. a liquid, not a solid.
   Fluidity, floö-id'i-ti, Fluidness, floö'id-nes, n. a
- liquid or gaseous state.
- Fluke, flook, n. a flounder: a parasitic worm in sheep, so called because like a miniature flounder. [A.S. floc, a flounder.]
- Fluke, flook, n. the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [Akin to Ger. pflug, a plough, Ice. fleika, to tear.]
- Flume, floom, n. the channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [A.S. *flum*, a stream; from L. *flumen*, a river—*fluo*, to flow.]
- L. Jenner, a HVer-Jeno, to how, J. Flummery, fun/eri, n. an acid jelly made from the husks of oats, the Scotch sowens: anything insipid : empty compliment. [W. *Uymry-Uymry-rig*, harsh, raw-*Uym*, sharp, severe.] Flung, flung, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of Fling. Flunky or Flunkey, flung ki, n. a livery servant: a contemp is a mean compute follow n. Flunk.
- a footmary of runkey, hung ki, *n*. a neery servant: a footmar: a mean, cringing fellow.-*n*. Flurky kyism. [Prob. from Fr. *flanquer*, to run along by the side of; cf. *heuchman*. See Flank.] Fluor, floor or, *n*. a beautiful mineral, often crys-tallised, and usually called Flu'or-spar.—adj. Fluorie (A new river beach the state.)
- Fluor'ic. [A name given by the alchemists to all mineral acids because of their fluidity, from L. fluo, to flow.]
- Fluorine, floo'or-in, n. an elementary substance allied to chlorine, obtained chiefly from fluor.
- Flurry, flurr'i, n. a sudden blast or gust : agita-tion : bustle.—v.t. to agitate :—pr.p. flurr'ing : pa.p. flurr'ied. [Perhaps conn. with Flutter, Flit.]
- Flush, flush, n. a flow of blood to the face causing redness : sudden impulse : bloom : abundance. -v.i. to flow suddenly: to come in haste: to become red in the face. -v.t. to wash with flowing water: to make red in the face: to

face, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

excite with joy. [Prob. through O. Fr. flus, Fr. flux, from L. flux-fluo, to flow.] Flush, flush, adj. fresh and vigorous : abounding :

- having the surface level with the adjacent sur-
- Fluster, flus'ter, n. hurrying, confusion : heat.— v.t. to bustle : to be agitated.—v.t. to make hot and confused. [Perb. from Scand. flaustr, hurry, and conn. with Flutter.]
- Flute, floot, n. a musical pipe with finger-holes and keys sounded by *blowing*: a channel, as on a pillar, called also **Flut**'ing. -w.t. to play the flute. -w.t. to form flutes or channels in. [Fr., O. Fr. flaute, It. flauto, from L. flo, flatum, [player. to blow.]
- Fluter, floot'er, Flautist, flawt'ist, n. a *flute*-Flutter, flut'er, v.i. to move or flap the wings without flying or with short flights: to move about with bustle : to vibrate : to be in agitation or in uncertainty .- v.t. to throw into disorder.n. quick, irregular motion : agitation : confusion. [A.S. flotorian, to float about, from flot, the sea; cf. Ger. *flattern*, Low Ger. *fluttern*.] Fluvial, floo'vi-al, Fluviatic, floo-vi-at'ik, adj. of
- or belonging to *rivers*: growing or living in streams or ponds. [L. *Auvialis*, *Auviaticus* fluxing, a river—fluo, to flow.] Flux, fluks, n. act of flowing: the motion of a
- fluid : a flow of matter : quick succession : that which flows, as the tide: matter discharged: state of being liquid.-v.t. to melt. [Fr.-L. fluxus-fluo, to flow.]
- Fluxation, fluks-ā'shun, n. the act of fluxing or
- passing away and giving place to another. Fluxible, fluks'i-bl, *adj*, that may be *fluxed* or melted.-n. Fluxibil'ity.
- Fluxion, fluk'shun, n. a flowing or discharge : a difference or variation.
- Fly, flī, v.i. to move through the air on wings : to move swiftly : to pass away : to flee : to burst : to flutter.—v.t. to avoid, flee from: to cause to fly, as a kite:—pr.p. fly'ing; pa.t. flew (floo); pa.p. flown (flon).—n. a small insect with two transparent wings, esp. the common house-fly: a fish-hook dressed with silk, &c. in imitation of a fly: a light double-seated carriage : (mech.) a fly-wheel. [A.S. *fleogan*; Ger. *fliegen*; from a root *flug*, an extension of *flu*, which is conn. with root *plu*, to swim. Thus **Fly** is akin to Flow.]
- Flyblow, flī'blo, n. the egg of a fly.-adj. Fly-blown, flī'blon, tainted with the eggs which produce maggots. [Prov. E. blots, eggs of maggots. [used on canals.
- Flyboat, flī'bot, n. a long narrow swift boat Fly-catcher, flī'-kach'er, n. a small bird, so called
- from its catching flies while on the wing. Fly-fish, fli'-fish, v.i. to fish with flies, natural or artificial, as bait.—n. Fly'-fish'ing.
- Flying fish, fl<sup>7</sup>ing-fish, n. a fish which can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a
- short time, by its long pectoral fins, as if *flying*. Flying-squirrel, flī ing-skwir'el, *n.* a squirrel in S. Asia and N. America, which has a broad fold of skin between its fore and hind legs, by which it can take great leaps in the air, as if flying. [and end of a book. flying.
- Flyleaf, flī'lēf, n. a blank *leaf* at the beginning Flywheel, flī'hwēl, n. a heavy *wheel* applied to
- machinery to equalise the effect of the moving power
- Foal, fol, n. the young of a mare or of a she-ass. -v.i. and v.t. to bring forth a foal. [A.S. fola; Ger. fohlen, Gr. polos; L. pullus, prob. contr. of

- puellus, dim. of puer, a boy, Sans. putra, a son, from root pu, to beget.] Foam, fom, n., froth: the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors.-v.i. to gather foam: to be in a rage.-v.t. (B.) (with out): to throw out with rage or violence.-adv. Foam'ingly. -adj. Foam'less, without foam. [A.S. fam; Ger. feim, akin to L. spuma-spuo, to spit; Sans. phena, froth.]
- Foamy, fom'i, adj. frothy.
  Fob, fob, n. a small pocket for a watch. [From a Low Ger. root, found only in Prov. Ger. *Juppe*, a pocket.] **Focal**, fo'kal, *adj.* of or belonging to a *focus*. **Focalise**, fo'kal-īz, *v.t.* to bring to a *focus*: to
- concentrate.
- Focus, fokus, n. (optics) a point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat: any central point :-pl. Fo'cuses and Foci ( $f\bar{o}$ 'sī).-z. to bring to a
- focus; pp. fo'cussed. [L. focus, a hearth.] Podder, fod'er, n., food for cattle, as hay and straw.-v.t. to supply with fodder. [A.S. foder-foda, food.]
- Foe, fo, n. an enemy: an ill-wisher. [A.S. fah-
- fian, fiogan, to hate. See Foud, a quarrel.] Foeman, fo man, n. an enemy in war.—pl. Foe'men.
- Fostus, fé'tus. See Fetus.
  Fog, fog, n. a thick mist: watery vapour rising from either land or water. [Dan. sne-fog, thick falling snow ; Ice. fok, a snow-drift.]
- Fog, fog, Foggage, fog'aj, n. grass which grows in autumn after the hay is cut. [Perh. of Celt. origin, as in W. fwg, dry grass, Scot. fog, moss.
- Fogbank, fog'bangk, n. a dense mass of fog sometimes seen at sea appearing like a bank of land.
- Foggy, fog'i, adj. misty: damp: clouded in mind, stupid.—adv. Fogg'ily.—n. Fogg'iness.
   Fog-signal, fog'-sig'nal, n. an audible signal used
- on board ship, &c. during a fog, when visible signals cease to be of use.
- Fogy, fo'gi, n. a dull old fellow : a person with antiquated notions. [Ety unknown.]
- Foh, fo, int. an exclamation of abhorrence or con-
- Fon, to, *int.* an exclamation of abnorrence or contempt. [A form of Faugh.]
  Foible, foi'bl, *n. a weak* point in one's character: a failing. [O. Fr. *foible*, weak. See Feeble.]
  Foil, foil, *v. t.* to defeat: to puzzle: to disappoint: -*pr.p.* foil'ng; *p.a.p.* foiled', -*m.* failure after success seemed certain: defeat. [Fr. *fouler*, to stamp or crush—Low L. *fullare-fullo*, a fuller of cloth. See Fuller 1 of cloth. See Fuller.]
- Foil, foil, n. a blunt sword used in fencing. [So called because blunted or *foiled*.]
- Foil, foil, n. a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil : a thin leaf of metal put under precious stones to increase their lustre or change their colour : anything that serves to set off some-thing else. [Fr. *feuille*-L. *folium*, a leaf.] Foist, foist, v.t. to bring in by stealth : to insert
- wrongfully: to pass off as genuine. -n. Foist'er. [Orig. to break wind in a noiseless manner, and so to introduce stealthily something afterwards felt to be disagreeable, from Dut. *vysten*, to fizzle, cog. with E. Fizz.]
- Fold, fold, n. the doubling of any flexible substance : a part laid over on another : that which infolds: an inclosure for sheep: a flock of sheep: the Church .- v.t. to lay one part over another : to inclose : to inclose in a fold. [A.S. fald-fealdan, to fold ; Scot. fauld, Ger. falte,

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

akin to L. -plex, in duplex, double, Gr. -ploos, in diploos, double.] [in Tenfold. Fold, in composition with numerals = times, as

- Foldage, fold'aj, *n*. the right of *folding* sheep. Foldage, fold'aj, *n*. the right of *folding* sheep. Folding, fold'ing, *adj*. that may be folded or doubled.—*n*. a fold or plait: the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land.
- Foliaceous, fo-li-ā'shus, adj. pertaining to or consisting of *leaves* or laminæ. [L. foliaceusfolium, a leaf.]
- Foliage, fo'li-āj, n., leaves: a cluster of leaves. [Fr. feuillage-feuille-L. folium, a leaf.] Foliaged, fo'li-ājd, adj. worked like foliage.
- Foliate, fo'li-at, v.t. (orig.) to beat into a leaf: to cover with leaf-metal.
- Foliated, fo'li-āt-ed, adj. (min.) consisting of plates or thin layers.
- Foliation, fo-li-a'shun, n. the leafing, esp. of plants.
- Foliferous, fo-lif'er-us, adj., bearing or producing leaves. [L. folium, a leaf, and fero, to bear.] Folio, 6711-5, n. a sheet of paper once folded: a book of such sheets: (book-k.) a page in an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one.-*adj.* pertaining to or containing paper only once folded. [Abl. of L. *folium*, the leaf of
- Foliole, föli-öl, n. (bot), a single leaflet of a compound leaf. [Fr., dim. of L. folium.]
   Folious, föli-us, adj., leafy: (bot.) having leaves
- mixed with the flowers.
- Folk, fok, n. the people : certain people :- gen. used in pl. Folk or Folks (foks). [A.S. folc; Ger. volk; akin perh. to E. full, Ger. voll, full.]
- bolkland, fök'land, *n*. among the Anglo-Saxons, public land as distinguished from boc-land (book-land), *i.e.* land granted to private persons by a written charter.
- Folklore, fok lor, n., lore or knowledge of the ancient customs, superstitions, &c. of the folk or people. [The name was first suggested by W. J. Thoms ('Ambrose Merton') in 1846.
- Folkmote, fok'mot, n. an assembly of the people among the Anglo-Saxons.
- Follicle, fol'i-kl, m. a *little bag: (anat.)* a gland: (bot.) a seed-vessel. [Fr.-L. folliculus, dim. of follis, a wind ball or bag.] Follow, fol'ō, v.t. to go after or behind: to pur-
- sue : to attend : to imitate : to obey : to adopt, as an opinion: to keep the eye or mind fixed on: to pursue, as an object of desire: to result from: (B.) to strive to obtain. -v.i. to come after another: to strive to obtain the stript of follow on (k-), to continue endeavours. [A.S. fplegan, perh. from A.S. fple, folk, a crowd. Ger. fplegan.]
   Follower, fol'ö-èr, n. one who comes after: a
- copier : a disciple.
- Following, fol'o-ing, adj. coming next after.
- Folly, fol'i, n. silliness or weakness of mind : a foolish act : criminal weakness : (B.) sin. [Fr. folie-fol, foolish. See Fool.] Foment, fo-ment', v.t. to bathe with warm water:
- to encourage .- n. Foment'er. [Fr.-L. fomento fomentum for fovimentum-foveo, to warm.
- Fomentation, fo-men-tā'shun, n. a bathing with warm water : a lotion applied hot : encouragement.
- Fond, fond, adj., foolishly tender and loving: weakly indulgent: very affectionate. - adv. Fond'ly.-n. Fond'ness. [For fonned, pa.p. of M. E. *fonnen*, to act foolishly, *fon*, a fool; from Ice. *fana*, to be foolish.—Fond of, relishing highly.] [caress.-n. Fond/ler. Fondle, fond'l, v.t. to treat with fondness : to

Fondling, fond'ling, n. the person or thing fondled. Font, font, Fount, fownt, n. a complete assort-ment of types of one sort, with all that is neces-

sary for printing in that kind of letter. [Fr. fonte-fondre-L. fundere, to cast. See Found.] Font, font, n. a basin for water in baptism. [L.

- fons, a fountain.
- Food, food, n. what one feeds on: that which Food, food, n. what one feeds on that which being digested nourishes the body: whatever promotes growth. - adj. Food/less, without food. [A.S. foda, from a root pa, to nourish.] Fool, fool, n. one who acts stupidly : a person of weak mind: a jester: (E.) a wicked person.-
- v.t. to deceive: to treat with contempt. -v.i. to play the fool: to trifle. [O. Fr. fol (Fr. fou),
- It. folle-L. follis, an air-bag, a grimace made by puffing out the cheeks.] [folly.
- Foolery, fool'er-i, n. an act of folly: habitual Fool-hardy, fool'-har'di, adj., foolishly hardy or
- bold : rash or incautious. -n. Fool'-har'diness. Foolish, fool'ish, adj. weak in intellect : wanting discretion : ridiculous : marked with folly : deserving ridicule : (B.) sinful, disregarding God's laws.-adv. Fool'ishly.-n. Fool'ishness.
- Foolscap, foolz'kap, n. paper of a certain size, so called from having originally borne the water-
- mark of a *fool's cap* and bells. **Fool**'s-orrand, foolz'-er'and, *n*. a silly or fruitless enterprise: search for what cannot be found.
- Foot, foot, n. that part of its body on which an animal stands or walks : the lower part or base : animal stands or warks: the lower part of base: a measure = 12 in. (arig:) the length of a man's foot: foot-soldiers: a division of a line of poetry:-pl. Feet (fet).-w.i. to dance: to walk: -pr.p. foot'ing; pa.p. foot'ed. [A.S. fot, pl. fet; Ger. fuss, L. pes, pedis, Gr. pous, podos, Sans. pad, from root pad, to go.] Football, foot'bawl, n. a large ball for kicking about in sport: - day with this ball
- about in sport : play with this ball.
- Footboy, foot'boy, n. an attendant in livery. Footbridge, foot'brij, n. a narrow bridge for foot-[ground : a footstep. passengers.
- Footfall, foot'fawl, n. a setting the foot on the **Foot-guards**, foot'-gärdz, *n.pl.* guards that serve on foot, the élite of the British foot-soldiers.
- Foothold, foot'hold, *n*. space on which to plant the feet : that which sustains the feet.
- Footing, foot'ing, n. place for the foot to rest on : firm foundation: position: settlement: tread: dance : plain cotton lace.
- Footlight, footlit, n. one of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage in a theatre, &c.
- Footman, foot'man, n. (orig. and B.) a soldier who serves on foot: a runner: a servant or attendant in livery:-pl. Foot/men. Footmark, foot/märk, Footprint, foot/print, n.
- the mark or print of a foot : a track.
- Footpad, footpad, n. a highwayman or robber on *foot*, who frequents public *paths* or roads. [Foot, and Pad, a path.] [travels on foot.
- Foot-passenger, foot'-pas'en-jer, n. one who Foot-pound, foot'-pownd, n. the force needed to
- raise one pound weight the height of one footthe usual unit in measuring mechanical force.
- Footrot, foot'rot, n. a rot or ulcer in the feet of sheep [in length.
- Footrule, foot'rool, n. a rule or measure a foot Foot-soldier, foot'-sol'jer, n. a soldier that serves
- on foot. [the foot of and supporting a leaf. Footstalk, foot'stawk, n. (bot.) the little stalk at Footstall, foot'stawk, n. (bot.) the little stalk at Footstall, foot'stawk, n. a woman's stirrup. [Foot, and Prov. E. stall, a case for the finger.]
- Footstep, foot'step, n. the step or impression of

the foot : a track : trace of a course pursued :--

- pl. Foot'stops, course : example. Fop, fop, n. an affected dandy. [Dut. foppen. to cheat, mock, fopper, a wag.
- Fopling, fop'ling, n. a vain affected person.
- Foppery, fop'er-i, n. vanity in dress or manners: affectation : folly.
- Foppish, fop'ish, adj. vain and showy in dress: affectedly refined in manners .- adv. Fopp'ishly. -n. Fopp'ishness.
- For, for, prep. in the place of: for the sake of: on account of: in the direction of: with respect to: beneficial to: in quest of: notwithstanding, in spite of: in recompense of: during.-As for, as far as concerns. [A.S. for; Ger. für, vor. akin to L. and Gr. pro, Sans. pra, before in place or time.]
- For, for, conj. the word by which a reason is introduced : because : on the account that .- For all (New Test.), notwithstanding.-For to (B.), in order to.
- Forage, for'aj, n., fodder, or food for horses and cattle : provisions : the act of foraging. -v.i. to go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle, as soldiers.—v.t. to plunder.—*n.*. For'ager. [Fr. fourrage—Low L. foragium— fodrum, which is from a Teut. root found in Ger. futter, E. fodder, O. Dan. foder. See Fodder, Foray.]
- Foramen, fo-ram'i-na. [L.-foro, to pierce.] Foramina, fo-ram'i-na. [L.-foro, to pierce.] Foraminated, fo-ram'i-nāt-ed, Foraminous, fo-
- ram'i-nus, adj. pierced with small holes : porous.
- Forasmuch, for'az-much, conj. because that. Foray, for'ā, n. a sudden incursion into an enemy's country. [A Lowland Scotch form of Forage.]
- Forbade, for-bad', pa.t. of Forbid. Forbear, for-bad', v.i. to keep one's self in check: to abstain.—v.t. to abstain from : to avoid voluntarily: to spare, to withhold. [For-away, and Bear. See list of Prefixes.] [For-, prefix,
- Forbearance, for-bar'ans, n. exercise of patience :
- command of temper : clemency. Porbearing, for-baring, adj. long suffering : patient.-adv. Forbearingly. Porbid, for-bid', v.t. to prohibit : to command not
- to do. [For-, prefix, away, and Bid.] Forbidden, for-bid'n, adj. prohibited : unlawful.
- Forbidding, for-bid'ing, adj. repulsive: raising dislike : unpleasant.
- Force, fors, n. strength, power, energy: efficacy: validity : influence : vehemence : violence : coercion or compulsion : military or naval strength (often in plural): an armament: (mech.) that which produces or tends to produce a change in a body's state of rest or motion. [Fr.-Low L. forcia, fortia-L. fortis, strong.]
- Force, fors, v.t. to draw or push by main strength: to compel: to constrain: to compel by strength of evidence: to take by violence: to ravish: (hort.) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly.
- Force, fors, Foss, fos, n. a waterfall. [Scand., as in Ice. foss, formerly fors.]
- Force, fors, v.t. (cookery) to stuff, as a fowl. [A corr. of Farce.]
- Forced, forst, p. and adj. accomplished by great effort, as a forced march: strained, excessive, unnatural.
- Forceful, fors'fool, adj. full of force or might : driven or acting with power.-adv. Force'fully. Forceless, fors'les, adj. weak.
- Forcemeat, fors'met, n., meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing or alone. Forceps, for'seps, n. a pair of tongs, pincers, or

pliers for *holding* anything *hot* or otherwise difficult to be held with the hand. [L. formus, hot, and capio, to hold.]

- Forcepump, fors'pump, Forc'ing-pump, n. a pump which forces the water through a sidepipe. Forcible, fors'i-bl, adj. active: impreuse: domestic by force: efficacious: impressive.--n. Forc'ibleness.-adv. Forc'ibly.
- Forcing, försing, n. (hort.) the art of hastening the growth of plants.
  Forcinated, for'si-pät-ed, adj. formed and opening
- like a forceps. [L.-forceps, forcipis.]
- Ford, Jord, n. a place where water may be crossed on foot.—v.t. to cross water on foot.—adj. Ford'able. [A.S. faran, to go; Ger. furt— fahren, to go on foot; akin to Gr. pores—root of pernö, to go on foot; akin to Gr. perry, and Far.]
- Fore, for, adj., in front of advanced in position: coming first.—adv. at the front i in the first part: previously. [A.S., radically the same as For, prep. But both must be carefully distinguished from prefix for- (Ger. ver- in vergessen, L. per). See list of Prefixes.]
- Forearm, for'arm, n. the forepart of the arm, or that between the elbow and the wrist.
- Forearm, for-ärm', v.t. to arm or prepare beforehand.
- Forebode, for-bod', v.t. to feel a secret sense of something future, esp. of evil.-n. Forebod'er. [See Bode.] fevil.
- Forebodement, för-böd'ment, *n*. feeling of coming Foreboding, för-böd'ing, *n*. a boding or perception
- beforehand : apprehension of coming evil.
- Forecast, for-kast', v.t. to contrive or reckon beforehand: to foresce. -v.i. to form schemes beforehand. -n. Forecast/er. [See Cast.]
- Forecast, for'kast, n. a previous contrivance: foresight.
- Forecastle, for kas-l or fok'sl, n. a foredeck, raised above the maindeck : more commonly the forepart of the ship under the maindeck, the quarters of the crew: (orig.) that part of the upper deck of a ship before the foremast, so called from the small turret or castle near the prow in ancient vessels.
- Foreclose, for-kloz', v.t. to preclude : to prevent : to stop. [Fr. forclos, pa.p. of forclore, to exclude -L. foris, outside, and claudo, clausus, to shut.]
- Foreclosure, för-klöz'ür, n. a foreclosing: (law) the depriving a mortgager of the right of re-
- deeming a mortgaged estate. [time. Foredate, for-dat', v.t. to date before the true Foredeck, for'dek, n. the forepart of a deck or [that is forward. ship.
- Fore-end, for'-end, n. the end that goes first or Forefather, for'fä-ther, n. an ancestor. [Fore,
- and Father.] Forefend, for-fend', v.t. to ward off, avert. [Properly forfend, from the prefix for-, and -fend, an
- abbrev. of defend. See prefix For-.] Forefinger, för fing-ger, n. the finger before the others, or next the thumb.
- Forefoot, for'foot, n. one of the feet of an animal in front or next the head.
- Forefront, for'front, n. the front or foremost part. Forego,  $[\delta r-g\delta', v.t.$  to go before, precede : chiefly used in its pr.p. forego'ing and pa.p. foregone'.— n. Forego'er.—A foregone conclusion is a conclusion come to before examination of the evi-
- dence. [Fore, and Go.] Forego, for-go', v.t. to give up : to forbear the use of. [Should have been *forgo*, A.S. *forgan*, to pass over, from the A.S. prefix *for-*, away, and gan, to go. See prefix For .. ]

fate, far; mē. her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Foreground, for'grownd, n. the ground or space which seems to lie before the figures in a picture.
- Forehand, for'hand, n. the part of a horse which is in front of its rider. adj. taken in hand or done before needed.
- Forehanded, for'hand-ed, adj., forehand : seasonable : formed in the foreparts.
- Forehead, for'hed, n. the forepart of the head above the eyes, the brow.
- Foreign, for in, adj. belonging to another country: from abroad: not belonging to, unconnected: not appropriate. [Fr. forain-Low L. foraneus -foras, out of doors. See Door.]
- Foreigner, for'in-er, n. a native of another country.
- Forejudge, for-juj', v.t. to judge before hearing the facts and proof. [foresee.
- Foreknow, för-nö', v.t. to know beforehand: to Foreknowledge. för-nol'ej, n. knowledge of a thing before it happens.
- Foreland, forland, n. a point of land running forward into the sea.
- Forelock, for lok, n. the lock of hair on the forehead : to take by the Forelock, to seize promptly.
- Foreman, for man, n. the first or chief man: an
- overseer. -pl. Fore'men. Foremast, för'mast, n. the mast that is fore or in front, or next the bow of a ship. Forementioned, för-men'shund, adj. mentioned
- before in a writing or discourse. Foremost, för möst, adj. (superl. of Fore), first in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity. [A.S. forma, first, superl. of fore, and superl. suffix -st. It is, therefore, a double superl.; the old and correct form was formest, which was wrongly divided for-mest instead of formest, and the final -mest was mistaken for -most.]
- Forenamed, för'nāmd, *adj.* mentioned before. Forenoon, för'nöön, *n.* the part of the day before
- Forenoon, to'noon, n. the part of the day before noon or mid-day. It happens.
   Forenotice, for-no'tis, n. notice of anything before
   Forensic, for-en'sik, adj. belonging to courts of law, held by the Romans in the forum; used in law pleading. [L. forensis-forum, market-place, akin to fores. See Foreign and Door.]
   Fore-ordina, for-or-dan', v.t. to arrange or appoint beforehand : to predestinate : to predetermine.--n. Fore-ordina'tion.

- **Forepart**, för pärt, *n*. the part before the rest : the front : the beginning : (*B*.) the bow of a ship.
- Forerank, for rangk, n. the rank which is before
- all the others : the front. [precede. Forerun, for-run', v.t. to run or come before : to Forerunner, för-run'er, n. a runner or messenger sent before : a sign that something is to follow.
- Foresail, for'sal, n. a sail attached to the forevard on the foremast. fhand.
- Foresee, for-se', v.t. or v.i. to see or know before-
- Foreshadow, for-shad'o, v.t. to shadow or typify beforehand. [a ship.
- Foreship, for'ship, n. (B.) the bow or forepart of Foreshore, for'shor, n. the part immediately before the shore: the sloping part of a shore included between the high and low water marks.
- Foreshorten, förshort'n, v.t. (in a picture) to represent the shortened appearance of an object projecting forward.----n. Poreshortening (in painting), the representation of the shortened appearance of an object projecting forward.
- Foreshow, for-sho', v.t. to shew or represent be-forehand : to predict.
- Foreside, for'sid, n. the side towards the front.
- Foresight, for'sit, n. act of foreseeing : wise forethought, prudence. [glans penis. Foreskin, för'skin, n. the skin that covers the

- Forest, for'est, n. a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood : woody ground and rude pasture.-adj. pertaining to a forest : silvan : rustic. -v.t. to cover with trees. [O. Fr. forest, Fr. forêt-Low L. foresta, which in mediæval writers is the open wood, as opposed to the parcus (park) or walled-in wood -forestis, out of, not shut-L. foris, out of doors-fores, doors. See Foreign and Door.]
- Forestall, for-stawl', v.t. to buy goods hefore they are brought to stall or market : to anticipate.
- Forester, for'est-er, n. one who has charge of a forest: an inhabitant of a forest.
- Foretaste, for-tast', v.t. to taste before possession : to anticipate. [pation.
- Foretaste, for tast, n. a taste beforehand : antici-Foretaste, for tast, n. a taste before i to prophesy. -v.i. to utter prophecy. -n. Foretell'er.
- Forethought, for thawt, n. thought or care for the future : provident care. [hand.
- Foretoken, för tö kn, *n.* a token or sign before-Foretoken, för tö kn, *n.* to signify beforehand.
- Foretooth, for'tooth, n. a tooth in the forepart of the mouth :-pl. Foreteeth, for'teth.
- Foretop, for'top, n. (naut.) the platform at the head of the foremast.
- Foretopmast, for-top'mast, n. in a ship, the mast erected at the top of the *foremast*, and at the top of which is the Foretop-gall'ant-mast.
- Forever, for-ev'er, adv. for ever, for all time to come: to eternity: through endless ages.
- Forewarn, for-wawrn', v.t. to warn beforehand : to give previous notice. -n. Forewarn'ing, warning beforehand.
- Forfeit, for'fit, v.t. to lose the right to by some fault or crime :—pr.p. for'feiting; pa.p. for'-feited.—n. that which is forfeited : a penalty for a crime: a fine: something deposited and re-deemable. - adj. For'feitable. [Fr. forfaire, forfait—Low L. forisfacere, forisfactum, to do beyond what is permitted, to offend—foris, out of doors, beyond, facere, to do.]
- Forfeiture, for fit-ur, n. act of forfeiting : state of
- being forfeited: the thing forfeited. Forgat, forgat—forgot—old pa.t. of Forget. Forge, forj, n. the workshop of a faber or work-man in hard materials: a furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated: a smithy: a place where anything is shaped or made. -v.t. to form by heating and hammering : to form : to make falsely : to fabricate: to counterfeit .- v.i. to commit forgery. [Fr. forge, Prov. farga-L. fabrica-faber, a workman.] [guilty of forgery.
- Forger, forj'er, n. one who forges or makes : one
- Forgery, forj'er-i, n. fraudulently making or altering any writing: that which is forged or counterfeited.
- Forget, for-get', v.t. to lose or put away from the Forget, for-get, b.t. to low or put away non-the memory: to neglect:—pr. forgetting; pa., forgot'; pa.p. forgot', forgott'en. [A.S. forgitan —for, preux, away, and guaa, to get.] Forgetful, for-getfool, adj, ap to forget : inatten-tive.—adv. Forget/fully.—n. Forget/fulless.
- Forget-me-not, for-get'-me-not', n. a small herb with beautiful blue flowers, regarded as the emblem of friendship : a keepsake.
- Forgive, for-giv', v.t. to pardon: to overlook an offence or debt. [A.S. forgijan-for-, prefix, away, and gijan, to give; cf. Ger. ver-geben.] Forgiveness, for-giv'nes, n. pardon: remission:
- disposition to pardon.
- Forgiving, for-giving, *adj.* ready to pardon: merciful: compassionate.

Fork, fork, n. an instrument with two or more

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon : then.

prongs at the end: one of the points or divisions of anything fork-like:—in pl, the branches into which a road or river divides, also the point of separation .- v.i. to divide into two branches, as a road or tree: to shoot into blades, as corn. -v.t. to form as a fork : to pitch

- with a fork. [A.S. forc-L. furca.] Forked, fork'ed, Forky, fork'i, adj. shaped like a fork.-adv. Fork'edly.-ns. Fork'edness, Fork'iness.
- Forlion, for-lorn', adj. quite lost: forsaken: wretched. [A.S. forloren, pa.p. of forleosan, to lose-for, away, and leosan, to lose; Ger. ver-
- *loren*, pa.p. of *verlieren*, to lose.] Forlorn-hop9, for-lorn'-hôp, *n*. a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger. [From the Dut. verloren hoop, the forlorn or lost troop. See Hope.]
- Form, form, n. shape of a body: the boundaryline of an object: a model: a mould: mode of arrangement: order: regularity: system, of a rangement: order, regulately, system, as of government: beauty or elegance; estab-lished practice; ceremony; (*print.*) the type from which an impression is to be taken arranged and secured in a chase: (in the fol. senses pron. form) a long seat, a bench : (in schools) the pupils on a form, a class: the bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal's body. [Fr. forme-L. forma-fero, to bear, like facies, appearance, from facio, to make.]
- Form, form, v.t. to give form or shape to: to make : to contrive : to settle, as an opinion : to combine: to go to make up: to establish: (gram.) to make by derivation.—v.i. to assume a form.
- Formal, form'al, adj. according to form or established mode : ceremonious : methodical : having the form only: having the power of making a thing what it is: essential: proper.—*adv.* Form'ally. [external *forms* of religion.
- Formalism, form'al-izm, *n*. a resting in the mere Formalist, form'al-ist, *n*. one who is content with the mere forms of religion.
- Formality, for-mal'i-ti, n. the precise observance of forms or ceremonies : established order. [L. formalitas-forma.]
- Jormaticas-Jorma.]
  Formation, for-matishun, n. a making or produc-ing: structure: (geol.) a group of strata belong-ing to one period. [L. formatio.]
  Pormative, forma-tive, adj. giving form: (gram.)
  serving to form, not radical.—n. a derivative.
  None of the forma formation to shape 1.
- [Fr. formatif-forma, formatus, to shape.] Former, former, adj. (comp. of Fore) before in time or order: past: first mentioned. [A.S. forma, first, superl. of fore, and comp. suffix -er.]
- Formar, form'er, n. one who forms or makes.
- Formerly, form'er-li, adv. in former times: heretofore.
- Formic, for'mik, adj. pertaining to ants, as formic acid, originally obtained from ants. [L. formica, an ant.]
- Formicate, for mi-kāt, adj. resembling an ant. Formication, for-mi-kā'shun, n. a sensation like that of ants creeping on the skin. [L. formi-
- catio-formicare, to creep like an ant-formica.] Formidable, for'mi-da-bl, adj. causing fear: adapted to excite fear.-adv. For'midably.-n. For'midableness. [Fr.-L. formidabilis-formido. fear.]
- Formula, form'ū-la, n. a prescribed form : a formal statement of doctrines: (math.) a general expression for solving problems : (chem.) a set of symbols expressing the components of a body:

-pl. Formulæ, form'ū-lē, Form'ulas. [L., dim. of forma.]

- Formulary, form'ū-lar-i, n. a formula; a book of formulæ or precedents.—adj. prescribed : ritual. [Fr. formulaire—L. formula.]
- Formulate, form'ū-lāt, Formulise, form'ū-līz, v.t. to reduce to or express in a formula: to state or express in a clear or definite form.
- Fornicate, for'ni-kāt, Fornicated, for'ni-kāt-ed, adj., arched: (bot.) arching over. [L. fornicor,
- fornicatus-fornix, fornicis, an arch.] Fornicate, for'ni-kāt, v.i. to commit lewdness : to have unlawful sexual intercourse. [L. fornicor, fornicatus-fornix, an arch, a vault, a brothel.]
- Fornication, for-ni-ka'shun, n. sexual intercourse between unmarried persons: (B.) adultery, incest, and frequently idolatry.
- Fornicator, for'ni-kā-tor, n. an unmarried person guilty of lewdness :- fem. Fornicatress, for'nikā-tres. [L. fornicator, and fornicatrixfornicor.]
- Forsake, for-säk', v.t. to desert: to abandon:— pr.p. forsäk'ing ; pa.t. forsok'; pa.p. forsäk'en, [A.S. forsacan—for-, away, and O. E. sake, dis-pute, strife—A.S. sacan, to strive. See Sake.]
- Forsooth, for-sooth', adv., for or in sooth or truth: certainly. [A.S. for sothe, for truth, sothe being the dat. of soth. See Sooth.]
- Forswear, for-swar', v.t. to deny upon oath.-(B.) To forswear one's self, to swear falsely, to commit perjury. [For, away, and Swear.] Fort, fort, n. a small fortress. [Fr.-L. fortis,
- strong.]
- Fortalice, fort'al-is, n. a small outwork of a fortification. [O. Fr. fortelesce-Low L. fortalitia fortis.]
- --Jorns,] Forte, fort, n. one's strong point, that in which one excels. [Same as below.] Forte, for'tā, adv. (mus.) strongly, with em-phasis, loud. [It. forte-L. fortis.] Forth, forth, adv., before or forward in place or
- order: in advance: onward in time: out into view: abroad: (B.) out. (A.S. forth; Dut. voort, forward, Ger. fort, on, further, radically the same as For. Fore.]
- Forthcoming, forth'kum-ing, adj. just coming

- Fortheoming, forth kum-ing, adv. just coming forth: about to appear. [out delay. Forthwith, forth-with, adv. immediately: with-Portification, for-ti-fi-ka'shun, n. the art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works: that which fortifies.
- Fortify, for'ti-fi, v.t. to strengthen against attack with forts, &c.: to invigorate: to confirm :- pa.p. for'tified. -n. For'tifier. [Fr. for'ifier -Low L. fortificare-fortis, strong, facio, to make.]
- Fortissimo, for-tis'i-mö, aiv. (mus.) very strong or loud. [It., superl. of forte. See Forte, adv.] Fortitude, for'ti-tuid, n. that strength of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain with calmess. [L. fortitudo-fortis.]
- Fortnight, fort'nīt, n. two weeks or fourteen days.
- [Control of fourteen nights.] [fortnight.] Portnightly, fortnit.i, adj. and adv. once a Fortross, for'tres, n. a fortified place: a defence. [Fr. forteresse, another form of forfelesce, which see under Fortalice.]
- Fortuitous, for-tū'i-tus, adj. happening by chance or accident .- adv. Fortu'itously .- ns. Fortu'i-
- Fortunate, fortu'ity. [L. fortuitus, casual.]
  Fortunate, fortu-nät, adj. happening by good-fortune: lucky.--adw. For'tunately.

Fortune, for'tūn, n. whatever comes by lot or chance: luck : the arbitrary ordering of events: the lot that falls to one in life : success : wealth. [Fr.-L. fortuna, a lengthened form of fors, fortis, chance, from fero, to bear, and lit. meaning, that which is produced.]

Fortune-hunter, for'tūn-hunt'er, n. a man who hunts for a marriage with a woman of fortune.

Fortuneless, for'tūn-les, adj. without a fortune : luckless.

Fortune-teller, for'tūn-tel'er, n. one who pretends to foretell one's fortune.-n. For'tune-tell'ing. Forty, for'ti, adj. and n. four times ten. [A.S.

- foruertig-foruer, four, tig, ten.] Forum, fo'rum, n. (fig.) a market-place, esp. the market-place in Rome, where public business was transacted and justice dispensed : the courts of law as opp to the Parliament. [L., akin to *foras*, out of doors. See **Door** and **Foreign**.] **Forward**, for ward, **Forwards**, for wardz, *adv.*, *towards* what is *before* or in front : onward :
- progressively. [A.S. foreweard fore, and weard, sig. direction. Forwards-M.E. forwardes, was orig. the gen. form (cf. Ger. vorrearts).]
- Forward, for'ward, adj. near or at the forepart : in advance of something else : ready : too ready : presumptuous : earnest : early ripe .- adv. For'wardly. -n. For'wardness.
- Forward, for'ward, v.t. to help on, to quicken : to send on .- n. For'warder.
- Fosse, Foss, fos, n. (fort.) a moat or trench in front of a fortified place. [Fr. fosse, L. fossa-
- fodio, fossum, to dig.] Fossil, fos'il, n. the petrified remains of an animal or vegetable found imbedded in the strata of of vegetatic total and in the condition of a fossil. [Fr. *fossile*, L. *fossilis—fodio*, to dig; so called because obtained by digging.]

Fossiliferous, fos-il-if'er-us, *adj*. bearing or con-taining *fossils*. [L. *fossilis*, and *fero*, to bear.] Fossilise, fos'il-īz, *v.t.* to convert into a *fossil.*—

v.i. to be changed into a stony or fossil state.-

n. Fossilisa/tion, a changing into a fossil. Fossilist, fos'il-ist, n. one skilled in *fossils*.

[ing.

- Possorial, fos-ori-al, adj. (2001.) digging, burrow-Poster, fos'ter, v.t. to bring up or nurse; to en-courage. -n. Pos'terer. [A.S. fostrian, to nourish, fostre, a nurse, fostor (= fod-stor), food. See Food.]
- Foster-brother, fos'ter-bruth'er, n. a male child, fostered or brought up with another of different parents.
- Foster-child, fos'ter-child, n. a child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent. Foster-parent, fos'ter-pā'rent, *n*. one who *rears* a
- child in the place of its parent.
- Fougasse, foo-gas', n. (mil.) a small mine, from six to twelve feet underground. [Fr.-L. focus, hearth, fire.]

- Pought, favt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Fight.
  Foul, fowl, adj. filthy: loathsome: profane: impure: stormy: unfair: running against: entangled.—adv. Foul'ng.—n. Foul'ness. [A.S. tanged. -aaw, rourly. -w. rourness. [A.S. ful, sin to Scand, ful, Ger, faul, Goth. fuls; all from root pu, to stink. See Putrid.]
  Poul, fowl, v.t. to make foul: to soil. -v.i. to come into collision: -pr.f. foul'ng; fac, fouled'.
  Foul-mouthed, fowl'-mowthd, adj. addicted to the
- use of foul or profane language.
- Foumart, foo'märt, n. the polecat. [From A.S. ful, foul, and Fr. marte or martre, a marten. See Foul and Marten.]

Found, pa.t. and pa.p. of Find.

### Fraction

- Found, found, v.t. to lay the bottom or foundation of: to establish on a basis: to originate: to endow. [Fr. fonder-L. fundo, fundatus, to found-fundus, the bottom. See Bottom.] Found, fownd, w.t. to form by melting and pour-
- ing into a mould : to cast. [Fr. fondre-L. fundo, fusus, to pour. Cf. Fuse.]
- Foundation, found-a'shun, n. the act of founding : the base of a building : the groundwork or basis : a permanent fund for the support of anything .n. Founda'tioner, one supported from the funds or foundation of an institution.
- Founder, fownd'er, n. one who melts and casts metal, as a brassfounder.
- Founder, fownd'er, n. one who founds, establishes, or originates : an endower .- fem. Found'ress.
- Founder, fownd'er, v.i. to go to the bottom: to fill with water and sink .- v.t. to disable by injuring the feet, of a horse. [Fr. fondre-fond-L. fundus, the bottom.]
- Founding, found'ing, n. metal-casting.
- Foundling, found'ling, n. a little child found deserted.
- Foundry, found'ri, Foundery, found'er-i, n. the art of *founding* or casting: the house where founding is carried on.
- Fount, fownt, Fountain, fownt'an, n. a spring of water, natural or artificial : the structure for a jet of water : the source of anything. [Fr. fontaine, O. Fr. font-Low L. fontana-fontanus, adj., from L. fons, fontis, a spring-fundo, to pour.]
- Fountain-head, fownt'an-hed, n. the head or
- Fountain-head, townfän-hed, n. the head or source of a fountain : the beginning.
  Four, för, adj. and n. two and two. [A.S. fouver; Ger. vier, Goth. fidvor, L. quatuor, Gr. tettares, pisures, Sans. chatvar.]
  Fourfold, för'föld, adj. folded four times : multiplied four times. [Four and Fold.]
  Fourscored, för'skör, adj. having four feet.
  Foursquare, för'skwär. adj. having four equal sides and angles: supare.

sides and angles : square.

Fourteen, for'ten, adj. and n. four and ten.

- Fourteenth, förtenth, adj. and n. fourth or the fourth after the tenth. [A.S. feowerteetha-feower and teetha, tenth.]
- Fourth, forth, adj. next after the third.-n. one of four equal parts.-adv. Fourth'ly. [A.S. feortha.
- Fowl, fowl, n. a bird : a bird of the barn-door or poultry kind, a cock or hen : the flesh of fowl :pl. Fowls or Fowl. -v.i. to kill fowls by shooting or snaring.—n. Fowl'er, a sportsman who takes wild-fowl. [A.S. fugel; Ger. vogel, Ice. fugl: connection with A.S. fleogan, E. fly, &c. is improbable.] [small-shot, used in forwling.
- Fowling-piece, fowl'ing-pes, n. a light gun for Fox, foks, n. an animal of the dog family, noted
- for cunning: any one notorious for cunning, [A.S.; Ger. *fucks.*] **Poxglove**, foks<sup>2</sup>gluv, n. a biennial plant with *glove-tike* flowers, whose leaves are used as a soothing modicine. [A.S. foxes glofa; cf. Norw. rev-hanskje, foxglove, from rev, a fox.]
- Foxhound, foks'hownd, n. a hound used for chasing foxes
- Foxy, foks'i, adj. of foxes : cunning : ( paint.) having too much of the reddish-brown or fox-colour.
- Fracas, fra-kä', n. uproar : a noisy quarrel. [Fr. from fracasser, to break-It. fracassare-fra, among, and cassare, Fr. casser, to break-L. quassare, to shake.] Fraction, frak'shun, n. a fragment or very small

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; mūon; then.

piece: (arith.) any part of a unit. [Fr.-L. fractio-frango, fractus, to break, from root

- frag, whence G, *rhignumi*, to break.] Fractional, frak'shun-al, *adj*. belonging to or con-taining a *fraction* or fractions.
- Fractious, frak'shus, adj. ready to break out in a passion: cross. -adv. Frac'tiously.-n. Frac'-
- tiousness. [See Fraction.] Fracture, frak'tūr, n. the breaking of any hard body: a breach or part broken.-v.t. to break through.
- Fragile, fraj'il, adj., easily broken : frail: delicate. [L. fragilis—from frango, to break.]

Fragility, fra-jil'i-ti, n. the state of being fragile.

- Fragment, frag'ment, n. a piece broken off: an unfinished portion.-adj. Fragment'al. [See
- Fraction.] [fragments ar jest broken. Fragmentary, fragmentar-i, *adj*. consisting of Fragmentary, fragment-ar-i, *adj*. consisting of Fragmance, fragrans, *n*. pleasantness of *smell* or perfume : sweet or grateful influence.
- Fragrant, fragrant, adj. sweet-scented.—adv. Fra'grantly. [L. fragrans, fragrantis, pr.p. of fragro, to smell.]
- Frail, frai, adj. wanting in strength or firmness: weak.—n. Frail ness. [Fr. frêle; from L. fragilis. See Fragile.]

Frailty, fral'ti, n. weakness: infirmity.

- Frame, fram, v.t. to form : to shape : to construct by fitting the parts to each other : to plan : to constitute : to put a border on : (B.) to contrive. [A.S. fremman, to promote or make-fram, forward, strong, excellent; conn. with Ger. fromm, kind, pious, Goth. fruma, first, L. primus.] Frame, frām, n. the form: a putting together of
- parts : a case made to inclose or support anything: the skeleton: state of mind.
- Framer, frām'er, *n*. he who forms or constructs: one who makes frames for pictures, &c.
- Framework, fram'wurk, n. the work that forms the frame: the skeleton or outline of anything.
- Framing, fram'ing, n. the act of constructing : a frame or setting.
- Franc, frangk, n. a silver coin orig. used in France, now also in Belgium, &c., equal to 10d. sterling.
- Franchise, fran'chiz, n. a privilege or right granted : the right of voting for a member of Parliament. [Fr., from franc, franche, free.] Franchise, fran'chiz, v.t. to enfranchise: to give
- one the franchise.
- Franciscan, fran-sis'kan, adj. belonging to the order of St Francis in the R. C. Church.-n. a
- monk of this order. [L. Franciscus, Francis.] Frangible, fran'ji-bl, adj. easily broken.—n. Frangibil'ity. [See Fraction.] Frank, frangk, adj. open or candid in expression.
- -v.t. to send free of expense, as a letter. -adv. Frank'ly (New Test.) gratuitously.—n. Frank'ness. [Fr. franc-Low L. fraycus-O. Ger. franko, one of the tribe called Franks, a free man.]
- Frankincense, frangk'in-sens, n. a sweet-smelling vegetable resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices. [O. Fr. franc encens, pure incense. See Frank and Incense.] Franklin, frangk/in, n. an old English freeholder.

- [O. Fr. frankeleyn, from root of Frank.] Frantic, frankieryn, from root of Frank.] Frantic, fran'tik, adj. mad, furious: wild.—adv. Fran'tically. [Fr. frénétique—L. phreneticus -Gr. phrenetikos, mad, suffering from phrenitis or inflammation of the brain—Gr. phrên, the heart, mind. See Frenzy.]
- Fraternal, fra-ter'nal, adj. belonging to a brother or brethren: becoming brothers.—adv. Frater'-

nally. [Fr.-Low L. fraternalis-frater, a brother, akin to E. brother, Gr. phrater, a clansman; Sans. bhratri.]

- Fraternisation, fra-ter-niz-ā'shun, n. the associating as brethren.
- Fraternise, frat'er-nīz, v.i. to associate as brothers : to seek brotherly fellowship.-n. Frat'erniser.
- Fraternity, fraterni-ti, n. the state of being brethren: a society formed on a principle of brotherhood. [Fr.-L. fraternitas.]
- Fratricide, frat'ri-sīd, n. one who kills his brother : the murder of a brother.-adj. Frat'ricidal. [Fr.-L. frater, fratris, and cædo, to kill.]
- Fraud, frawd, n. deceit: imposture: a deceptive trick. [Fr.-L. fraus, fraudis, fraud.]
  Fraudful, frawd'fool, adj. deceptive: treacher-
- -adv. Fraud'fully. ous.-
- Fraudless, frawd'les, adj. without fraud.
- Fraudulence, frawd'ū-lens, Fraudulency, frawd'-ū-len-si, n. the being dishonest or deceitful.
- Fraudulent, frawd'ū-lent, adj. using, containing, or obtained by fraud: dishonest.-adv. Fraud-ulently. [O. Fr.-L. fraudulentus.] Fraught, fraut, adj., freighted: laden: filled. [Swed. frakta, to load; allied to Dut. vracht, a
- cargo, Ger. frachten, to load.] Fray, frā, n. an afiray.—v.t. (B.) to frighten. [See Affray.] [frayer-l. fricare, to rub.] Fray, frā, n.t. to wear off by rubbing. [Fr.
- Freak, frek, n. a sudden caprice or fancy: sport.
- [A.S. frec, bold, rash; Ger. frech, Ice. frekr.] Freak, frek, v.t. to spot or streak: to variegate.
- [From a root found in Ice. freknur, Dan. fregne, which in pl. = Freckles.]
- Freakish, frēkish, adj. apt to change the mind suddenly: capricious.—adv. Freakishly.—n. Freakishness. [See Freak, n.]
- Freckle, frek'l, v.t. to spot : to colour with spots. -n. a yellowish spot on the skin: any small spot.—adj. Freck'ly, full of freckles. [Dim. of Freak, v.t.]
- Free, fre, adj. not bound : at liberty : not under arbitrary government : set at liberty : guiltless : frank: lavish: not attached: exempt (fol. by from): having a franchise (fol. by of): gratuitous : idiomatic, as a translation.-adv. Free'ly.
- -n. Free'ness. [A.S. freo; Ger. frei, Ice. fri.] Free, frē, v.t. to set at liberty: to deliver from what confines: to rid (fol. by from or of) :-
- pr.p. free'ing; pa.p. freed'.
  Prove of gradient of the provent of the provent of acting freedy, or without necessity or constraint upon the will.—. Free'-a'gent.
- Freebooter, fre'boot-er, n. one who roves about freely in search of booty: a plunderer. [See Booty.]
- Freedman, frēd'man, n. a man who has been a
- slave, and has been *freed* or set free. Freedom, frē'dum, n. liberty : frankness : separation : privileges connected with a city : improper familiarity : license. Free-hand, fre'-hand, adj. applied to drawing by
- the unguided hand. fliberal.
- Free-handed, fre'-hand'ed, adj. open-handed: Free-hearted, fre'-härt'ed, adj. open-hearted: liberal
- Freehold, fre'hold, n. a property held free of duty except to the king. -n. Free holder, one who possesses a freehold.
- Freeman, fre'man, n. a man who is free or enjoys liberty: one who holds a particular franchise or

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

#### Freestone

freed from the laws that regulated common labourers, and now composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance .- n. Freema'sonry, the institutions, practices, &c. of freemasons.

- Freestone, fre'ston, *n*. stone composed of sand or grit. [So called because it can be *freely* cut.]
- Freethinker, fre'thingk-er, n. one who professes to be free from common modes of thinking in religion : one who discards revelation .- n. Free'-
- thinking, the habit of mind of a freethinker. Free-trade, frē'-trād, n., free or unrestricted trade: free interchange of commodities.
- Free-will, fré-wil, n., freedom of the will from re-straint : liberty of choice.—adj. spontaneous.
  Freeze, fréz, v.i. to become ice or like a solid body.
- -v.t. to harden into ice: to cause to shiver, as with terror: -pr.p. freez'ing; pa.t. fröze; pa.p. fröz'en. [A.S. freosan; Dut. vriezen, Ger. frieren, to freeze.]
- Freezing-point, frezing-point, n. the temperature at which water freezes, marked 32° on the Fahrenheit thermometer, and o° on the Centigrade.
- Freight, frat, n. the lading or cargo, esp. of a ship : the charge for transporting goods by water.
   v.t. to load a ship.-n. Freight'age, money paid for freight.-n. Freight'ar, one who freights a vessel. [A late form of Fraught, from Fr. fret.-O. Ger. freht (Ger. fracht).]
   French, frensh, adj. belonging to France or its
- people.-n. the people or language of France.
- property in the property of language of righter fremzy, in violent excitement approaching to madness: mania.—adj. Frem'zied, Frem'zied, ren'zieal, partaking of frenzy. [Through Fr. and L., from Late Gr. phrenösis = Gr. phrenötis, inflammation of the brain—phren, the heart, the mind.]
- Frequency, fre'kwen-si, n. repeated occurrence of anything.
- Frequent, fre'kwent, adj. coming or occurring often.-adv. Fre'quently.-n. Fre'quentness. [L. frequens, frequentis, allied to the root of Farce.
- Frequent, fre-kwent', v.t. to visit often .-- n. Frequent'er.
- Frequentation, fre-kwent-a'shun, n. the act of visiting often.
- Frequentative, fre-kwent'a-tiv, adj. (gram.) denoting the frequent repetition of an action. -n. (gram.) a verb expressing this repetition.
- Frösco, fres'kö, n. a painting executed on plaster while wet or fresh.-w.t. to paint in fresco :-pr.p. freshcoing; pa.p. fres'cõed. [It. fresco, fresh. See Fresh.]
- Fresh, fresh, adj. in a state of activity and health: new and strong: recently produced or obtained: untried: having renewed vigour: health: not salt.—*adv.* Frosh'ly.—*n.* Fresh'ness. [A.S. *fersc*; cog. with Dut. *versch*, Ger. *frisch*, O. Ger. *frisg*, from which come Fr. *frais*, *fraiche*, It *fersc*] fresco.]
- Freshen, fresh'n, v.t. to make fresh: to take the saltness from .- v. i. to grow fresh : to grow brisk or strong.
- Freshet, fresh'et, n. a pool or stream of fresh water: the sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow. [From Fresh, with dim. suffix -et.]
- Freshman, fresh'man, n. one in the rudiments of knowledge, esp. a university student in his first year.
- Prof. fret, v.l. to wear away by rubbing: to eat into: to vex.-v.l. to wear away: to vex one's self: to be peevish:-pr.p. frett'ing; pa.p. frett'ed.-n. agitation of the surface of a liquid:

## Fright

irritation : ill-humour. [A.S. fretan, to gnaw-

- for, intensive prefix, and *etan*, to eat.] Fret, fret  $(B_i) pa, p, of Fret, to wear away.$ Fret, fret, a. the*worm*side of the bank of a river.[From Fret, to wear away.]
- Fret, fret, v.t. to ornament with raised-work : to variegate:-pr.p. frett'ing; pa.p. frett'ed. [A.S. frættvian, Goth. fratvian, to adorn.]
- Fret, fret, n. (lit.) the interlacing of bars or fillets of iron: (arch.) an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles: (her.) bars crossed and interlaced.—adj. Frett'ed, ornamented with frets. [O. Fr. frete, a ferrule -It. ferrata, the grating of a window-L. ferrum, iron.]
- Fret, fret, n. a short wire on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument.-v.t. to furnish with
- frets. [Prob. the same word as the above.] Fretful, fret'fool, *adj.* ready to fret : peevish.— *adv.* Fret'fully.—*n.* Fret'fulness.
- Fretting, fret'ing, adj., wearing out : vexing .n. peevishness. [raised-work.
- Fretwork, fret'wurk, n. work adorned with frets :
- Friable, fri'a-bl, adj. apt to crumble: easily reduced to powder.—ns. Fri'ableness, Friabil'ity. [Fr.-L. friabilis-frio, friatum, to crumble.]
- Friar, frī'ar, n. a brother or member of certain religious orders in the R. C. Church. [Fr. frère,
- L. frater, a brother. See Brother.] [friars. Friary, friar-i, n. a monastery or residence of
- Fribble, frib'l, v.i. to trifte.—n. a triffer. [Perh. from Fr. frivale—L. frivalus, trifling.]
  Fricassee, frik-as-se, n. a dish made of fowls cut into pieces and cooked in sauce.—v.t. to dress as a fricassee:—pr.p. fricasseeing; pa.p. fricasseed. [Fr. fricassee], of which the orig, is unknown; perh. from frico, fricare, to rub.]
- Friction, frik'shun, n. the act of rubbing : (mech.) the resistance to a body from the surface on which it moves .- n. pl. Fric'tion-wheels, wheels that lessen friction. [Fr.-L. frictio-frico, frictum, to rub.]
- Friday, frida, n. the sixth day of the week. [A.S. Frigedæg-Frig, Ice. Frigg, the wife of the god Odin, and *dag*, day.] Friend, frend, *n*. one *loving* or attached to an-
- other: an intimate acquaintance; a favourer: one of a society so called. [A.S. freond, pr.p. of freon, to love.
- Friendless, frend'les, adj. without friends: destitute.-n. Friend'lessness.
- Friendly, frend'li, adj. like a friend : having the disposition of a friend : favourable. -n. Friend'liness. [esteem : friendly assistance.

Friendship, frend'ship, n. attachment from mutual

- Frieze, frez, n. a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.—adj. Friezod', having a nap. [Fr. frise; prob. from Dut. Vriesland, Friesland, whence the cloth came.
- Frieze, frez, n. (arch.) the part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures. [Fr.; of dub. origin.]
- Frigate, frig'at, n. a quick-sailing ship-of-war of second-rate power. [Fr. frégate-It. fregata; of dub. origin.]
- Frigate-bird, frig'at-berd, n. a large tropical seabird, with very long wings, prob. named from its rapid flight.

Frigatoon, frig-a-toon', n. a small Venetian vessel. Fright, frīt, n. sudden fear : terror. [A.S. fyrhtu, akin to Ger. furcht, fear.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Fright, frit, Frighten, frit'n, v.t. to make afraid : to alarm.

- Frightful, frīt'fool, adj. full of what causes fear : shocking.-adv. Fright'fully. - n. terrible : Fright'fulness.
- Frigid, frij'id, adj. frozen or stiffened with cold : - adv. Frig'idly.-n. Frig'idness. [L. frigidus - frigeo, to be cold-frigus, cold; akin to Gr.
- *rhigos*, cold. See Froeze.]
   Frigidity, frij-id'i-ti, *n.* coldness: coldness of affection: want of animation.
- Frigorific, frig-or-if'ik, adj., causing cold. [L.
- Frigues, frigoris, cold, and facio, to cause.] Frill, fril, v.i. to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when shivering-v.t. to furnish with a frill. [O. Fr. friller, to shiver-O. Fr. frilleux, chilly frigidulus, somewhat cold-frigidus. - T., See Frigid.] [of linen.
- Frill, fril, n. a ruffle : a ruffled or crimped edging
- Fringe, frinj, m. ia runne : a runned or crimped edging Fringe, frinj, m. losse threads forming a border: the extremity.—v.t. to adom with fringe : to border.—adj. Fringe1ess. [Fr. frange (cf. Wal. frimbie, fimbrie)—L. fimbria, threads, fibres, akin to fibra, a fibre.]
- Fringy, frinj'i, adj. ornamented with fringes.
  Frippery, frip'er.i. n., worn-out clothes : the place where old clothes are sold : useless trifles. [Fr.
- where out onlies are sold. Useress times. [11. friperia-friper, to wear; of doubtful origin.]
  Frisk, frisk, v.i. to gambol: to leap playfully.—
  n. a frolic.—n. Frisk'et. [0. Fr. frisque; Low
  L. friscus-root of Ger. frick. See Fresh.]
  Frisket, frisk'et, n. (print.) the light frame which
  holds a sheet of paper before it is laid on the
  form for impresent to colled from the autohume
- form for impression, so called from the quickness
- of its motion. [Fr. frisquette-O. Fr. frisque.] Frisky, frisk'i, adj. lively: jumping with gaiety: frolicsome.\_adv. Frisk'ily.-n. Frisk'iness.
- Frith, frith, Firth, ferth, *n*. a narrow inlet of the sea, esp. at the mouth of a river. [From Ice. fiorthr; cf. Dan. and Norw. ford; conn. with fare and ford, L. portus, Gr. porthmos.]
- Fritter, frit'er, n. a piece of meat fried : a kind of pancake : a fragment.—v.t. to break into fragments : to waste away by degrees. [Fr. friture -frire, to fry-L. frigere, frictum, to fry.
- Frivolity, fri-vol'i-ti, n. acts or habits of triffing: levity.
- Frivolous, friv'ol-us, adj. trifling : slight : silly. -adv. Friv'olously .- n. Friv'olousness. [L. frivolus, which orig. seems to have meant rubbed away-L. friare, fricare, to rub.]
- Frizz or Friz, friz, v.t. to curl; to render rough and tangled n. a curl. [Fr. frizer, to curl; perh. from root of Frieze, the cloth, and so meaning to raise the nap on cloth.]
- Frizzle, friz'l, v.t. to form in small short curls. [Dim. of Frizz.]
- Fro, fro, adv., from: back or backward. [A shortened form of from; but perh. directly derived from Ice. fra, from.] Frock, frok, n. a monk's cowl: a loose upper gar-
- ment worn by men: a gown worn by females. [Fr. froc, a monk's cowl-Low L. frocus-L. floccus, a flock of wool; or more prob. (acc. to Brachet and Littré) from Low L. hrocus-O. Ger. hroch (Ger. rock), a coat.]

Frocked, frokt, adj. clothed in a frock.

- Frog, frog, n. an ornamental fastening or tasselled button for a frock or cloak. [From root of Frock.]
- Frog, frog, n. an amphibious reptile, with webbed feet, remarkable for its rapid swimming and leaping : a soft, horny substance, in the middle of a horse's foot, so called from its likeness to the leg

of a frog. [A.S. froga, frosc; cog. with Ice. froskr; Ger. frosch, Dan. frö.]

- Frolic, frolk, adj. merry: pranky.-n. gaiety: a wild prank: a merry manky.-n. gaiety: a wild prank: a merry making.-v.i. to play wild pranks or merry tricks: to gambol:-pr.p. frol'icking: pa.p. frol'icked. [Dut. wrolijk, merry, from a root preserved in Ger. froh, and entry. [ind. F & Machine]. suffix -lijk (= E. like, ly); cf. Ger. fröhlich, jovful, gay.]
- Frolicsome, frol'ik-sum, adj. gay: sportive .- n. Frol'icsomeness.
- From, from, prep., forth: out of, as from a source : away: at a distance: springing out of: by reason of. [A.S.; akin to Goth. fram, Ice.
- fram and fra, Dan. frem, forth, forwards.] Frond, frond, n. a leafy branch or stalk, esp. the fern. [L. froms, frondis, a leaf.]
- Frondescence, fron-des'ens, n. act of putting forth leaves: the season for putting forth leaves. [L.
- frondescens-frondesco, to grow leafs.] Frondiferous, fron-difer-us, adj., bearing or pro-ducing fronds. [L. frons, and fero, to bear.] Front, frunt, n. the forehead: the whole face: the
- forepart of anything : the most conspicuous part : boldness : impudence.-In front of, before.-adj. of, relating to, or in the front, -v.t. to stand in front of or opposite: to oppose face to face. -v.t. to stand in front or foremost: to turn the front or face in any direction. [Fr.-L. frons, frontis, the forehead ; allied to Brow.

- Frontage, frunt'aj, n. the front part of a building. Frontal, front'al, adj. of or belonging to the front or forchead.—n. a front-piece: something worn on the forehead or face: (arch.) a pediment over a door or window. [Fr.-L. frontale-frons, a front ornament for horses.] Fronted, frunt'ed, adj, formed with a front.
- Frontier, front'er, n. that part of a country which fronts another: the boundary of a territory .adj. lying on the frontier: bordering. [Fr. fron-
- tière, from L. frons.] Frontispiece, front'i-spēs, n. the principal front or face of a building: a figure or engraving in front of a book. [Fr.—Low L. frontispicium— front, and specie, to see; not conn. with Piece.] Frontless, fruntles, *adj.* void of shame or
- modesty. Frontlet, frunt'let, n. a *little* band worn on the *front* or forehead. [Dim. of Front.]
- Frost, frost, n. the state of the atmosphere in which water *freezes*: frozen dew, also called *hoar-frost.*—v.t. to cover with anything resembling hoar-frost. [A.S. forst-freosan; cf. Ger. frost, Goth. frius.]
- Frost-bite, frost'-bīt, n. the freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to [by frost. cold.

Frost-bitten, frost'-bit'n, adj. bitten or affected

- Frost-bound, frost'-bownd, adj. bound or confined by frost.
- Frosting, frost'ing, n. the composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c. Frost-nail, frost'-nail, n. a nail driven into a horse-
- shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.
- Frost-work, frost'-wurk, n., work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.
- Frosty, frost'i, adj. producing or containing frost: chill in affection: frost-like.—adv. Frost'ily. n. Frost'iness.
- Froth, froth, n. the foam on liquids caused by boiling, or any agitation: fig., an empty show in speech: any light matter. -v.t. to cause froth on. -v.i. to throw up froth. [Scand., as in Ice. fraud, froda, Dan. fraade, Swed. tragda.]

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; möte: mūte; moon; then.

- Frothy, froth'i, adj. full of froth or foam : empty: unsubstantial.-adv. Froth'ily.-n. Froth'iness.
- Frounce, frowns, v.i. (obs.) to frown or wrinkle the brow.-v.t. to plait: to curl: to wrinkle up: frons, frontis, the brow. See Flounce, n., of which it is an older form.]
- Froward, fro'ward, adj. self-willed: perverse: unreasonable:-opp. to Toward.-adv. Fro'-wardly.-n. Fro'wardness. [Scand. Eng. for A.S. from, away, averse, and affix -tward.]
- Frown, frown, v.i to wrinkle the brow, as in anger: to look angry.-v.t. to repel by a frown.-n. a wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure, &c. : a stern look.-adv. Frowningly. [From a Fr. frogner in se re-frogner, to knit the brow; orig. unknown.] Frowsy, frow'si, adj. fetid : ill-scented : dingy.

- Frozen, froz'n, pa.p. of Freeze.
- Fructescence, fruk-tesens, n. the time for the ripening of fruit. [Fr., from L. fructesco, to bear fruit-fructus, fruit.]
- Fructiferous, fruk-tifer-us, adj., bearing fruit. [L. fructifer-fructus, and fero, to bear.] Fructification, fruk-ti-fi-kā'shun, n. act of fructi-
- fying, or producing fruit: (bot.) all the parts that compose the flower and fruit.
- Fructify, fruk'ti-fī, v.t. to make fruitful: to fertilise.—v.i. to bear fruit. [L. fructificofructus, and facio, to make.]
- Frugal, froo'gal, adj. economical in the use of means: thrifty.—adv. Fru'gally. [Fr.—L. frugalis-frugi, temperate, fit for food-frux, frugis, fruit.] [thrift. Frugality, froo-gal'i-ti, n. prudent economy:
- Frugiferous, froo-jil'er-us, adj., fruit-bearing. [L. frux, frugis, fruit, and fero, to bear.]
- Frugivorous, froo-jiv'o-rus, adj., feeding on fruits or seeds. [L. frux, frugis, and voro, to eat.]
- Fruit, froot, n. the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals : the part of a plant which contains the seed : the offspring of animals: product, consequence, effect, advantage. [O. Fr. fruit. Fr. fruit. L. fructus, from fruor, fructus, to enjoy.]

Fruitage, froot'aj, n., fruit collectively: fruits. Fruiterer, froot'er-er, n. one who deals in fruit.

- Fruitery, froot'er-i, n. a place for storing fruit: fruitage.
- Fruitful, froot'fool, adj. producing fruit abundproductive.-adv. Fruit'fully.-n. antly : Fruit'fulness
- Fruition, froo-ish'un, n., enjoyment: use or possession of anything, esp. accompanied with pleasure. [O. Fr. fruition, from L. fruor, to enjoy.]
- Fruitless, frootles, adj. barren: without profit: useless.—adv. Fruitlessly.—n. Fruitlessness. Frumentaceous, froo-men-tā'shus, adj. made of
- or resembling wheat or other grain. [L. fru-mentaceus-frumentum, for frugimentum, corn
- -frux, frugis, fruit.] Frumenty, froo'men-ti, Furmenty, fur'men-ti, n. food made of wheat boiled in milk. [O. Fr. froumenté, wheat boiled-froument-L. frumentum.]
- Frush, frush, n. the *frog* of a horse's foot: a disease in that part of a horse's foot. [Ger. frosch. See Frog, a reptile.]
- Frustrate, frus'trat, v.t. to make vain or of no effect: to bring to nothing: to defeat. [L. frustro, frustratus-frustra, without effect, in vain.]
- Frustrate, frus'trat (obs.) pa.p. of Frustrate.

- Frustration, frus-trā'shun, n. disappointment:
- defeat. [L. frustratio.] Frustum, frustum, n. a piece or slice of a solid body: the part of a cone, which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. [L. fristum, a piece, a bit.] Frutescent, froo-tes ent, adj. becoming shrubby,
- or like a shrub. [L. frutex, fruticis, a shrub.] Fruticose, froo'ti-kos, Fruticous, froo'ti-kus, adj.,
- shrub-like: shrubby. [L. fruticosus-frutex.] Fry, frī, v.t. to dress food with oil or fat in a pan
- Fry, fri, v.t. to dress food with oil or fat in a panover the fire: -pr.p. frying; pa.p. fried. -v.i. to undergo the action of heat in a frying-pan: to simmer. -n. a dish of anything fried. [Fr. frire -L. frigo; cf. Gr. phrygō, Sans. bhrij, to fry.]
  Fry, fri, n. a swarm of fishes just spawned: a number of small things. [Fr. frai. frayer, act of fertilising in fishes, from L. fricare, to rub; but of Ceth. frain Lee frie. seed. erg.]
- but cf. Goth. fraiv, Ice. frio, seed, egg.]
- Fuchsia, fū'shi-a, n. a plant with long pendulous red flowers, originally natives of S. America. [Named after *Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist of the 16th century.]
- Fudge, fuj, int. stuff: nonsense: an exclamation of contempt. [From the sound; cf. Prov. Fr. fuche, Ger. futsch.]
- Fuel, fu'el, n. anything that feeds a fire : whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy. [O.
- Fr. fonaille-Low L. foallia, fuel-Low L.
   focale-L.focus, a fireplace.]
   Fugacious, firegraves, and the fire away:
   fieeting.—ns. Fugaciousness, Fugacity. [L. fugar, fugaci, from fugio; Gr. pheugō, to flee, Sans. bhuj, to bend.] Fugitive, fūj'i-tiv, adj. apt to flee away: uncer-
- tain: volatile: perishable: temporary.-n. one who flees or has fled from his station or country: one hard to be caught.-adv. Fug'it tively.-n. Fug'itiveness. [Fr.-L. fugitivns,
- from *fugio*, to flee.] Fugleman, fū'gl-man, n. (*lit.*) a *wing-man*, a soldier who stands before a company at drill as an example. [Ger. flügelmann, the leader of a
- wing or file—fügel, a wing.] Fugue, füg, n. (mus.) a composition in which the parts follow or pursue one another at certain distances. [Fr.—It. *fuga*, from L. *fuga*, flight.] Fuguist, fūg'ist, *n*. one who writes or plays *fugues*.

- Fulorum, ful'krum, n. (mech.) the prop or fixed point on which a lever moves: a prop :-pl. Ful'cra or Ful'crums. [L. fulcrum, a prop.
- from fulcio, to prop.] Fulfil, fool-fil, w.t. to complete : to accomplish: to carry into effect:-pr.p. fulfill'ing; pa.p. fulfilled.-m. Fulfill'er.
- Fulfilment, fool-fil'ment, n. full performance: completion : accomplishment.
- Fulgent, ful'jent, adj., skining : bright : dazzling. -adv. Ful'gently.-n. Ful'gency. [L. ful-gens, -entis, pr.p. of fulgeo, to flash, to shine.]
   Fuliginous, ful-lij'i-nus, adj. sooty : smoky. [L.
- Fulling in sub-fulling, sol. 30, sol. 1
   Full, fool, adj. having all it can contain : having no empty space: abundantly supplied or furnished: abounding: containing the whole matter : complete : perfect : strong : clear.-\*. complete measure : highest degree : the whole : time of full-moon.—n. Full ness or Fulness. [A.S. full; Goth fulls, Ice. fullr, Ger. voll, L. flenus, Gr. fleas. See Fill] Full, fool, adv. quite: to the same degree: with
- the whole effect : completely.
- Full, fool. v.t. (obs.) to bleach or whiten cloth .n. Full'er, a bleacher or cleanser of cloth.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte: moon; then.

Full [Through A.S. *fullian*, to whiten as a fuller, from L. *fullo*, a fuller.] Full, fool, *v.t.* to press or pound cloth in a mill:

- to scour and thicken in a mill.—n. Full'er. [Through Fr. fouler, to tread, to full or thicken
- cloth, from L. fullo, a cloth-fuller.] Full-blown, fool'-blon, adj. blown or fully expanded, as a flower.
- Full-bottomed, fool'-bot'umd, adj. having a full
- or large bottom, as a wig. Fuller's-earth, fool'erz-erth, n. a soft earth or clay, capable of absorbing grease, used in fulling or bleaching cloth.
- Full-faced, fool'-fast, adj, having a full or broad face
- Full-hearted, fool'-härt'ed, adj. full of heart or courage : elated.
- Full-orbed, fool'-orbd, adj. having the orb or disc fully illuminated, as the full-moon : round.
- Fully, fool'li, adv. completely: entirely.
- Fulmar, ful'mar, n. a species of petrel inhabiting the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, valuable for its down, feathers, and oil. [Named from the *foul* smell of its oil. See Foumart.] Fulminate, ful'min-āt, v.i. to thunder or make a
- loud noise : to issue decrees with violence.-v.t. to cause to explode : to send forth, as a denunciation. [Lit. to hurl lightning, L. fulmino, fulminatus-fulmen (for fulgimen), lightningfulgeo, to shine.]
- Fulminate, ful'min-āt, n. a compound of fulminic acid with mercury, &c
- Fulmination, ful-min-ā'shun, n. act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth : a chemical explosion : a denunciation.
- Fulminic, ful-min'ik, *adj*. pertaining to an acid used in preparing explosive compounds.
- Fulsome, ful'sum, adj. cloying : nauseous : offensive : gross : disgustingly fawning.—adv. Ful-somely.—n. Ful'someness. [A.S. ful, full, in the sense of producing satiety, and then disgust, and affix -some.]
- Fulvous, ful'vus, Fulvid, ful'vid, adj. deep or dull yellow: tawny. [L. fulvus, deep yellow, tawny.
- Fumarole, fum'a-röl, n. a smoke-hole in a volcano or sulphur-mine. [It. fumarola—L. fumus.]
   Fumble, fum'bl, v.i. to grope about awkwardly:
- to do anything awkwardly: to handle much .v.t. to manage awkwardly.—n. Fum'bler. [From Dut. fommelen, to fumble or grabble; cf. Dan. famle, Ice. falma, to grope about; all come from the root of A.S. folm, the palm of the hand. Cf. Palm.] Funne, fum, n., smoke or vapour; any volatile matter; heat of wind margin and the second
- matter : heat of mind, rage : anything unsubstantial, vain conceit .- v.i. to smoke : to throw off vapour: to be in a rage. [Fr.-L. fumus, smoke, from root dha, to blow, whence Dust.]
- Fumiforous, fum-if'er-us, adj. producing fumes or smoke. [L. fumifer-fumus, and fero, to bear, to produce.]
- Fumigate, fum'i-gat, v.t. to expose to smoke or fumigo, fumigatus-fumus, and -ig = -ag, the base of ago, to drive.]
- Fumigation, fum-i-ga'shun, n. act of fumigating
- or of applying purifying smoke, &c. to. Fumitory, fum'i-to-ri, n. a plant of a disagreeable smell. [O. Fr. fume-terre, earth-smoke-L. fumus, smoke, and terra, earth.] Fumous, füm'us, Fumy, füm'i, adj. producing
- fumes.
- Fun, fun, n. merriment : sport. [Ety. dub. ; not

### Furbelow

an old word; acc. to Skeat, prob. imported from the Irish, in which occurs *fonn*, delight.] Funambulate, fū-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* to *valk* or

dance on a rope.-n. Funambula/tion. [Sp.-L. funis, a rope, and ambulo, to walk. Amble.]

Funambulist, fū-nam'bū-list, n. a rope-dancer

- Function, fungk'shun, n. the doing of a thing : duty peculiar to any office or profession : the peculiar office of any part of the body or mind : power : (matk.) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other. [O. Fr.-L. functio, from fungor, functus, to perform.]
- Functional, fungk'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to or performed by *functions*:—opp. to Organic or Structural.—*adv.* Func'tionally.
- Functionary, fungk'shun-ar-i, n. one who discharges any function or duty : one who holds an office.
- Fund, fund, *n*. a sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported : a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply :- pl. permanent debts due by a government and paying interest .- v.t. to form a debt
- from fundus.]
- Fundamental, fun-da-ment'al, adj. pertaining to or serving for the foundation : essential : important. -n. that which serves as a foundation or groundwork : an essential .- adv. Fundament'ally.
- Funeral, fü'ner-al, n., burial: the ceremony, &c. connected with burial.—*adj.* pertaining to or used at a burial. [Low L. funeralis—L. funus, funerais, a funeral procession.]
- Funereal, fu-ne're-al, adj. pertaining to or suiting
- a function, hereiter and, perturning to starting a function of the starting of the starting of the starting Fungoid, fung'goid, adj. resembling a mush-room. [L. fungus, and Gr. eidos, appearance.]
- Fungous, fung'gus, adj. of or like fungus; soft: spongy: growing suddenly: ephemeral. Fungus, fung'gus, n. (*lit.*) a spongy plant: an order
- pl. Fungi, fun'ji, or Funguses, fung'gus-ez. [L. fungus, a mushroom-Gr. sphonggos, sponggos, a sponge.]
- Funicle, fü'ni-kl, n. a small cord or ligature : a fibre. [L. funiculus, dim. of funis, a cord or rope.] [funicle.
- Funicular, fū-nik'ū-lar, adj. consisting of a Funnel, fun'el, n. a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, &c. : an instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, &c. [Ety. dub.; perh. from W. ffynel, air-hole-ffun, breath ; or from L. in-fundibulum-fundo, to pour.] [ily. Funny, fun'i, adj. full of fun : droll.-adv. Funn'-

Fur, fur, n. the short, fine hair of certain animals : their skins with the fur prepared for garments: a fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, &c .- v.t. to line with fur: to cover with bolies, ecc., to atter: -pr.p. furfing; pa.p. furred. [O. Fr. fourre, Fr. fourreau (cf. Sp. forro, I. fodero, lining)—Teut. root found in Goth. fodr, Ger. futter, a case or sheath.]

Furbelow, fur be-lo, n. (lit.) a plait or flounce : the fringed border of a gown or petticoat. [Fr., It., and Sp. *falbala*; of unknown origin. The word simulates an English form—*fur-below*.]

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Furbish, furbish, v.t. to purify or polish: to rub up until bright. [Fr. fourbir-O. Ger. furban, to purify.]
- Furcate, furkāt, *adj. forked:* branching like the prongs of a fork. [L., from *furca*, a fork.] Furcation, furkā'shun, *n.* a *forking* or branching
- out.
- Furfuraceous, fur-fu-ra'shus, adj., branny: scaly: scurfy. [L. furfuraceus-furfur, bran.] Furious, fū'ri-us, adj. full of fury : mad : violent.
- -adv. Fu'riously.-n. Fu'riousness. furieux-L. furiosus-furia, rage. [Fr. See Fury.]
- Furl, furl, v.t. to draw or roll up, as a sail. [Contr.
- Furl, 101, 101, 101, 100 raw or rol up, as a sain [control of obs. furdle, for Fardel, n.]
  Furlong, furlong, u. 40 poles : one \$th of a mile. [A.S. furlang, lit. the 'length of a furrow'-furh, furrow, lang, long.]
  Furlough, furlo, u., leave of absence. -v.t. to grant leave of absence. [From Dut, verlof, absence.]
- where ver = E. for., intensive, and lof = E. leave; cog. Ger. verlaub-root of erlauben, to give leave to.]
- Furmenty. See Frumenty.
- Furnace, fur'nas, n. an oven or inclosed fireplace for melting ores and other purposes : a time or place of grievous affliction or torment. [Fr. fournaise-L. fornax-furnus, an oven.]
- Furnish, fur'nish, v.t. to fit up or supply com-pletely, or with what is necessary : to equip.n. Fur'nisher. [Fr. fournir-O. Ger. frumjan, to do, to perfect.]
- Furniture, fur'ni-tür, n. movables either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped: equipage : decorations. [Fr. fourniture.] Furrier, fur'i-èr, n. a dealer in furs and fur-goods.
- Furriery, fur'i-er-i, n., furs in general : trade in
- furs. Furrow, fur'o, n. the trench made by a plough:
- any trench or groove : a wrinkle on the face. v.t. to form furrows in: to groove : to wrinkle. [A.S. furh; cog. with Ger. furche; and cf. L. porca, a sow, a ridge.] Furry, fur'i, adj. consisting of, covered with, or
- dressed in fur.
- Further, fur'ther, adv. to a greater distance or degree: in addition.—adj. more distant : addi-tional. [A.S. furthur, either a comp. of furth (= forth), or more prob. of *fore*, with comp. suffix -thor or -thur, which corresponds to Goth. -thar = Gr. -ter (in proteros) = Sans. -tara. Cf. After.]
- Further, fur'ther, v.t. to help forward, promote. [A.S. fyrthran.]
- Furtherance, fur ther-ans, n. a helping forward.
- Furthermore, fur'ther-mor, adv. in addition to
- what has been said, moreover, besides. Furthermost, fur'ther-most, adj., most further: most remote
- Furthest, fur'thest, adv. at the greatest distance. -adj. most distant. [A superl. either of furth
- (= forth), or more prob. of *Jore*. See Further, ]
   Furtive, furtive, adj. stealthy: secret.—adv.
   Fur tively. [Fr.—L. *furtious*—*fur*, a thic.]
   Fury, firi, n., rage: violent passion: madness: (myth.) one of the three goddesses of ven-(n)n.) of the intermediate violant woman. [Fr. furie-L. furia-furo, to be angry.] Furze, furz, n. the whin or gorse, a prickly ever-green bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so
- called from the likeness of its spines to those of the fir-tree. [A.S. fyrs; cog. with Gael. preas, a brier.]
- Furzy, furz'i, adj. overgrown with furze.

- Fuscous, fus'kus, adj. brown: dingy. [L. fuscus, akin to furrus (for fus-vus).]
  Fuse, fūz, v.t. to melt: to liquefy by heat.-v.i.
- to be melted : to be reduced to a liquid. [L. fundo, fusum, to melt.]
- Fuse, fuz, n. a tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, &c. corr. of Fusil.] [A
- Fusee, fū-zē', n. a match or cigar light : a fuse : a fusil.
- Fusee, fū-zē', n. the spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindle-ful, from L. *fusus*, a spindle.]
- Fusel-oil, fu'zel-oil, n. a nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, &c. [Ger. fusel, [-n. Fusibil'ity. bad spirits.]
- Fusible, fuzz'-bl, adj. that may be fusced or melted.
   Fusible, fuzz'-bl, adj. that may be fusced or melted.
   Fusible, fuzz', a light musket or firelock. [Fr. fusil, a flint, musket, same as It. focile-Low L. focile, steel (to strike fire with), dim. of focus, a fireplace.]
- Fusilade, fuz'il-ad, n. a simultaneous discharge of firearms, -v.t. to shoot down by a simul-taneous discharge of firearms. [Fr.-fusil, a
- musket.] Fusilier, Fusileer, fū-zil-ēr', v. (orig.) a soldier infantry.
- Fusing-point, fuz'ing-point, n. the temperature at which any solid substance is *fused*—that is, becomes liquid.
- Fusion, fū'zhun, n. act of melting: the state of fluidity from heat : a close union of things, as if melted together.
- Buss, fus, n. a bustle or tumult: haste, flurry.— adj. Fuss'y.—adv. Fuss'ily. [A.S. fus, ready, prompt to find—fundian, to strive after—findan, to find.]
- Fustet, fus'tet, n. the wood of the Venice sumach: a dyestuff. [Fr. fustet, dim. of O. Fr. fust-L. fustis, a stick, in Low L. a tree.]
- Fustian, fust'yan, n. a kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth : a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking : bombast.—adj. made of fustian: bombastic. [O. Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*—It. *fustagno*—Low L. *fustagenum*, from Fostat (a suburb of Cairo) in Egypt, where first made.]
- Fustic, fus'tik, n. the wood of a W. Indian tree, used as a dyestuff. [Fr. fustoc-L. fustis.] Fustigation, fus-ti-gā'shun, n. a beating with a
- stick. [L. fustigo, fustigatus, to beat with a stick-fustis, a stick.] Fusty, fusti, add, (*id.*) smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine : ill-smelling.—n. Fust/iness.
- [O. Fr. fust, wood of a cask-L. fustis.] Futile, fü'til, adj. useless: unavailing : trifling,-adv. Fu'tilely. [Fr.-L. futilis-fud, root of fundo, to pour.]
- Futility, fū-til'i-ti, n. uselessness.
- Futtocks, fut'uks, n, pl. a curved timber forming part of one of the ribs of a ship. [Perh. corrupted from foot-hooks.]
- Future, fūt'ūr, adj., about to be: that is to come: (gram.) expressing what will be.—n. time to come. [L. futurus, fut. p. of esse, to be.]
- Futurity, fut-uri-it, n. time to come: an event or state of being yet to come. Fuzz, fuz, v.i. to fly off in minute particles with a
- fizzing sound like water from hot iron. -n. fine light particles, as dust.—n. Fuzz ball, a kind of fungus, whose head is full of a fine dust. [Akin to Fizz ; Ger. pfuschen, to fizz.]

Fy, fī, int. Same as Fie.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

## Gabardine

- Gabardine, Gaberdine, gab-ar-den' or gab'ar-din,
- Gabardine, Gaberdine, gab-ar-den or gab'ar-dn, n. a coarse frock or losse upper garment: a mean dress. [Sp. gabardina—Sp. gaban, a kind of greatcoat, of which ety. dub.] Gabble, gab'l, n.ż. to talk inarticulately: to chatter: to cackle like geese.—ns. Gabb'ler, Gabbling. [Prob. from Ice. gabba; cf. Fr. gaber, Dut. gabberen, to joke, and many other forms, which are all imitative.]
- Gabion, gā'bi-un, n. (fort.) a bottomless basket of wicker-work filled with earth, used for shelter from the enemy's fire. [Fr.—It. gabbione, a large cage—gabbia—L. cavea, a hollow place—cavua, hollow.] [thrown up as a defence.
- Gabionnade, gā-bi-un-ād', n. a line of gabions Gable, gā'bl, n. (arch.) the triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [Perh. of Celt. origin, as in Ir. gabled, a fork or gable; cf. Ger. giebel, a gable, gabel, a fork.] Gablet, ga'blet, n. a small gable or canopy.

- Gaby, gā'bi, n. a simpleton. [From a Scand. root
- Gady, ga of, n. a simpleton. [Proint a Scand. root seen in loc. gapt.—gapa, to gape. See Gape.]
  Gad, gad, n. a wedge of steel: a graver: a rod or stick. [Prob. from Scand. gaddr, a goad, and cog, with A. S. gad, a goad.]
  Gad, gad, v.i. to rove about restlessly, like cattle
- stung by the gadfly :- pr.p. gadd'ing; pa.p. gadd'ed.
- Gadfly, gad'fli, n. a fly which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs. [From Gad,
- and Fly.]
   Gaelio, gā'lik, adj. pertaining to the Gaels or Scottish Highlanders.—n. the northern or Ga-dhelic branch of the Celtic family of languages, embracing the Irish, the Highland-Scottish, and the Manx: (more commonly) the Highland-Scot-tish dialect. [Prob. originally a Celtic word, of which the Latinised form is Galins. The O. Ger. word walk or walah (E. Welsh), applied by the Teutons to their neighbours, is not found till the 8th cent., and is merely a form of L. Gallus, a Gaul, a stranger or foreigner. See Welsh.]
- Gaff, gaf, n. a bathook or fishing-spear : a kind of boom or yard. [Fr. gaffe, from a Celt. root found in Irish gaf, a hook-root gabh, to take; allied to L. capio, E. Have.]
- Gaffer, gaf'er, n. (orig.) a word of respect applied to an old man, now expressive of familiarity or contempt. [Contr. of grandfer, the West of Eng-land form of Grandfather. See Gammer.]
- Gag, gag, v.t. to forcibly stop the mouth: to silence:-pr.p. gagg'ing; pa.p. gagged'.-n. something thrust into the mouth or put over it
- to enforce silence. [Ety. dub.; prob. imitative.] Gage, gāj, n. a pledge : security for the fulfilment age, gal, *n*. a *parage*. security for the fulfiment of a promise : something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove.—*v.t.* to bind by pledge or security. [Fr. *gage*—*gager*, to wager—Low L. *vadium*, which is either from L. *vas*, *vadis*, a pledge, or from a Teut. root found in Goth. *vadi*, A.S. *wed*, a pledge, Ger. *wette*, a bet; the two roots, however, are cog. See Bet.] Gage, gāj, v.t. to measure. Same as Gauge.

- Galety, ga'e-ti, *n*. merriment : finery : show. Gaily, ga'li, *adv.* in a gay manner. See Gay. Gain, gan, *v.t.* to obtain by effort : to earn : to be successful in: to draw to one's own party: to reach: (*New Test.*) to escape.—*n*. that which is gained: profit:-opp. to Loss. [M.E. gainer, to profit, from the Scand., in Ice. gagn, Dan.

gavn, gain. The word is quite independent of Fr. gagner, with which it has been confused.]

- Gainer, gan'er, n. one who gains profit, &c.
  Gainful, gan'fool, adj. productive of wealth : advantageous.—adv. Gainfully.—n. Gain'fully.
- noss. [or acquired by labour or enterprise. Gainings, gan'ingz, n. pl. what have been gained Gainless, gan'ies, adj. unprofitable. —n. Gain'-lessness.
- Gainsay, gän'sā or gān-sā', v.t. to say something against: to deny: to dispute.—n. Gain'sayer (B.), an opposer. [A.S. gegn, against, and Say.]
- $(\mathring{B}.)$ , an opposer. [A. Gairish. See Garish. [gata, a way.]
- Gait, gat, n., way or manner of walking. [Ice.
- Gait, gät, n., way or manner of waiking. [Ice.
  Gaiter, gät'ér, n. a covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. guêtre, guestre.]
  Gala, gä'la, n., show: splendour: festivity, as a gala-day. [Fr. gala, show-It. gala, finery; from a Teut. root found in A.S. gal, mery.]
  Galaxy, gal'ak-si, n. the Milky-Way, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the backment any splendid assemblage. [Through down and stars stretching across the backment any splendid assemblage.]
- Fr. and L., from Gr. galaxies stretching across the heavens: any splendid assemblage. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. galaxias—gala, galaktos, akin to L. lac, lactis, mik.] Galbanum, gal'ban-um, Galban, gal'ban, n. a resinous juice obtained from an Eastern plant,
- used in med. and in the arts, and by the Jews in the preparation of the sacred incense. [L.-Gr.
- chalbanē—Heb. chelbenah, from cheleb, fat.] Gale, gāl, n. a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. [Prob. from Scand., as in Dan. gal, mad, Norw. galen, raging.]
- Gale, gal, n. the wild myrtle, a shrub found in bogs. [Prov. E.-A.S. gagel; Scot. gaul, Dut. bogs. gagel.]
- Galeated, ga'le-at-ed, adj., helmeted : having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood. [L. galeatus-galeat. a helmet.] Galena, ga-le'na, n. native sulphuret of lead. [L.
- galena, lead-ore—Gr. galēnē, calmness : so called from its supposed efficacy in allaying disease.]
- Galiot, Galliot, gal'i-ut, n. a small galley or brigantine : a Dutch vessel carrying a mainmast, a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff-mainsail. [Fr., dim. of galle, a galley.] Gall, gawl, n. the greenish-yellow fluid secreted
- from the liver, called bile : bitterness : malignity. [A.S. gcalla, gall; allied to Ger. galla, Gr. cholz, L. fel-all from the same root as E. yellow, Ger. gelb, L. helmus.] Gall, gawl, v.t. to fret or hurt the skin by rubbing:
- coality, gawl, o.i. to free on fairt in the third of the solution of the second coused by rubbing. [O, Fr. galle, a fretting of the skin—L. calius, hard thick skin.]
   Gall, gawl, Gall-nut, gawl'-nut, n. a light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-
- tree, used in dyeing. [Fr. galle-L. galla, oakapple, gall-nut.]
- Gallant, gal'ant, adj. (orig.) gay, splendid, mag-nificent (B.): brave : noble.—adv. Gall'antly. -n. Gall'antness. [Fr. galant; It. galantegala. See Gala.
- Gallant, gal-ant', adj. courteous or attentive to ladies: like a gallant or brave man .- n. a man of fashion : a suitor : a seducer .- v.t. to attend
- or wait on, as a lady. Gallantry, gal'ant-ri, *n*. bravery : intrepidity : attention or devotion to ladies, often in a bad sense.
- Galleon, gal'i-un, n. a large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp. galeon-Low L. galea ; cf. Galley.]
- Gallery, gal'ér-i, n. a balcony surrounded by rails : a long passage : the upper floor of seats in

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

a church or theatre : a room for the exhibition of works of art : (*fort.*) a covered passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. galerie-It. galleria-Low L. galeria, an ornamental hall : perhaps from Gala.]

- Galley, gal'i, n. a long, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by oars : (on board ship) the place where the cooking is done: a kind of boat at-tached to a ship-of-war: (*print.*) the frame which receives the type from the composing-[O. Fr. galée-Low L. galea; origin stick. unknown.]
- Galley-slave, gal'i-slav, n. one condemned for crime to work like a *slave* at the oar of a *galley*.

- crime to work nee a state at the out of a galary.
  Galliard, gal'yard, n. a lively dance. [From the Sp. galardo, lively, gay.]
  Gallic, gal'ik, adj. pertaining to Gaul or France. [L. Gallicus-Gallia, Gaul.]
  Gallic Acid, gal'ik as'id, n. a crystalline substance obtained from gal/anuts, mango seeds, &c.
- Gallicism, gal'i-sizm, n. a mode of speech peculiar to the *French*: a French idiom.
- Galligaskins, gal-igaskinz, n.*H*. large, open hose or trousers: leggings worn by sportsmen. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. Greguesques, Grecians.]
   Gallinaceous, gal-in-ä/shus, adj. pertaining to the
- order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, &c. belong. [L. gallinu, a hen-gallus, a cock.]
- Galliot. See Galiot.
- Gallipot, See Galue.
  Gallipot, gal'i-pot, m. a small glazed pot for containing medicine. [Corr. of O. Dut. gleypot, a glazed pot-Dut. gleis, glazed.]
  Gallon, gal'un, n. the standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts. [O. Fr. gallon (Fr. jale), a bowl.]
  Galloon, galon<sup>7</sup>, m. a kind of lace: a narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both. [Sp. calor.]
- galon-gala, finery.]
- **Gallop**, gal/up, v.i. to *leap* in running : to ride at a galloping pace.—n. the pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hindfeet together: a quick dance (in this sense pron. gal-op'). [Fr. galoper, from a Teut. root found in Goth. gahlaupan, Ger. laufen, A.S. gehleapan, to leap.]
- Gallopade, gal-up-ad', n. a quick kind of dancethen, the music appropriate to it.-v.i. to perform a gallopade. [Fr.]
- Galloway, gal'o-wā, *n*. a small strong horse orig. from *Galloway* in Scotland.
- Gallows, gal'us, n. an instrument on which crimi-nals are executed by hanging. [A.S. galga;
- Ger. galgen.]
   Galoche, Galosh, ga-losh', n. a shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr. galoche, a of which ety. dub.; either from L. gallica, a slipper, from Gallicus, pertaining to Gaul, or from L. calopedia, a wooden shoe-Gr. kalopodion, dim. of kalopous, kalapous, a shoe-maker's last  $-k\bar{a}lon$ , wood, and pous, the foot.]
- Galvanic, gal-van'ik, adj. belonging to or exhibiting galvanism.
- Galvanise, gal'van-iz, v.t. to affect with galvanism.-n. Gal'vanist, one skilled in galvanism.
- Galvanism, gal'van-izm, n. a branch of the science of electricity, which treats of electric currents produced by chemical agents. [From Galvani of Bologna, the discoverer, 1737-98.] Galvanometer, gal-van-om'et-er, n. an instrument
- for measuring the strength of galvanic currents. [Galvani, and Gr. metron, a measure.] Gambado, gam-bā/dō, n. a leather covering for the
- legs to defend them from mud in riding. [It. gamba, the leg.]

- **Gamble**, gam'bl, v.i. to play for money in games of chance.—v.t. to squander away.—n. Gam' bler.
- **Gamboge**, gam-boōj' or gam-bōj', n. a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine. [So named from *Cambodia*, in Asia, where it is obtained.]
- obtained.]
  Gambol, gam'bol, v.i. to leap or skip: to frisk or dance in sport. -pr.p. gam'boling; pa.p. gam'boled.-n. a skipping: playfulness. [Fr. gambade, a gambol, from gambe, old form of Fr. jambe, the leg-Low L. gamba, a thigh.]
  Game, gäm, n., s/ort of any kind: an exercise for amusement: the stake in a game : wild animals protected by law and hutted by sportsmered.
- [A.S. gamen, play; cog. with Ice. gaman, Dan. gammen, O. Ger. gaman, mirth, joy.]
- Game, gām, v.i. to play at any game : to play for money, to gamble. -n. Gaming, the practice of playing for money.
- Gamecock, gām'kok, n. a cock trained to fight. Gamekeeper, gām'kēp-er, n. one who keeps or has the care of game.
- Game-laws, gām'-lawz, *n.pl.* laws relating to the protection of certain animals called game. Gamesome, gām'sum, *adj.* playful.

- Gamester, gämster, n. one viciously addicted to graming or playing for money : a gambler. Gammer, gam'er, n. an old woman-the correla-tive of Gaffer. [Conr. of grammer, the West is Frankford for a grammer, the West of England form of Grandmother. See Gaffer.]
- Gammon, gam'un, n. the leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried.-v.t. to cure, as bacon :- pr.p. gamm'oning ; pa.p. gamm'oned. [O. Fr. gambon, old form of jambon, a ham.]
- Gammon, gam'un, n. a hoax: nonsense. -v.t. to hoax, impose upon. [A.S. gamen, a game. See Game.]
- camue, j amut, gam'ut, n. the musical scale : the scale or compass of wind instruments. [So called from the Gr. gamma, which stood first in the scale invented by Guy of Arezzo, and thus gave its name to the whole scale; and L. ut, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.] Gander cruckies ut the male of the group. [A Scale]
- Gander, gan'der, n. the male of the goose. [A.S. gandra, from older form ganra, with inserted d. See Goose.]
- Gang, gang, n. a number of persons going together or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a
- bad sense. [A.S.—gangan, to go.] Gangboard, gang'bord, *n.* a board or plank on which passengers may go or walk into or out of a ship
- Gangliac, gang'gli-ak, Ganglionic, gang-gli-on'ik, adj. pertaining to a ganglion.
- Ganglion, gang'gli-on, n. a tumour in the sheath of a tendon: an enlargement in the course of a nerve: -pl. Gang'lia or Gang'lions. [Gr.]
- Gangrene, gang'gren, n. loss of vitality in some part of the body : the first stage in mortification. -v.t. to mortify.-v.i. to become putrid. [Fr. -L. gangræna-Gr. ganggraina, from grainö, to gnaw.]
- Gangrenous, gang'gren-us, adj. mortified. Gangway, gang'wā, n. a passage or way by which to go into or out of any place, esp. a ship : (naut.) a narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side. [A.S. gang, and Way.] Gannet, gan'et, n. a web-footed fowl found in the
- [A.S. ganot, a sea-fowl, from northern seas. root of Gander.]
- Ganoid, gan'oid, n. one of an order of fishes having shining scales, enamelled and angular, as the sturgeon. [Gr. ganos, splendour, eidos, form.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then

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- Gant'let, n. a glove. Same as Gauntlet. Gantlet, gant'let, Gantlope, gant'lop, n. a pun-ishment consisting in driving a criminal through a lane formed by two files of men, who each strike him as he passes—said to have been in-troduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.
- If oduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. [Sw. gatlopp-gata (E. gate), a street, a line of soldiers, topp (E. leap), course.] Gaol, Jail, jäl, n. a prison.—n. Gaol'er, Jail'er, one who has charge of a gaol or of prisoners, called also a turnkey. [O. Fr. gaile, Fr. goile —Low L. gabiola, a cage, dim. of Low L. gabia, a cage, which is a corr. of cavea, a care core lit a hollow place—L. carme, bollow. cage, coop, lit. a hollow place-L. cavus, hollow. See Cage.]
- Gap, gap, n. an opening made by rupture or parting: a cleft : a passage. [From Gape.]
  Gape, gap, v.i. to open the mouth wide : to yawn :
- to stare with open mouth: to be open, like a gap.—n. act of gaping : width of the mouth when opened. [A.S. geapan, to gape; Ice. gapa, to open.]
- Gaper, gāp'er, n. one who gapes. Gap-toothed, gap'-tootht, adj. having gaps or interstices between the teeth.
- Gar, gär, Garfish, gär'fish, n. a long, slender fish with a *pointed* head. [A.S. gar, a dart.]
- Garb, gärb, n. fashion of dress : external appearance. [O. Fr., from O. Ger. garavi, prepara-tion, dress, O. Ger. garavi, prepara-tion, dress, O. Ger. garo, ready; cf. A.S. goaru, ready, E. Yare.]
- Garbage, gär'bāj, n. refuse, as the bowels of an animal. [Prob. from Garble.]
- Garble, gärbl, v.t. to select out of a book or writing what may serve our own purpose, in a bad sense : to mutilate or corrupt. -n. Gar'bler, one who garbles or selects. [O. Fr.-Sp. gar-
- billar, to sift-garbillo, a sieve; of dub. origin.] Garden, gär'dn, n. a piece of ground on which flowers, &c. are cultivated .- v.i. to work in a garden: to practise gardening. [O. Fr. gardin, Fr. jardin, from root of Ger. garten, A.S. geard, E. yard, Goth. gards.]
- Gardening, gär'dn-ing, n. the art of laying out and cultivating gardens.-n. Gar'dener, one who cultivates or has charge of a garden.
- Gargle, gär'gl, v.t. to make a liquid gurgle or bubble in the throat without swallowing it : to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it.—n. a preparation for washing the throat. [Fr. gargouiller-gargouille, the weasand or throat. See Gargoyle.]
- Gargoyle, gär'goil, n. a projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings,
- ing the water from the root-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [Fr. gargonille, the throat, mouth of a spout, dim. from root garg or garg in Gorge.] Garish, gārlish, adj, showy: gaudy.-adv. Gar-ishly.-n. Gar'ishness. [O. E. gare, to stare; a form of M. E. gasen, whence GaZe, which see.] Garland, gärland, n. a wreath of flowers or leaves; a name for a book of extracts in prose or poetry.-v.t. to deck with a garland. [O. Fr. earland.e.; or ign doubful.] garlande; origin doubtful.]
- Garlic, gär'lik, n. a bulbous-rooted plant having a pungent taste, used as seasoning.—*adj.* Gar-licky, like garlic. ['Spear-leek' or 'spear-plant,' from the shape of its leaves, from A.S.
- garleac-gar, a spear, and leac, a leek, plant.] Garment, gär'ment, n. any article of clothing, as a coat or gown. [O. Fr. garniment-garnir, to furnish.]

Garner, gär'ner, n. a granary or place where

grain is stored up .- v.t. to store as in a garner. [O. Fr. gernier (Fr. grenier)-L. granaria, a granary-granum, a grain. See Granary.] Garnet, gärnet, n. a precious stone resembling

- the grains or seeds of the *pomegranate* : (naut.) a sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay in ships. [Fr. grenat-L. (pomum) granatum, grained
- (apple), the pomegranate—granum, a grain.] Garnish, gärnish, v.t. to furnish: to adorn: to surround with ornaments, as a dish. [Fr. garnir, to furnish, old form guarnir, warnir, to warn, defend-from a Teut. root found in A.S. warnian, Ger. warnen, E. warn.]
- Garnish, gär'nish, Garnishment, gär'nish-ment, n. that which garnishes or embellishes : ornament.
- Garnisher, gär'nish-er, n. one who garnishes.
- Garniture, gär'nit-ūr, n., furniture : ornament.
- Garret, garet, n. a room next the roof of a house. [O. Fr. garite, a place of safety—O. Fr. garir, Fr. guérir, from a Teut. root found in Ger. wehren, Goth. varjan, A.S. warian, to
- defend, E. wary, warn.] [a poor author. Garreteer, garet-ër, n. one who lives in a garret : Garrison, garl-sn, n. a supply of soldiers for guard-ing a fortress: a fortified place.—v.t. to furnish a fortress with troops: to defend by fortresses manned with troops. [Fr. garnison-garnir, to furnish. See Garnish.]
- Garrotte, gar-rot', Garrote, gar-rot', n. a Spanish mode of strangling criminals with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a *stick*: the brass collar afterwards used in strangling. -v.t. to strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow : to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then to rob: -pr.p. garrott'ing garrott ing ; pa.p. garrott'ed, garrotted. [Sp. garrote, a cudgel, a packing-stick; of uncertain origin.]
- Garrotter, gar-rot'er, Garroter, gar-rot'er, n. one who garrottes.
- Garrulity, gar-ūl'i-ti, Garrulousness, gar'ū-lusnes, n. talkativeness : loquacity.
- Garrulous, gar'ū-lus, adj. talkative. [L. garru-lus-root of garrio, to chatter.]
- Garter, gär'ter, n. a string or band used to tie the stocking to the *leg*: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter .- v.t. to bind with a garter. [Norm. Fr. gartier, Fr. jarretières-jarret, the ham of the leg, from Bret. gar (W. gar), the
- and of the leg. I only blet gar (w. gar), the shark of the leg.]
  Gas, gas, n. fluid in the form of air: any kind of air, esp. that obtained from coal, used in lighting houses. -pd. Gas?es. [A word invented by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders, 1577-1644; the form of the word was prob. suggested by Flem.
- geest, Ger. geist, spirit.] Gasalier, gas-a-ler, n. a hanging frame with branches for gas-jets.
- Gasconade, gas-kon-ād', n. a boasting or bragging like a Gascon: bravado .- v.i. to brag or boast.-ns. Gasconad'ing, Gasconad'er. [Gascon, a native of Gascony in France-a province whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.],
- Gaseous, gāz'e-us, adj. in the form of gas or air. Gas-fitter, gas'-fit'er, n. one who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.
- Gash, gash, v.t. to make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp. into flesh -n. a deep, open wound. [Ety. dub.]
- Gasify, gas'i-f, v.t. to convert into gas:-pr.p. gas'ifying; pa.p. gas'ified.-n. Gasifica tion. [Gas, and L. facio, to make.]

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fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; möte: mūte; moon; then.

- Gasometer, gaz-om'et-er, n. an instrument for measuring gas: a place for holding gas. [Gas, and Gr. metron, a measure.
- Gasp, gasp, v.i. to gape in order to catch breath : to breathe laboriously or convulsively. -n. the act of opening the mouth to catch the breath : a painful catching of the breath. [Ice. geispa, to yawn; thus gaspa stands for gapsa, an ex-tension of Ice. gapa, to gape; hence Gasp is
- etymologically a freq. of Gape.] Gastrio, gas'trik, *adj.* belonging to the *belly* or stomach. [Gr. gastēr, the belly.]
- Gastronomy, gas-tron'om-i, n. the art or science of good eating. [Gr. gaster, and nomos, a rule.] Gat, gat (B.) pa.t. of Get.
- Gate, gāt, n. a passage into a city, inclosure, or any large building : a frame in the entrance into any inclosure: an entrance. [A.S. geat, a way, a gate; cog. forms exist in all the Teut. languages.]
- Gated, gāt'ed, *adj.* furnished with gates. Gateway, gāt'wā, *n.* the way through a gate : a gate itself.
- Gather, gath'er, v.t. to collect: to acquire: to plait: to learn by inference. -v.i. to assemble or muster: to increase: to suppurate. -n. a plait nuster: to increase: to suppriate. It is pro-or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through. [A.S. gaderian-A.S. gaed, com-pany.]
- Gatherer, gath'er-er, n. one who collects: a Gathering, gath'er-ing, n. a crowd or assembly: a tumour or collection of matter.
- Gaucho, gā-ö'chō, n. a native of the La Plata pampas of Spanish descent, noted for their marvellous horsemanship.
- Gaudy, gawd'i, adj. showy: gay. -adv. Gaud'ily,
   -n. Gaud'iness, showiness. [M. E. gaude, an ornament; from L. gaudium, joy-gaudere.]
   Gauge, gāj, n. a measuring-rod: a standard of measuring-tot.
- measure : estimate. -v.t. to measure the contents of any vessel; to estimate ability. [O. Fr. gauger-gauge, a liquid measure, old form of jauge, a measuring-rod-Low L. gaugia.]
- Gauger, gāj'er, n. an excise officer whose business is to gauge or measure the contents of casks. Gauging, gāj'ing, n. the art of measuring casks
- containing excisable liquors
- Gaul, gawl, n. a name of ancient France: an in-habitant of Gaul. -adj. Gaul'ish. [L. Gallia.] Gaunt, gänt, adj. thin: of a pinched appearance. -adv. Gaunt'ly.-n. Gaunt'ness. [Ety. dub.]
- Gauntlet, gänt'let, n. the iron glove of armour,
- formerly thrown down in chillenge: a long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. gathet-gant, from a Teut. root; cf. Ice. vöttr, it glove, Dan. vante.]
   Gauze, gawz, n. a thin, transparent fabric, orig. of silk, now of any fine hard-spun fibre.-adj.
   Gauz'y, like gauze. [Fr. gaze-Gaza in Palestine, whence it was first brought.]

- Gave, gav, *pa.t.* of Give. Gavelkind, gav'el-kind, *n.* tenure by which lands descend from the father to all the sons in equal portions. [Celt.; Ir. gabhail, a tenure, cine, a race.]
- Gavotte, ga-vot', n. a lively kind of dance, some-what like a country-dance, orig. a dance of the
- what like a country-dance, orig. a dance of the Gavotes, the people of Gap, in the Upper Alps.
  Gawk, gawk, n. a cuckoo: a simpleton: a tall, awkward fellow.-adj. Gawk'y, like a cuckoo, awkward. [A.S. geac; Scot. govk, Cer. gauch, cuckoo, a simpleton. See Cuckoo.]
  Gay, gä, adj., lively: bright: sportive, merry: showy-add. Gally or Gay Ty. [Fr. gai; prob. from root of Ger. jähe, quick, lively.]

# Gemmule

Gayety, gā'e-ti, n. Same as Gaiety.

- Gaze, gaz, v.i. to look fixedly .- n. a fixed look : a look of prolonged attention: the object gazed at. [From a Scand. root preserved in Swed. gaza, to stare; akin to the Goth. base gais. See Aghast and Ghastly.]
- Gazello, Gazel, ga-zel', n. a small species of ante-lope with beautiful dark eyes, found in Arabia
- hope with beautiful data  $e_{j}e_{j}$  and  $h_{j}$  and h\_{j} and  $h_{j}$  and h\_{j} and h\_{j} and h\_ a Venetian coin worth about dd, the sum charged for a reading of the first Venetian newspaper, a written sheet which appeared about the middle of the 16th century during the war with Soliman II .; or from It. gazzetta, in the sense of a magpie = a chatterer.]
- deactboor, gaz-et-ër', n. (orig.) a writer for a gazette: a geographical dictionary. Gazing-stook, gazing-stok, n. something stuck up to be gazed at: a person exposed to public view as an object of curiosity or contempt.
- Gear, ger, n. dress: harness: tackle: (mech.) connection by means of toothed wheels. -v.t. to put in gear, as machinery. [A. S. gearwe, pre-paration—gearu, ready. Yare is a doublet: also Garb.] [toothed wheels and pinions.

Gearing, gering, n. harness: (mech.) a train of Geese, plural of Goose.

- Gehenna, gehen'a, n. (lit.) the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, in which the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and to which, at a later time, the refuse of the city was conveyed to be slowly burnt—hence (*New Test*,) hell. [L. —Heb. *Ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*.] **Gelatin**, Gelatine, jel'a-tin, *n*. an animal sub-
- stance which dissolves in hot water and forms a
- stance which dissolves in hot water and forms a *jelly* when cold. [Fr.—L. *gelo, gelatum*, to freeze—*gelu*, frost.] Gelatinate, je-lat'in-āt, Gelatinise, je-lat'in-īz, *v.t.* to make into *gelatine* or jelly.—*v.i.* to be converted into gelatine or jelly.—*n.* Gelatina. tion. [into jelly.
- Gelatinous, je-lat'in-us, adj. resembling or formed Geld, geld, v.t. to emasculate or castrate: to de-prive of anything essential: to deprive of any-
- thing obscene or objectionable.—n. Geld'er. [Scand., as in Ice. gelda, Dan. gilde. See Cullion.] [animal, especially a horse.
- Gelding, geld'ing, n. act of castrating: a castrated Gelding, geld'ing, n. act of castrating: a castrated Gelid, jel'id, adj., icy cold: cold.-adv. Gel'dly. -ms. Gel'idness, Gelid'ity. [L. gelidus-gelu.] Gem, jem, n. (lit.) kaf-bud: any precious stone, esp. when cut: anything extremely valuable
- esp. when cut: anything extremely valuable or attractive.—v.4. to adorn with gems:—pr.4. gemma.gemmed. [Fr. gemme\_L. gemma, a bud; allied to Gr. gemö, to be full.]
   Gemini, jen'i-nī, n.pl. the twins, a constellation containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [L., pl. of geminus, twin-born, for Geminicus, jen. of gemains, twin-born, for gemainicus-gen, root of grigano, to beget.] Geminous, jem'at, adj. (bot.) double, in pairs. Gemmatics, jem'at, adj. (bot.) having buds. [L. gemmatics, paper of gemano, to bud-gemana] Gemmation, jem-ma'shun, n. (bot.) act or time of L. d'interpretent control to do the total

- Gemmiferous, jem-mifer-us, adj., producing buds. [L. gemmifer-gemma, and fero, to bear.]
- Gemmiparous, jem-mip'ar-us, adj. (zool.) repro-
- ducing by buds growing on the body. [L. gemma, a bud, pario, to bring forth.] Gemmule, jem'ūl, n. a little gem or leaf-bud. [Fr.-L. gemmula, dim. of gemma.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Gender, jen'der, v.t. to beget. -v.i. (B.) to copu-late. [An abbrev. of Engender.] Gender, jen'der, n. kind, esp. with regard to sex: [gram.] the distinction of nouns acc. to sex.
- (gram.) the distinction of noises acc. to sex. [Fr. general-L. genus, generis, a kind, kin.] Genealogical, jen-e-a-loj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or exhibiting the genealogy or pedigree of fami-
- lies or persons.—*adv.* Genealog'ically. Genealogist, jen-e-al'o-jist, *n.* one who studies or traces *genealogies* or descents.
- Genealogy, jen-ealo descents. Genealogy, jen-ealo descents. of families: the pedigree of a particular person or family. [Fr.-L.-Gr. genealogia-genea, birth, descent, and -logia, an account-legein, to speak of. See Genus and Logie.]

- Conera. See Genus. General, jen'er-al, adj. relating to a genus or whole class : including many species : not special : not restricted: common: prevalent: public: loose: vague. [Fr.-L. generalis-genus.] General, jen'er-al, n. the whole or chief part: an
- officer who is head over a whole department : a military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade: the chief commander of an army in service : in the R. C. Church, the head of a religious order, responsible only to the Pope.
- Generalisation, jen-ér-al-i-zä'shun, *n*. act of generalisation or of comprehending under a common name several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature. Generalise, jen'er-al-īz, v.t. to make general : to
- reduce to or include under a genus or general term: to infer from one or a few the nature of a
- whole class. [Fr. généraliser-général.] Generalissimo, jen-èr-al-is'i-mo, n. the chief general or commander of an army of two or more divisions, or of separate armies. [It.] Generality, jen-èr-al'i-ti, n. state of being general
- Generality, jen-er-ari-ti, n. state of being generation of including particulars: the main part: the greatest part. [Fr.-L. generalitas.]
   Generally, jen'er-al-i, adv. in general: commonly: extensively: most frequently: in a general way: without detail: (B.) collectively, together: (Pr. D.) Bk.) without restriction or limitation.]
- Generalship, jen'er-al-ship, n. the office or skill of a general or military officer : military skill.
- Generant, jen'er-ant, n. the power that generates
- or produces. [L., pr.p. of genero, to generate.] Generate, jen'er-āt, v.t. to produce one's kind: to bring into life : to originate. [L. genero, generatus-genus, a kind.
- Generation, jen-er-a'shun, n. a producing or originating: that which is generated : a single originating: that which is generated: a single stage in natural descent: the people of the same age or period: race:--*pk*. (B.) genealogy, his-tory. [Fr.-L. generatio.] Generative, jen'er-a-tiv, *adj*, having the power of generating or predictors - newlife
- generating or producing : prolific. Generator, jen'er-ā-tor, n. begetter or producer :
- the principal sound in music. [L.] Generic, je-nėr'ik, Generical, je-nėr'ik-al, adj. marking or comprehending a genus. - adv. Gener'ically. [Fr. générique.] Generosity, jen-er-os'i-ti, n. nobleness or liberality
- Geneñosity, jen-èr-osí-ti, n. nobleness or uperanty of nature. [Fr. générosité-L. generositas.]
  Generous, jen'èr-us, adj. of a noble nature : courageous: liberal: invigorating in its nature, as wine.—adv. Gen'erously.—n. Gen'erousness. [Lit. and orig. of a high or noble genus or family. O. Fr.-L. generosus—genus, birth.]
  Generoti inviesion generosus—genus, birth.]
- Genesis, jen'e-sis, n., generation, creation, or pro-duction : the first book of the Bible, so called from its containing an account of the Creation. [L. and Gr.-Gr. gignomai-obs. geno, to beget.]

Genet. Same as Jennet.

- Genet, jen'et, n. a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray colour, marked with black or brown, a native of Africa, Asia, and S. Europe. [Fr. genette-Sp. gineta : of Eastern origin.]
- Geneva, je-nē'va, n. a spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with *juniper*-berries, also called Hollands. [Fr. genièvre-L. juniperus, the juniper; corrupted to Geneva by confusion with the town of that name. See Gin.]
- Genial, jē'ni-al, adj. cheering: merry: kindly: sympathetic: healthful.—adv. Ge'nially. [Fr. -L. genialis, from genius, the spirit of social enjoyment.]
- enjoyment., Geniality, je-ni-al'i-ti, Genialness, jé'ni-al-nes, n. quality of being genial: gaiety: cheerfulness. Geniculate, je-nik'ū-lät, Geniculated, je-nik'ū-läted, adj. (bot). bent abruptly like the knee: jointed: knotted.-n. Geniculation. [L. genicu-tion adj. (bot).
- latus-geniculum, a little knee-genu, the knee.] Genital, jen'i-tal, adj. belonging to generation, or the act of producing. [Fr.-L. genitalis-gigno, genitus, to beget. See Genus.] [generation.
- Genitals, to beget see defines.] Egenerations of Genitals, jen'i-talz, n.pl. the exterior organs of Genitive, jen'i-talz, n.pl. (gram.) applied to a case properly denoting the class or kind to which a thing belongs, represented in modern English by the Possessive case. [L. genitivus (gigno, genitus, to beget), as if indicating origin, a mis-translation of Gr. genitos-genos, a class.] Genius, jéni-us or jén'yus, n. a good or evil spirit,
- supposed by the ancients to preside over every
- Genius, jēn'yus or jē'ni-us, n. the special inborn faculty of any individual: special taste or dis-position qualifying for a particular employment: superior inborn power of mind: a man having such power of mind: peculiar constitution or character of anything: --pl. Geniuses, jēn'yus-ez.
- Gennet. Same as Jennet.
- Genre-painting, shongr-painting, n. (paint.) the general name applied to all compositions with figures that are not specifically landscapes or historical paintings. [Fr. genre, kind, sort—L. genus. Cf. Gender.]
- Gent, jent, n. familiar abbrev. of Gentleman : one
- who apes the gentleman. Genteel, jen-tel', adj. well-bred : graceful in manners or in form.—*adv.* Genteel 19. – *n.* Genteel' ness, same as Gentility. [Lit. belonging to a noble race or family, from Fr. *gentil*—L. gentilis-gens, a Roman clan or family-gen, root of Gr. gignomai, to beget. Sce Genus.]
- Gentian, jen'shan, n. a plant the root of which is used in medicine, said to have been brought into use by Gentius, king of Illyria, conquered by the
- Gentile, jen'til, n. (B.) any one not a Jew: a heathen.—adj. belonging to any nation but the Jews: (gram.) denoting a race or country. [L. gentilis—gens, a nation ; the Jews spoke of those who did not acknowledge their religion as the nations.]
- Gentility, jen-til'i-ti, n. good birth or extraction : good-breeding : politeness of manners. Gentle, jent'l, adj. well-born : mild and refined in manners : mild in disposition : amiable : soothing. -adv. Gently.-n. G gentilis. See Genteel.] Gent'leness. [Fr.-L.
- Gentle, jen'tl, *n*. the maggot of the blue-bottle used as bait in angling. [Ety. dub.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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- Gentlefolks, jen'tl-föks, n.pl., folk of good family or above the vulgar. [See Folk ]
- Gentleman, jen'tl-man, n. a man of gentle or good birth: one who without a title wears a coat of arms: more gen. every man above the rank of yeoman, including the nobility : one above the trading classes: a man of refined manners : an officer of the royal household :--in pl. a word of address :--pl. Gen'tlemen :--fem. Gen'tlewoman.
- Gentlemanlike, jen'tl-man-līk, Gentlemanly, jen'tl-man-li, *adj.* well-bred, refined, generous. —*n.* Gen'tlemanliness.
- **Contry**, jen'tri, n. the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar. [M. E. gentrie is a corr. of an older form gentrise, from O. Fr. genterise, gentilise, which was formed from adj. gentil, gentle, like noblesse from noble.]
- Genuficction, Genuficzion, jen-ü-flek'shun, n. act of bending the knee, esp. in worship. [Fr.-L. genu, the knee, flexio, a bending-flecto, flexum, to bend.]
- Genuine, jen'ā-in, adj. natural, not spurious or adulterated : real : pure.—adv. Gen'uinely.—n. Gen'uineness. [Fr.; L. genuinus gigno, genitus, to beget, to be born.] Genus, je'nus, n. a group consisting of a number
- of species having common marks or character-istics: (log.) a class of objects comprehending several subordinate species :- pl. Genera, jen'er-a. [L. genus, ge. ris, birth; cog. with Gr. genos-gignomai, obs. geno, Sans. jan, to beget, E. Kin.]
- Geocentric, je-o-sen'trik, Geocentrical, je-o-sen'trik-al, adj. having the earth for its centre: (astr.) as seen or measured from the earth.adv. Geocen'trically. [Gr. ge, the earth, and
- kentron, a centre.] Geoûe, jê'öd, n. (min.) a rounded nodule of stone with a hollow interior. [Gr. geodes, earth-like,
- carthen-gē, earth, eidos, form.] Geodesic, jē-o-des'ik, Geodesical, jē-o-des'ik-al, Geodesic, jē-o-det'ik, Geodetical, jē-o-det'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or determined by geodesy.
- Geodesy, je-od'e-si, n. a science whose object is to measure the earth and its parts on a large scale. [Fr. géodesie-Gr. geodaisia-ge, the earth, daio, to divide.]
- Geognosy, je-og'no-si, n. a branch of geology which explains the actual mineral structure of the earth without inquiring into its history or
- the earth without inquiring into its instory or the mode of its formation.—n. Ge'ognost.—adj. Geognost'ic. [Fr. géognosie—Gr. gê, the earth, and gnôsis, knowledge—gignôskô, to know.] Geogony, je-og'o-ni, n. the doctrine of the pro-duction or formation of the earth.—adj. Geo-gon'ic. [Fr. géogonie—Gr. gē, the earth, gonē, generation—genõ, gignomai, to be born, pro-duced duced.]
- Geographer, je-og'ra-fer, n. one who is versed in, or who writes on geography. Geographic, je-ografik, Geographical, je-o-grafik-al, adj, relating to geography.-adv. graf'ik-al, adj. r Geograph'ically.
- Geography, je-og'ra-fi, n. the science which de-scribes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth. [Fr.-L.-Gr. geographia-ge, the earth, graphe, a description-grapho, to write, to

graphie, a description graphie, to write, to describe.]
 Geological, jö-oloj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to geology.
 -adv. Geolog'ically. [Fr. géologique.]
 Geologise, je-ol'o-jiz, v.i. to study geology.
 Geologist, je-ol'o-jist, n. one versed in geology.

- Geology, je-ol'o-ji, n. the science that treats of the structure and history of the earth, of the changes it has undergone, and their causes, and of the plants and animals imbedded in its crust. [Fr. géologie-Gr. gē, the earth, logos, a discourse.] [mancy.
- Geomancer, je'o-man-ser, n. one skilled in geo-Geomancy, je'o-man-si, n., divination by figures
- or lines drawn on the earth. [Fr. géomancie-Gr. ge, the earth, and manteia, divination.] Geomantic, je-o-man'tik, adj. pertaining to geo-
- mancy
- Handy.
  Hendy.
  Geometer, je-om'e-ter, Geometrician, je-om'e-trish-yan, n. one skilled in geometry.
  Geometric, jē-o-met'rik, Geometrical, jē-o-met'-rik-al, adj. pertaining to geometry: according to or done by geometry.—adv. Geometrically.
- Geometry, je-om'e-tri, n. the science of measure-ment : that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude and its relations. [Fr.-L.-Gr. geometria-geometreo, to measure land-ge, the earth, metreo, to measure.]
- Geoponic, jē-o-pon'ik, Geoponical, jē-o-pon'ik-al, adj. pertaining to *tilling* the *earth* or to agricul-ture: [Fr. géoponique-Gr. geöponikos-gē, the earth, ponos, labour-penomai, to labour.]
- Georama, jē-o-rā'ına or jē-o-rā'ma, n. a spherical chamber with a general view of the earth on its inner surface. [Gr.  $g\bar{e}$ , the earth, horama, a view-horao, to see.]
- Georgian, jorj'i-an, adj. relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.
- Georgic, jorj'ik, Georgical, jorj'ik-al, adj. relating to agriculture or rustic affairs. [L. georgicus, Gr. georgikos—georgia, agriculture—ge, the earth, and erson, a work.]
- Georgic, jorj'ik, *n*. a poem on *husbandry*. Gerah, ge'ra, *n*. (*B*.) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin,  $\frac{1}{20}$  of a shekel, and worth about  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . [Heb. gerah, a bean.]
- Geranium, je-rā'ni-um, n. a genus of plants with seed-vesseis like a crane's bill. [L.-Gr. geranion-geranos, a crane.]

Gerfalcon, jer'faw-kn, n. Same as Gyrfalcon.

- Germ, jerm, n. rudimentary form of a living thing, whether a plant or animal : (bot.) the seed-bud of a plant : a shoot : that from which anything springs, the origin : a first principle. [Fr. germe -L. germen, a bud.]
- German, jer'man, Germane, jer-man', adj. of the first degree, as cousins-german : closely allied. [Fr.-L. germanus, prob. for germin-anus-germen, bud, origin.]
- German, jer man, n. a native of Germany : the erman, jerman, m. a native of Germany: the German language.—pl. Ger'mans.—adj. of or from Germany. [L. Germani, variously given as meaning 'the shouters,' from Celt. gairm, a loud cry; 'neighbours,' i.e. to the Gauls, from the Celtic; and 'the war-men,' from Ger. wehr
- Fr. guerre, war.]
   German-silver, jerman-silver, n. an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in Germany.
   Germen, jerm'en, n. Same as Germ.
   Germinal, jerm'in-al, adj. pertaining to a germ.

- Germinant, jerm'in-ant, adj., sprouting : sending forth germs or buds.
- Germinate, jerm'in-āt, v.i. to spring from a germ: to begin to grow.—n. Germina/tion.
- [L. germino, germinatus—germen.] Gerund, jer'und, n. a part of the Latin verb expressing the carrying on of the action of the verb.-adj. Gerund'ial. [L. gerundium-gcro, to bear, to carry.

fate, far; mē, hor; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Gestation, jes-tā'shun, n. the act of carrying the young in the womb: the state or condition in which the young is so carried. [Fr.-L. gestatio
- -gesto, gestatum, to carry-gero, to bear.] Gestatory, jes'ta-tor-i, adj. pertaining to gesta-tion or carrying: that may be carried. Gestic, jes'tik, adj. pertaining to bodil j action or
- motion. [L. gestus-carriage, motion-gero.]
- Gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, v.i. to make gestures or motions when speaking: to play antic tricks. [L. gesticulor, gesticulatus-gesticulus, dim. of
- gestus, a gesture-gero, to carry.] Gesticulation, jes-tik-ū-lā'shun, n. act of making
- gestures in speaking : a gesture : antic tricks. Gesticulator, jes-tik'ū-lāt-or, n. one who gesticu-
- lates or makes gestures Gesticulatory, jes-tik/ū-lā-tor-i, adj. representing or abounding in gesticulations or gestures.
- Gesture, jes'tūr, n. a bearing, position, or move-
- ment of the body : an action expressive of sentiment or passion. [From fut.p. of L. gero, to carry.]
- Get, get, v.t. to obtain: to beget offspring: to learn: to persuade: (B.) to betake, to carry. -v.i. to arrive or put one's self in any place, state, or condition : to become :—pr.p. gett'ing ; pa.t. got; pa.p. got, (obs.) gott'en.—Get at, to reach : Get off, to escape : Get on, to proceed, advance: Get over, to surmount: Get through, to finish : Get up, to arise, to ascend. [A.S. gitan, to get ; allied to chad, root of Gr. chandano, and hed, root of L. pre-hendo, to seize.]
- Getter, get'er, n. one who gets or obtains.
- Getting, get'ing, n. a gaining : anything gained.
- Gewgaw, gū'gaw, n. a toy: a bauble.-adj. showy without value. [Acc. to Skeat, a reduplicated form of A.S. gifan, to give ; preserved also in Northern E., as giff-gaff, interchange of intercourse.] [Ice. geysa, to gush.]
- Geyser, gī'ser, n. a boiling spring, as in Iceland.
- Ghastly, gast'li, adj. deathlike : hideous.—n. Ghastliness. [A.S. gastlic, terrible, from gaist, an extended form of the base gais, and -lic
- (= like, -ly). See Agnast and Gaze.] Ghaut, gawt, n. (in India) a mountain-pass: a chain of mountains: landing-stairs for bathers on the dide of a on the sides of a river or tank. [Hind. ghat, a
- Cheo, ge, n. clarified butter, made in India, esp. from buffaloes' milk. [The Indian name.]
- Cherkin, ger'kin, n. a small cucumber used for pickling. [Dut. agurkje, a gherkin; a word of Eastern origin, as in Pers. khiyâr.]
- Chost, gost, n. (iii.) breath, spirit: the soul of man: a spirit appearing after death.—adj. Chost/like.—To give up the ghost (B.), to die. [A.S. gast; Ger. geist.] Chostly, gost'i, adj., spiritual: religious: per-taining to apparitions.—n. Ghost/liness.
- Choul, gool, n. a demon supposed to feed on the [Pers. ghol, a mountain demon.] dead.
- Giant, jī'ant, n. a man of extraordinary size : a person of extraordinary powers.—*fem.* Gi'antess. —*adj.* gigantic. [Fr. géant—L. gigas—Gr. gigas, gigantos, of which ety. uncertain.]
- Giaour, jowr, n. infidel, term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion. [Pers. gawr.]
- Gibberish, gib'er-ish, n. rapid, gabbling talk : unmeaning words .- adj. unmeaning. **[Obsolete** ibber, to gabble or jabber. See Gabble.]
- Gibbet, jib'et, n. a gallows : the projecting beam of a crane.-v.t. to expose on a gibbet, to execute. [Fr. gibet ; origin unknown.]

- Gibbon, gib'un, n. a kind of long-armed ape, native of the East Indies.
- Gibbose, gib-bos', adj., humped: having one or more elevations. [Fr. gibbeux-L. gibbosusgibbus, a hump.]
- Gibbous, gib'us, adj., hump-backed : swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full .- adv. Gibb'ously .-- n. Gibb'ousness.
- Gibe, jib, v.t. to sneer at: to taunt. -n. a scoff
- or taint: contempt.—*adv.* Gib'ingly. [From Scand., as in Ice. *geipa*, to talk nonsense.] Giblets, jib'lets, *n.pt.* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, taken out before cooking it.—*adj.* Gib'let, made of giblets. [O. Fr. gibelet ; origin un-
- Known; not a dim. of gibier, game.]
   Giddy, gid'i, adj. unsteady, dizzy; that causes giddiness: whirling: inconstant: thoughtless. -adv. Gidd'ily.-n. Gidd'iness. [A.S. gyd.]
- endow with any power or faculty. [See Give.] Gifted, gift'ed, adj. endowed by nature.
- Gig, gig, n. a light, two-wheeled carriage : a long, light boat. [Found in Ice. gigja, a fiddle (Fr. gigue, a lively dance), and properly meaning a 'thing that moves lightly.']
- Gigantic, jī-gan'tik, *adj.* suitable to a *giant*: enormous.—*adv.* Gigan'tically. Giggle, gig'l, *v.i.* to laugh with short catches of
- the breath, or in a silly manner. -n. a laugh of this kind. - n. Gigg'ler. [From the sound.] Gigot, jig'ut, n. a leg of mutton. [Fr.-O.
- Fr. gigue, a leg; a word of unknown origin. There is another gigue, an old stringed instrument.]
- Is another grave, an over or overlay with gold: to cover with any gold-like substance: to adom with lustre: -pr.p. gild'ing; pa.t. and pa.p.gild'ed or gilt. [A.S. gyldam-gold. See Gold.] Gilder, gild'er, *n.* one whose trade is to gild or
- cover articles with a thin coating of gold.
- Gilding, gild'ing, n. act or trade of a gilder : gold laid on any surface for ornament.
- Gill, gil, n. (pl.) the breathing organs in fishes and certain other aquatic animals: the flap below the bill of a fowl. [Scand., as in Dan. gialle, a gill, Swed. gäl.]
- Gill, jil, n. a measure =  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint. [O. Fr. gelle; cf. Low L. gillo, a flask; allied to Fr. fale, a large bowl, E. gallon. See Gallon.] Gill, jil, n. ground-ivy: beer flavoured with ground-
- ivy. [From Gillian or Juliana (from Julius), a female name, contracted Gill, Fill.]
- Gillie, Gilly, gil'i, n. a youth, a man-servant. [Gael. gille, a lad, Ir. ceile. See Culdee.] Gillyflower, jil'i-flow-èr, n. popular name for stock, wallflower, &c., so called from its clove-ble area of the formation of the formation of the second like smell. [Fr. girofte-Gr. karyophyllon, the clove-tree—karyon, a nut, phyllon, a leaf.] Gilt, gilt, adj. gilded.—adj. Gilt-edged, having gilded edges, as the leaves of a book.

- Gilt, gilt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Gild.
   Gimbals, gim'balz, n.pl., two rings for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [L. gemelli, twins.]

Gimblet. Same as Gimlet. [Ety. dub.] Gimcrack, jim'krak, n. a toy : a trivial mechanism. Gimlet, gim'let, n. a small tool for boring holes by wimbling or turning it with the hand.-v.t. to pierce with a gimlet : (*nant.*) to turn round (an anchor) as if turning a gimlet. [Fr. gibelet, gimbelet, from a Teut. root, whence also E. Wimble.]

- Gimp, gimp, n. a kind of trimming, &c. of silk, woollen, or cotton twist. [Fr. guimpe, from O. Ger. wimpal, a light robe; E. wimple.] Gin, jin, n. Same as Geneva, of which it is a
- contraction.
- Gin, jin, n. the name of a variety of machines, esp. one with pulleys for raising weights, &c. : a pump worked by rotary sails : a trap or snare (B.).-v.t. to trap or snare: to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine :- pr.p. ginn'ing; pa.p. ginned'. [Contr. from Engine; but in the sense of snare, it is derived from Scand., Ice. ginna, to deceive.]
- Ginger, jin'jer, n. the root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being shaped like a horn. [Old form in M. E. gingiver=O. Fr. gingibre-L. zingiber-Gr. zingiberis-Sans.cringa-vera-cringa, horn, vera, shape.] [flavoured with ginger.
- Gingerbeer, jin'jer-ber, *n*. an effervescent drink Gingerbread, jin'jer-bred, *n*. sweet bread flavoured with ginger.
- Gingerly, jin'jer-li, adv. with soft steps: cautiously. [From a Scand. root, seen in Swed. gingla, to totter.]
- Gingham, ging'ham, n. a kind of cotton cloth. [Fr. guingan, acc. to Littré, a corr. of Guin-gamp, a town in Brittany, where such stuffs are made.]
- Gingle, jing'l. Same as Jingle.
- Gipsy, Gypsey, Gypsy, jip'si, n. one of a wander-ing race, originally from India, now scattered over Europe: a reproachful name for one with over Europe: a reproachful name for one with a dark complexion: a sly, tricking woman. [Lit. *Egyptian*, because supposed to come from Egypt, M. E. *Gyptian*.] **diraffe**, ji-raf' or zhi-raf', *n*. the camelopard, an African quadruped with remarkably long neck and legs. [Fr.—Sp. girafa—Ar. zaraf.] **dird**, gerd, *n*. to bind round: to make fast by birding: to surround : to make fast by
- binding: to surround: to chate the binding to make last by binding: to surround: to clothe: -pa.t, and pa.p. gird'ed or girt. [A.S. gyrdan; akin to Ger. girten; from a root gard, whence also E. Garden and Yard.]
- Girder, gerd'er, n. one who or that which girds: one of the principal pieces of timber in a floor binding the others together: (engineering) any simple or compound beam sustaining a weight, and supported at both ends.
- Girdle, gerd'l, n. that which girds or encircles, esp. a band for the waist : an inclosure : (jew.) a horizontal line surrounding a stone. -v.t. to bind, as with a girdle: to inclose: to make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree
- to kill it. [A.S. gyrdel-gyrdan, to gird.] Girl, gerl, n. a female child: a young woman. [Prob. from O. Ger. gör, a child, with suffix -l = -la.
- Girlhood, gerl'hood, n. the state of being a girl. Girlish, gerl'ish, adj. of or like a girl.-adv. Girlishly -n. Girl'ishness.
- Girt, gert, Girth, gerth, n. belly-band of a saddle : measure round the waist.
- Girt, gert, v.t. to gird. Gist, jist, n. the main point or pith of a matter. [The word in this sense comes from an old French proverb, 'I know where the hare *lies*' (O. Fr. gist, Fr. git), i.e. I know the main point Fr. gésir, to lie-L. jacere.]
- Give, giv, v.t. to bestow : to impart : to yield : to grant : to permit : to afford : to furnish : to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision : to shew, as a result : to apply, as one's self: to allow or admit. -v.i. to yield to pressure : to

begin to melt : to grow soft :- pr. p. giving ; pa.t. gave ; pa.p. given (giv'n).- Give chase, to pur-sue : Give forth, to emit, to publish : Give in, to yield : Give out, to report, to emit : Give over, to cease : Give place, to give way, to yield : Give up, to abandon. [A.S. gi/an; Ger. geben, Goth. giban, from a Teut. root gab, to give.]

- give.]
  Giver, giv'ér, n. one who gives or bestows.
  Gizzard, giz'ard, n. the muscular stomach of a fowl or bird. [M. E. giser, Fr. gésier-L. gigerium, used only in pl. gigeria, the cooked entrails of poultry.]
  Glabrous, glâ'brus, adj., smooth: having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. glaber, smooth; akin to glubo, to peel, Gr. glabio, to carve.]
  Glacial, glâ'shi-al, adj., icy: frozen: pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [Fr.-L. glacials-glacies, ice.]

- glacialis-glacies, ice.] Glacier, gla'shër or glas'i-er, n. a field or, more properly, a slowly moving river of *ice*, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty
- mountains. [Fr.-glace, ice-L. glacies, ice.] Giacis, glāšis or glāsēs', n. a gentle slope : (fort.) a smooth sloping bank. [Fr.-O. Fr. glacier, to
- Gladden, glad'n, v.t. to make glad : to cheer : to Gladie, glad, n. an open space in a wood. [Scand., as in Norw. glette, a clear spot among clouds, Ice. glita, to shine, glathr, bright; the original sense being, a 'bright opening.' See Glad.]
  Gladiate, glad'i-āt, adj., sword-shaped. [L. gladiate, glad'i-āt, adj., sword-shaped. [L. gladins, a sword.]
- Gladiator, glad'i-ā-tor, n. in ancient Rome, a professional combatant with men or beasts in the [L. (lit.) a swordsman-gladius, a arena. sword.]
- Gladiatorial, glad-i-a-tor'i-al, Gladiatory, glad'i-ā-tor-i, adj. relating to gladiators or prizefighting.
- Gladiole, glad'i-ol, Gladiolus, gla-dī'o-lus, 12. the
- chalanto, gladroi, diadatas, din. of gladious.] gladsome, glad'sum, adj., glad : joyous : gay.— adv. Glad'somely.—n. Glad'someness.
- adv. Glarsomely.—n. Glarsomeness. Glair, glär, n. the clear part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance.— v.t. to varnish with white of egg.—adjs. Glair'y, Glar'eous. [Fr. glaire.—Low L. clara ovt, white of egg.—L. claras, clear. See Clear.] Glaive, gläv, n. Same as Glave. Glamour, glan'er, n. the supposed influence of a charm on the eves making them see things
- charm on the eyes, making them see things as fairer than they are. [Scotch ; Ice. glam, dimness of sight.]
- **Glance**, glans, *n*. a sudden shoot of light : a darting of the eye : a momentary view. *-v.i.* to dart a ray of light or splendour: to snatch a momentary view : to fly off obliquely : to make a pass-ing allusion.—v.t. to dart suddenly or obliquely. -adv. Glancingly. [From a Teut, root found in Swed. glans, Dut. glans, Ger. glanz, lustre, and allied to obs. E. glint, E. glitter, glass.] Gland, gland, n. a fleshy organ of the body
- which secretes some substance from the blood : (bot.) a small cellular spot which secretes oil or aroma. [Fr. glande-L. glans, glandis, an acorn; from the likeness of shape to an acorn.] Glanderod, gland'erd, adj. affected with glanders.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Glanders, gland'erz, n. (in horses) a disease of the glands of the lower jaw and of the mucous membrane.
- Glandiferous, gland-if'er-us, adj., bearing acorns [L. glandifer-glans, glandis, and or nuts. fero, to bear.
- Glandiform, gland'i-form, adj. resembling a gland: nut-shaped. [L. glans, and forma, form.] Glandular, gland'u-lar, Glandulous, gland'u-lus, adj. containing, consisting of, or pertaining to glands.

Glandule, gland'ūl, n. a small gland.

- Glare, glar, n. a clear, dazzling light : overpowering lustre : a piercing look. -v.i. to shine with a clear, dazzling light : to be ostentatiously splendid: to look with piercing eyes. [Perh. from A.S. glær, a pellucid substance, amber; akin to Glass.]
- Glaring, glār'ing, adj. bright and dazzling: barefaced: notorious.-adv. Glar'ingly.-n. Glar'ingness.
- Glass, glas, n. the hard, brittle, transparent substance in windows: anything made of glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, &c.:-pl. spectacles: the quantity of liquid a glass holds. -adj. made of glass.—v.t. to case in glass.—adj. Glass'like. [A.S. glass; widely diffused in the Teut. languages, and from a Teut. base gal, to shine, seen also in Glow, Gleam, Glad, Glance, and Glare.]
- Glass-blower, glas'-blo'er, n. one who blows and fashions glass.
- Glasswort, glas'wurt, n. a plant so called from its yielding soda, used in making glass. [Glass, and A.S. wyrt, a plant.] Glassy, glas'i, adj. made of or like glass.—adv. Glassily.—n. Glassiness.
- Glaucoma, glawk-ō'ma, n. a disease of the eye, marked by the green colour of the pupil. [See Glaucous.]
- Glaucous, glaw kus, adj. sea-green : grayish blue : (bot.) covered with a fine green bloom. [L. glaucus, bluish-Gr. glaukos, blue or gray,
- orig. gleaming, akin to glaussö, to shine.] Glave, gläv, u. a sword. [Fr.-L. gladius (= cladius, akin to clades). See Claymore.]
- Glaze, glaz, v.t. to furnish or cover with glass : to cover with a thin surface of or resembling glass : to give a glassy surface to -n. the glassy coating put upon pottery: any shining exterior. [M. E. glasen-Glass.]
- Glazier, gla'zi-er, n. one whose trade is to set glass in window-frames, &c. [For glaz-er; like law-y-er for law-er.]
- Glazing, glāz'ing, n. the act or art of setting glass: the art of covering with a vitreous substance: (paint.) semi-transparent colours put thinly over others to modify the effect.
- Gleam, glēm, v.i. to glow or shine : to flash.—n. a small stream of light : a beam : brightness. [A.S. glam, gleam, brightness; akin to Glass, Glow.]

- Gleamy, glēm'i, adj. casting beams or rays of light. Glean, glēn, v.t. to gather in handfuls the corn left by the reapers: to collect what is thinly scattered. -v.i. to gather after a reaper. -n. that which is gleaned: the act of gleaning.-u., Glean'er, Glean'ing. [O. Fr. glener (Fr. glaner), through Low L. forms, from A.S. gelm, a handful.]
- Glebe, gleb, n. the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice: (mining) a piece of earth containing ore. [Fr.-L. gleba, a clod, soil. Cf. Globe.

- Glebous, glēb'us, Gleby, glēb'i, adj., cloddy, turfy. [L. glebosus-gleba.] Glede, glēd, n. (B. the common kite, a rapacious bird. [A.S. glida, ' the glider,' akin to glidan, to glide.
- Glee, gle, n. joy: mirth and gaiety: (mus.) a song or catch in parts. [A.S. gleo, mirth, song; Ice. gly.] Gleeful, glē'fool, adj. merry.

- Gleenan, gle<sup>\*</sup>man, *n.* a minstrel. [See Glee.] Gleet, glet, *n.* a glairy discharge from a mucous surface.—*adj.* Gleet'y. [From root of Glide.]
- Glen, glen, n. a narrow valley worn by a river: z depression between hills. [Celt., as in Gael,
- and Ir. gleann, W. glyn.] lib, glib, adj. moving easily: voluble.—adv. Glibly.-n. Glib/ness. [A contr. of Dut. glibberig, slippery.] Glib.
- Glide, glīd, v.i. to slide smoothly and easily : to How gently: to pass rapidly.—n. act of gliding. —adv. Glid'ingly. [A.S. glidan, to slip, to slide; Ger. gleiten, to move smoothly, closely akin to Glad.]
- Glimmer, glim'er, v.i. to burn or appear faintly. --n. a faint light: feeble rays of light: (min.) mica. [From a Teut, root, found in Dan. and Ger. glimmer, of which the base is seen in Gleam.]

Glimmering, glim'er-ing, n. Same as Glimmer, n.

- Glimpse, glimps, n. a short gleam: a weak light: transient lustre: a hurried view: fleeting enjoy-ment: the exhibition of a faint resemblance. w.i. to appear by glimpses. [M. E. glimsen, to glimpse-glim. See Glimmer.] Glisten, glish, Glister, glister, v.i. to glitter or sparkle with light: to shine. [From base glis,
- to shine, with excrescent -t; cf. Dut. glinsteren. See Glitter.
- Glitter, glit'er, v.i. to glisten, to sparkle with light: to be splendid: to be showy.—n. lustre: brilliancy. [Scand., as in Ice. *glitra*, to glisten, Ice. *glit*, glitter; closely akin to Glisten, Glister, &c.]
- Glittering, glit'ering, adj., shining: splendid: brilliant.-adv. Glitt'eringly.
- Gloaming, glouring, n. twilight, dusk. [A.S. glonung, Scot. gloamin, akin to Gloom.] Gloat, glot, v.i. to look eagerly, in a bad sense :
- to view with joy. [Scand., as in Ice. glotta, to grin.]
- Globate, glob'at, adj. like a globe : circular. [L. globo, globatus, to form into a ball-globus.]
- Globe, glob, n. a ball: a round body, a sphere: the earth : a sphere representing the earth (ter-restrial globe) or the heavens (celestial globe).
- [Fr.—L. globus; akin to globa, a clod.]
   Globose, glob-ös; Globous, glöb'us, adj. globular.
   —n. Globo'sity.
- Globular, glob'ū-lar, Globulous, glob'ū-lus, adj. like a globe: spherical.—adv. Glob'ularly.—n. Globular'ity.

- Globule, glob'ūl, n. a *little globe* or round particle. Glome, glom, n. (*bot.*) a globular head of flowers. [L. *glomus = globus*, and conn. with Clump, Lump.
- Glomerate, glom'er-at, v.t. to gather into a ball : to collect into a spherical mass.—*adj* growing in rounded or massive forms : conglomerate. [L. glomero, atus-glomus, glomeris, a clue of varn.]
- Glomeration, glom-er-ā'shun, n. act of gathering into a ball: a body formed into a ball.
- Gloom, gloom, n. partial darkness: cloudiness: heaviness of mind, sadness: hopelessness: sul-

lenness. -v.i, to be sullen or dejected; to be

- cloudy or obscure. [A.S. glom, gloom; Prov. Ger. glumm, gloomy, E. Glum.] Gloomy, gloom'i, adj. dim or obscure: dimly lighted; sad, melancholy.-adv. Gloom'ily.-n. Gloom'iness
- Glorify, glo'ri-fi, v.t. to make glorious: to honour: to exalt to glory or happiness : to ascribe honour to, to worship: -fa.p. glorified. -m. Glorifica-tion. (L. gloria, and facia, to make.) Glorious, glori-us, adj, noble, splendid : confer-ring renown. -adv. Glorinously. -m. Glorinous-
- ness. [L. gloriosus.] Glory, glo'ri, n. renown : honour : the occasion of
- praise: an object of pride: excellency: splendour: brightness: circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: (B.) the presence of God: the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven: heaven.  $\neg v.i$ . to boast : to be proud of anything : to exult:  $\neg pa.p.$  gloried. [Fr.—L. gloria (for cloria), akin to clorus, from root of L. clueo, Gr. klu-o, to be famed; E. Loud.]
- Gloss, glos, n., brightness or lustre, as from a polished surface : external show .- v.t. to give a superficial lustre to: to render plausible: to palliate. [Ice. *glossi*, brightness, *gloa*, to glow. See Glass.]
- Gloss, glos, n. a remark to explain a subject: a comment.-v.i. to comment or make explanatory remarks. [L. glossa, a word requiring explanation—Gr. glössa, the tongue.] Glossarial, glos-ā'ri-al, adj. relating to a glossary:
- containing explanation.
- Glossarist, glos'ar-ist, n. a writer of a glossary.
- Glossary, glos'ar-i, n. a vocabulary of words requir-
- ing special explanation. [From Gr. glossa.] Glossator, glos-a'tor, n. a writer of glosses or comments: a commentator.
- Glossography, glos-og'raf-i, n. the writing of glossaries or comments.—n. Glossog'rapher. adj. Glossograph'ical. [Gr. glossa, and grapho, to write.]
- Glossology, glos-ol'o-ji, n. the science of language: the knowledge of the definition of technical terms.—n. Giossol'ogist.—adj. Glossolog'ical.
- [Gr. glössa, and logos, a discourse.] Glossy, glos'i, adj. smooth and shining : highly polished, -adv. Gloss'ily.-n. Gloss'iness.
- Glottis, glot'is, n. the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe.—adj. Glott'al. [Gr.
- Glottology, glot-ol'o-ji, n. the science of language, comparative philology. [Gr. glotta, Attic for glossa, and logos, a discourse.]
- Glove, gluv, n. a cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger. -v.t. to cover with or as with a glove. [A.S. glof (= ge-lof); allied to Scot. log/, ice. [of, palm of the hand.] Glover, gluv'er, n. one who makes or sells gloves.
- Glow, glo, v.i. to shine with an intense heat: to feel great heat of body: to be flushed: to feel the heat of passion : to be ardent. -n. shining or white heat: unusual warmth: brightness of colour: vehemence of passion. [A.S. glowan, to glow, as a fire; Ger. glühen, Ice. gloa, to glow.]
- Glow-worm, glo'-wurm, n. the female of a certain
- insect, which glows or shines in the dark. **Gloze**, gloz, v.i. to give a false meaning to: to flatter: to wheedle.-v.t. to palliate by specious explanation. [M. E. glozen, to make glosses, to make glosses, a remark
- from M. E. glose, a gloss. See Gloss a remark.] Glucose, gloo-kos', n. the peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits. [Gr. glykys, sweet.]

- Glue, gloo, v. a sticky substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, &c. of animals. *v.t.* to join with glue: -pr.p. glūing; *pa.p.* glūed'. [Fr. *glu*—Low L. *glus, glutis—gluo*, to draw together.] [-n. Glu'eyness.
- Gluey, gloö'i, adj. containing glue: sticky: viscous. Glum, glum, adj. frowning: sullen: gloomy. [From root of Gloom.]
- Glume, gloom, n. the husk or floral covering of grain and grasses.-adj. Gluma'ceous. [L.
- gluma, husk—glubo, to peel off bark.] Glut, glut, v.t. to swallow greedily: to feast to satiety: to supply in excess :- pr.p. glutt'ing; pa.p. glutt'ed.-n. that which is gorged: more than enough : anything that obstructs the passage. [L. glutio-root glu, akin to Sans. gri, to devour, and L. gula, and gurgulio, the throat: from the sound of swallowing.]
- **cluten**, glooten, *n*. the viscid, sticky substance seen in the dough of wheaten bread. [L. gluten, the same as glus. See Glue.]
- Glutinate, gloo'tin-ät, v.t. to unite, as with glue. —n. Glutina'tion. [L. glutino, glutinatum gluten.
- Glutinative, gloo'tin-ā-tiv, adj. having the quality
- of gluing or cementing: tenacious. Glutinous, gloo'tin-us, adj., gluey: tenacious: (bot.) covered, as a leaf, with slimy moisture. -n. Glu'tinousness.
- Glutton, glut'n, n. one who eats to excess: a carnivorous quadruped in northern regions, once thought very voracious. [Fr. glouton-L. gluto, from L. root of Glut.] [glutton. Gluttonise, glut'n-īz, v.i. to eat to excess, like a
- Gluttonous, glut'n-us, Gluttonish, glut'n-ish, adj. iven to, or consisting in gluttony.-adv. Glutt'onously.
- Gluttony, glut'n-i, n. excess in eating.
- Glycerine, glis'er-in, n. a colourless, viscid liquid of a sweet taste. [Fr.—Gr. glykeros = glykys, sweet.]
- Glyph, glif, n. (arch.) an ornamental sunken channel or fluting, usually vertical. [Gr. glyphē -glypho, to hollow out, carve.]
- Glyphography, glif-og'raf-i, n. a process of taking a raised copy of a drawing by electrotype.—
- adj. Glyphographia. [Gr. glypha, to carve, engrave, and graphē, drawing—graphē, to write.] Glyptic, glip'tik, adj. pertaining to carving on stone, &c. : (min.) figured.—Glyp'tics, n.sing.
- the art of engraving, esp. on precious stones. Glyptodon, glip'tod-on, *n*, a fossil animal of S.
- America with fluted teeth. [Gr. glyptos, carved, and odous, odontos, tooth.] Glyptography, glip-tog'raf-i, n. a description of
- the art of *engraving* on precious stones.—*adj.* Glyptographic. [Gr. glyptos, carved, and grapho, to write.]
- Gnar, när, v.i. to snarl or growl. [From a Teut. root found in Ger. knurren, Dan. knurre, to growl; formed from the scund.]

Gnarl, närl, v.i. to snarl or growl. [Freq. of Gnar.]

- Gnarl, närl, n. a twisted knot in wood.—adj. Gnarled, knotty, twisted. [From a Teut. root, as in Ger. knorren, Dan. knort, a knot, gnarl, and prob. akin to gnarl in the sense of pressing close together.]
- Gnash, nash, v.t. to strike the teeth together in rage or pain.-v.i. to grind the teeth. [From the sound.] [irritating bite. [A.S. gnæt.] Gnat, nat, n. a small winged insect with an
- **Gnaw**, naw, v.t. to bite so as to make a noise with the teeth : to bite off by degrees : to bite in agony or rage : (fig.) to torment.-v.i. to use

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

the teeth in biting. [A.S. gnagan; cf. Dut. knagen, Ice. naga, Prov. E. nag, to tease, worry.]

- Gneiss, nīs, n. (geol.) a species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. [Ger. gneiss, a name used by the Saxon miners, of unknown origin.]
- Gneissoid, nisoid, adj. having some of the char-acters of gneiss. [Gneiss, and Gr. eidos, form.] Gnome, nom, n. a sententious saying.—adj. Gnomic. [Gr. gnome, an opinion—gnonai, gignöskö, to know.]
- Gnome, nom, n. a kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures : a dwarf or goblin. [Fr.-a word traced by Littre to Paracelsus, and perh. formed from Gr. gnome, intelligence, because it was supposed these spirits could reveal the treasures of the earth.] Gnomon, no'mon, n. the pin of a dial, whose
- shadow points to the hour : the index of the hour-circle of a globe : (geom.) a parallelogram minus one of the parallelograms about its diagonal. [Gr. gnomon, an interpreter-gnonai, to know.]
- Gnomonic, nō-mon'ik, Gnomonical, nō-mon'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the art of dialling.-adv. Gnomon'ically .- n. sing. Gnomon'ics, the art of dialling.
- Gnostic, nos'tik, n. one of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era who pretended that they alone had a true knowledge of religion .- adj. pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines. [Gr.
- gnostikos, good at knowing-gignosko, to know.] Gnosticism, nos'ti-sizm, n. the doctrines of the Gnostics.
- Gnu, nū, n. a kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot, gnu.]
- Go, go, v.i. to pass from one place to another : to be in motion: to proceed: to walk: to depart from: to lead in any direction: to extend: to tend: to be about to do: to pass in report: to pass, as in payment : to be accounted in value : to happen in a particular way: to turn out: to fare: -pr.p. go'ing; pa.t. went; pa.p. gone (gon).-Go about (B.), to set one's self about: to seek: to endeavour.-Go beyond (B.), to overreach .- Go to, int. (B.) come now ! [A.S. gan, gangan ; Ger. gehen, Dan. gaa.]
- Goad, god, n. a sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen : a stimulus .- v.t. to drive with a goad : to urge forward. [A.S. gad, a goad.]
- Goal, gol, n. a mark set up to bound a race : the winning-post; also the starting-post : the two upright posts between which the ball is kicked upright posts between which the ball is kicked in the game of football: an end or aim. [Fr., gaule, a pole; prob. of Teut. origin, as Fris. walu, a staff, Goth. walus; but acc. to Littré from L. vallus, a stake.] Goat, got, n. the well-known quadruped, allied to
- the sheep. [A.S. gat; Ger. geiss-obs. and prov. Ger. geissen = gehen, to go ; like Gr. aix, a goat-aïssō, to leap: akin to L. hædus.]
- Goatmoth, got'moth, n. one of the largest of
- British moths, which has a goatlike odour. Goat's'-beard, -bērd, Goat's'-rue, -roo, Goat's'-stones, -stonz, Goat's'-thorn, -thorn, n. names of plants.
- Goatsucker, got'suk-er, n. a kind of swallow erroneously thought to suck goats.
- Go-between, go'-be-twen', n. one who is agent between two parties.
- Gobbet, gob'et, n. a mouthful: a little lump. [Fr. gobet-Gael. gob, the mouth, from the sound.]

- Gobelin, gob'e-lin, n. a rich French tapestry. [From the Gobelins, Flemish dyers settled in
- Paris in the 16th century.] Goblet, gob'let, n. a large drinking cup without a handle. [Fr. gobelet, dim. of Low L. gubellus, which again is a dim. of L. cupa, a cask. See Cup.1
- Goblin, gob'lin, n. a frightful phantom : a fairy. [Fr. goblin—Low L. gobelinus—Gr. kobālos, a mischievous spirit. See Cobalt.]
- Goby, göbi, n. a genus of small sea-fishes, which build nests of seaweed. [L. gobius-Gr. köbios]
  Go-by, gö'-bī, n. a going by without notice: escape by artifice ; evasion.
- Go-cart, go'-kart, n. a cart or contrivance for teaching children to go or walk.
- God, god, n. the Supreme Being : the Creator and Preserver of the world : an object of worship, an idol: (B.) a ruler.—fem. Godd'ess. [A.S. god; Ger. gott, Goth. guth, Dut. god, and in all the other Teut. languages; all from a Teut. root gutha, God, and quite distinct from good; perh. conn. with Pers. khoda, lord, and Sans. gudha, secret.]
- Godfather, god'fä-ther, n. a man who, at a child's baptism, engages to be its father in relation to God or its religious training.—fem. God'mother. —ns. God'child, God'-daughter, God'son.
- Godhead, god'hed, n. state of being a god : deity : divine nature. [God, and Head, which see in list of Affixes.]
- Godless, god'les, adj. living without God : impious : atheistical.-adv. God'lessly.-n. God'lessness.
- Godlike, god'līk, *adj*. like God : divine. Godly, god'li, *adj*. like God in character : pious :
- according to God's law.—advs. God'ly, God'lily. —n. God'liness. [God, and ly = like.]
- Godmother. See Godfather.
- Godsend, god'send, n. an unexpected piece of good-fortune. [God and Send.]
- Godson, god'sun, n. See Godfather. Godsoned, god'spēd, n. for good speed or success. [Cf. A.S. gód-spédig, successful.]
- Godward, god'wawrd, adv., toward God. [God,
- and A.S. weard, L. versus, sig. direction.] Godwit, god'wit, n. a bird with a long bill and long slender legs, that frequents marshes. [Perh. from A.S. god, good, and wiht, creature.]
- Goor, gö'ér, n. one who or that which goes: a horse, considered in reference to his gait.
- Goggle, gog'l, v.i. to strain or roll the eyes .- adj. rolling: staring: prominent.—n. a stare, or affected rolling of the eye:—pl. spectacles with projecting eye-tubes: blinds for shying horses. [Prob. freq. of Celt. gog, to move slightly; gog, a nod.]
- Going, go'ing, n. the act of moving : departure : (B.) course of life, behaviour.-Going forth, n. (B.) an outlet.-Goings or goings out, n. (B.)
- Goitre, Goiter, congo or goings out, n. (b) utmost extremity: departures or journeyings. Goitre, Goiter, goi'ter, n. a tumour on the fore-part of the throat, being an enlargement of one of the glands. [Fr. goitre-L. guttur, the throat. Cf. Credin.] [goitre.
- Goltred, Goltered, gol'terd, adj. affected with Goltrous, gol'trus, adj. pertaining to golitre. Gold, gold, n. one of the precious metals much used for coin: money, riches: yellow, gold colour. [A.S.; also in most Aryan languages, as

Ice. gull, Ger. gold, Goth. gul-th, Russ. zla-to, Gr. chry-sos, Sans. hirana-all from a primary form ghar-ta, from a root ghar, to be yellow,

from which also green, yellow, are derived.] Gold-beater, göld'-bet'er, n. one whose trade is to

- beat gold into gold-leaf. —n. Gold-beat/ing. Gold-dust, gold'-dust, n. gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.
- particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.
   Golden, adj. made of gold : of the colour of gold : bright : most valuable : happy: highly favourable. [A.S. gylden-gold.]
   Goldfinch, gold finsh, n. a singing-bird or funch with gold-coloured wings.
- Goldfish, gold'fish, n. a small gold-coloured fish, native to China, kept in this country in glass globes and ponds.
- Gold-leaf, göld'-lef, n. gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding.
- Goldsmith, gold'smith, n. a smith or worker in gold and silver.
- Goldylocks, göld'i-loks, n. a plant with yellow flowers, like locks of hair : wood crowfoot.
- Golf, golf, n. a game played with a club and ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner. [From name of a Dut. game-Dut.
- the winner. [From name of a Dut. game-Dut. kalf, a club: cf. Ger. kalbe, Ice. kalf., See Club.] Golosh, go-losh', n. Same as Galoche. Gondola, gon'do-la, n. a long, narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice. [It., a dim. of gonda-Gr. kondy, a drinking-vessel, said to be a Pers. word.] Gondolier, gon-do-ler', n. one who rows a gondola. Gone, gon, pa.p. of Go.
- Gonfalon, gon'fa-lon, n. an ensign or standard with streamers. -n. Gon'falonier, one who bears the foregoing. [Fr. -It. gonfalone.] Gong, gong, n. a musical instrument of circular
- form, made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud sound. [Malay.]
- Gonorrhea, gonor-rëa, n. an inflammatory dis-charge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra. [Gr. gonorrhaine-gond, that which begets, and rhea, to flow.]
- Good, good, adj. having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed : promoting success, welfare, or happiness: virtuous: pious: kind: benevolent: proper: fit : competent : sufficient : valid : sound : serviceable: beneficial: real: serious, as in good earnest: not small, considerable, as in good deal: full, complete, as measure: unblemished, deal: full, complete, as measure. undernshen, honourable, as in good name:—comp. Bett'er; superl. Best.—As good as, the same as, no less than. [A.S. god; closely akin to Dut. goed, Ger. gut, Ice. gothr, Goth. gods.]
  Good, good, n. that which promotes happiness, success, &c::—opposed to Evil; prosperity; wafers i dynastrae temporal or minipal, incomplete temporal is more than a success.
- welfare : advantage, temporal or spiritual : moral qualities : virtue : (B.) possessions :-pl. household furniture : movable property : merchandise. Good, good, int. well ! right !

Good-breeding, good-bred'ing, n. polite manners

- formed by a good breeding or education. Good-bye, good-bī', n. or int. contracted from God be with you: farewell, a form of address at parting.
- Good-day, good-da', n., int. a common salutation,
- Good-day, good-day. m. nr. a common santtation, a contr. of *I wisk you a good day*. [panion.
  Good-fellow, good-fel'o, n. a jolly or boon com-Good-fellowship, good-fel'o-ship, n. merry or pleasant company: conviviality. [See Fellow.]
  Good-Friday, good-fri'da, n. a fast, in memory of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the Friday of During work. Passion-week.

#### Gorgon

- Good-humour, good-yoo'mur, n. a good or cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended
- on the humours of the body.—adj. Good-hu'moured.—adv. Good-hu'mouredly. Goodly, good'li, adj., good-like; good-looking: fine:excellent:—comp.GoodTher; superl.Good'. liest.-n. Good'liness.
- Goodman, good-man', n. (B.) the man or master of the house; the co-relative to it is Goodwife.
- Good-nature, good-na'tūr, n. natural goodness and mildness of disposition.—adj. Good-na'tured. adv. Good-na'turedly. flence.
- Goodness, good'nes, n. virtue : excellence : benevo-
- Good-night, good-nit', n., int. a common salu-tation, a contr. of I wish you a good night.
- Good-speed, good-sped', n. a contr. of I wish you good speed. [Cf. Speed and Godspeed.]
  Good-will, good-wil', n. benevolence : well-wishing :
- the custom of any business or trade.
- Goose, goos, m, a web-footed animal like a duck, but larger and stronger : a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose : a stupid silly person :-pl. Geese. [A.S. gos (from older form gans); akin to Ice. gas (also for gans), Ger. gans, L. anser (= hans-er), Gr. chēn, Sans. hamsa, Russ. gus';
- hans-er), Gr. chen, Sans. hamsa, Kuss. gus ; from base ghans, root gha, to gape (whence Gannet, Gander, and Yawn), with s added.]
  Gooseberry, gööz'beri, x. the berry or fruit of a shrub of the same name. [Goose- is for gross-or groise-, which appears in O. Fr. groisele, a gooseberry, Scot. grossart, and is from the O. Ger. kraus (Ger. kraus), crisp, curled, from the hairs with which the coarser varieties are covered 1. covered.
- Goose-grass, goos'-gras, n. a common creeping plant, a favourite food of the goose.
- Goose-quill, goos'-kwil, n. one of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose, used as pens.
- Goosery, goos'er-i, n. a place for keeping geese.
- Gopher, gö'fer, n. (B.) a kind of wood, prob. fir. [The Heb. word.]
- Gorcock, gor'kok, n. the moorcock or red grouse. [Gor is either derived from Gorse, furze; or it
- may be from its cry.] Gorcrow, gor'krō, n. the gore or carrion crow. [A.S. gor, filth, carrion, and Crow.]
- Gordian, gord'yan, adj. intricate : difficult. (The Gordian knot was a knot so tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, that no one could untie it.)
- Gore, gör, n. clotted blood: blood. [A.S. gor, blood, dung, dirt; akin to Sw. gorr, Ice. garn-ir, gorn, guts; L. hira, gut.]
- Gore, gor, n. a triangular piece let into a garment to widen it : a triangular piece of land. -v.t. to shape like or furnish with gores : to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear or horns. [A.S. gara, a pointed triangular piece of land-gar, a spear with triangular blade.]
- Gorge, gorj, n. the throat: a narrow pass among hills: (fort.) the entrance to an outwork. -v.t. to swallow greedily: to glut.-v.i. to feed. [Fr.-L. gurges, a whirlpool; from its gaping appearance or voracity, applied to the
- gullet; akin to Sans. gar-gar-a, whirlbool.] Gorgeous, gorjus, adj. showy: splendid.—adv. Gorgeously.—n. Gorgeousness. [O. Fr. gorgias, beautiful, gaudy-gorgias, a ruff, Fr. gorge, the throat. See Gorge.]
- Gorget, gorjet, n. a piece of armour for the throat: a military ornament round the neck. [O. Fr. gorgette-Fr. gorge. See Gorge.] Gorgon, gorgun, n. a fabled monster of so horrible
- an aspect that every one who looked on it was

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; mūon; then.

turned to stone: anything very ugly. [L. ]

- gorgon-Gr. gorgo-gorgos, grim.] Gorgon, gor'gun, Gorgonean, Gorgonian, gor-gö'ni-an, adj. like a gorgon: very ugly or terrific.
- Gorilla, gor-il'a, n. the largest of the monkey tribe, found on the west coast of tropical Africa. [The African word.]
- Gormand. Older form of Gourmand.
- Gormandise, gor'mand-īz, v.i. to eat like a gor-mand.—n. Gor'mandiser.
- mana.-w. Goi manuset.
  Gormandising, go'mandiz-ing, n. the act or habit of eating like a gormand or voraciously.
  Gorse, gors, n. a prickly shrub growing on waste places, the furze or whin. [A.S. gorst, furze.]
  Gory, göri, adj. covered with gore: bloody.
  Goshawk, gos'hawk, n. a short-winged hawk, orac used for human gravid or the four

- once used for hunting wild-geese and other fowl.
- [A.S. gos, goose, hafue, hawk.] Gosling, gozling, n. a young goose. [A.S. gos, goose, ling, little.]
- Gospel, gos'pel, n. the Christian revelation : the narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John: a system of derived from A.S. god, good, and spell, story, and so a translation of Gr. eu-anggelion, good news; but more prob. from god, God, and spell, a narrative, God-story; so also the Ice is guth-spjall, God-story, and not goth-spjall, good-story; and the O. Ger. was got (God) -spel, not guot (good) -spel.]
- Gossamer, gos'a-mer, n. very fine spider-threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine weather. [M. E. gossomer, perh. formed from god and summer-M. E. samare-Romance samarra, the skirt of a mantua, from the legend that it is the shreds of the Virgin Mary's shroud which she cast away when she was taken up to heaven ; Skeat thinks it is formed of goose and summer, of which summer may (as in Ger. mädchen-sommer) mean 'summer-film.']
- **Gossip**, gos'ip, n. a familiar acquaintance : one who runs about telling and hearing news; idle talk.—v.i. to run about telling idle tales: to talk much: to chat .- n. Goss'ipry .- adj. Goss'ipy. [Orig. a sponsor in baptism, or one related in the service of God; M. E. gossib (earlier form, godsib)-God, and sib, peace, relationship; cf. Ger. sippe, Ice. sif, affinity, Scot. sib, related.] Got, Gotten. See under Got.

- Goth, goth, n. one of an ancient Germanic nation : a rude or uncivilised person, a barbarian. [A.S. Geatas, L. Gothi, Gr. Gothoi, Goth. Guthans, the Goths.]
- Gothamite, goth'a-mīt, or Gothamist, goth'a-mist, n. a simpleton: a wiseacre. [Orig. 'man of Gotham,' a village of Nottinghamshire, which got a reputation for foolish blundering.]
- Gothic, goth'ik, adj. belonging to the Goths or their language : barbarous : romantic : denoting a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c. [Applied to architecture as a term of reproach at the time of the Renascence.] [bring back to barbarism.
- Gothicise, goth'i-sīz, v.t. to make Gothic: to Gothicism, goth'i-sizm, n. a Gothic idiom or style of building : rudeness of manners.
- Gouge, gooj or gowj, n. a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes.—v.t. to scoop out, as with a gouge: to force out, as the eye with the thumb. [Fr.-Low L. guvia, a kind of chisel.]
- Gourd, gord or goord, n. a large fleshy fruit:

- rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup : the gourd plant. [Fr. cougourde-L. cucurbita, a gourd.]
- Gourmand, goor mand, n. one who eats greedily : a glutton.-adj. voracious : gluttonous. JFr. gourmand, a glutton ; origin unknown.]
- Gout, gowt, n. a disease of the smaller joints, and esp. of the great toe. [Fr. goutte-L. gutta, a drop, because the disease was supposed to be caused by a humour settling on the joints in drops.]
- Gout, goo, n. taste: relish. [Fr.-L. gustus, taste: akin to Gr. geno, to make to taste.] Gouty, gowti, adj. relating to gout: diseased with or subject to gout.-adv. Gout'ily.-n. Gout'iness.
- Govern, guv'ern, v.t. to direct: to control: to rule with authority: (gram.) to determine the mood, tense, or case of. -v.i. to exercise authority : to administer the laws .- adj. Gov'ernable. [Fr. gouverner (It. governare)-L. guberno, to steer a ship, to rule, borrowed from Gr. kybernaō, akin to Gr. kybē, head.]
- Governance, guv'er-nans, n., government : control: direction.
- Governante, guv-ėr-nant' or guv'-, n. The same as Governess. [Fr.-gouvernant, pr.p. of gouverner.]
- Governess, guvér-nes, n. a lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies : a tutoress. [O. Fr. governesse-L. gubernatrix-guberno.]
- Government, guvernment, *n*. a ruling or man-aging: control: system of governing: the per-sons authorised to administer the laws: the territory over which sovereign power extends: (gram.) the power of one word in determining the form of another.-adj. of or pursued by
- government. [Fr. gouvernement-gouverner.] Governmental, guv-êm-ment'al, adj. pertaining to or sanctioned by government.
- Governor, guv'ern-ur, n. a ruler : one invested with supreme authority: a tutor: (machinery) a regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance: (B.) a pilot. -n. Gov'ernorship.
- Gowan, gow'an, n. the wild daisy. [Celt., as in Ir. and Gael. gugan, bud, daisy.]
- Gown, gown, n. a woman's upper garment : a long loose robe worn by professional men. [W. grun, akin to grunio, to stitch.]
- Gowned, gownd, adj. dressed in a gown.
- Gownman, gown'man, Gownsman, gownz'man, n. one whose professional habit is a gorun, as a divine or lawyer, and esp. a member of an English university.
- Grab, grab (vulgar) v.t. to seize or grasp suddenly: -pr.p. grabbing : pa.p. grabbed'. [From same root as Grapple, Grasp, Grip. Cf. Sw. grabba, to grasp, Ger. greifen, to seize.] Grabble, grab'l, v.i. to grope. [Freq. of Grab.] Grace, gräs, n. easy elegance in form or manner :
- what adorns and commends to favour : adornment, embellishment: favour: mercy, pardon: the undeserved kindness and mercy of God: divine influence: eternal life or salvation: a short prayer at meat : the title of a duke or an archbishop:-pl. (with good) favour, friendship: (myth.) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified.-v.t. to mark with favour: to adorn.-Days of Grace, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due acc. to its date. [Fr.-L. gratia, favour-gratus, agreeable; akin to Gr. charis, grace.] [Grace'fully.-n. Grace'fulness. Graceful, grās'fool, adj. elegant and easy .- adv.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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- Graceless, grās'les, adj. wanting grace or excel-lence: depraved: wicked. -- adv. Grace'lessly. -n. Grace'lessness.
- Gracious, grā'shus, adj. abounding in grace or kindness: benevolent: proceeding from divine favour : acceptable.-adv. Gra'ciously.-n. Gra'ciousness.
- Gradation, gra-dā'shun, n. a rising step by step: progress from one degree or state to another: state of being arranged in ranks: (*mus.*) a diatonic succession of chords: (*paint.*) the gradual blending of tints.—*adj.* Gradational [Fr.-L. gradatio, a rising by steps-gradus, a step.] [tions or stages. Gradationed, gra-dā'shund, adj. formed by grada-
- Grade, grād, n. a degree or step in rank or dig-nity: the degree of slope on a road. [Fr.-L.
- gradus, a step-gradior, to step, to go.] Gradient, gradient, adj. gradually rising: rising with a regular slope.—n. the degree of slope on a road or railway: the difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance: an incline. [L.
- gradiens, entis, pr.p. of gradior, to step.] Gradual, grad'ū-al, adj. advancing by grades or degrees: regular and slow.—adv. Grad'ually.
- dradual/ity.
   Gradual, grad/a-l, Grail, gral, n. in the Roman Church, the portion of the mass between the epistle and the gospel, formerly always sung from the steps of the altar : the book containing such anthems. [Low L. graduale (or gradale) -L. gradus, a step. Grail is from O. Fr. greel-graduale.]
- Graduate, grad'ū-āt, v.t. to divide into regular intervals : to mark with degrees : to proportion. -v.i. to pass by grades or degrees: to pass through a university course and receive a degree. -n. one admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society.-n. Gradua'tion. [Low L.
- graduatus—L. gradus, a step, a degree.] Graduator, grad'ū-ā-tor, n. a mathematical instrument for graduating or dividing lines into regular intervals.
- Gradus, gra'dus, n. a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody. [Contr. of gradus ad Parnas-sum, a step or stair to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.]

Graff, n. and v. (B.) old form of Graft. Graft, graft, n. a small branch used in grafting. -v.t. to make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch of another: to insert in something anything not belonging to it.-v.i. In something anything not be beinging to the transferrer. To insert cuttings into a tree.—n. Graft'er. [Orig. Graff—O. Fr. graffe (Fr. graffe)—L. graphium, a style or pencil (which the inserted slip resembled)—Gr. graphō, to write.]

'Irail. See Gradual.

- (irail, gral, n. (in medieval legend) the Holy Cup in which Christ celebrated the Lord's Supper. [Orig. the San Greal, 'Holy Dish' (not Sang Real, 'Holy Blood'), in which it is said Joseph of Arimathea collected our Lord's blood; from O. Fr. graal or greal, a flat dish—Low L. gradale, prob. a corr. of cratella, dim. of crater, a bowl. Cf. Crater.]
- Grain, grān, n. a single small hard seed: (collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man: a minute particle: a very small quantity : the smallest British weight : the arrangement of the particles or fibres of anything, as stone or wood : texture : the dye made from cochineal insects, which, in the prepared state, resembles grains of seed : hence to Dyo in

grain is to dye deeply, also, to dye in the wool. -v.t. to paint in imitation of wood. [Fr.-L. granum, seed, which is akin to E. Corn.]

- Grained, grand, adj. rough, as if covered with grains. [the grain of wood.
- Grainer, grän'er, n. one who paints in imitation of Grallatorial, gral-a-tör'i-al, Grallatory, gral'a-tor-i, adj. of or relating to the grallators or wading birds, as the crane, stork, &c. [L. grallator, one walking on stilts-gralle, stilts, contr. of gradulæ, dim. of gradus, a step-gradior, to step.]
- Gram, Gramme, gram, n. a French unit of weight, equal to 15.432 English grains. [Gr. gramma, a letter, a small weight.]
- Gramineal, gra-min'e-al, Gramineous, gra-min'eus, adj. like or pertaining to grass: grassy. [L. gramineus-gramen, -inis, grass. See Grass.] Graminifolious, gram-in-i-fo'li-us, adj. bearing
- Graminitionous, gram-in-ito it-us, adj. bearing leaves. [L. gramen, and folium, a leaf.]
   Graminivorous, gram-in-iv/o-rus, adj., feeding or subsisting on grass and herbs. [L. gramen, graminis, grass, and voro, to eat greedily.]
   Grammar, gram'ar, n. the science of the right use of language: a book which teaches grammar:
- any elementary work. [Fr. grammaire; iron Low L. gramma, a letter, with the termination -arius-Gr. gramma, a letter—grapho, to write.] Grammarian, gram-ma'ri-an, n. one versed in, or
- who teaches grammar. [Fr. grammarien.] Grammar-school, gram'ar-skööl, n. a school in which grammar is taught: a higher school, in which Latin and Greek are taught.
- Grammatic, gram-mat'ik, Grammatical, gram-mat'ik-al, adj. belonging to or according to the rules of grammar.-adv. Grammatically. [Fr.-L. grammaticus-Gr. grammatikos-
- grammaticise, grammatos, a letter.] Grammaticise, grammati'i-sīz, v.t. to nake gram-matical.—v.i. to act the grammarian.
- Grampus, gram'pus, n. a large voracious fish of the Dolphin family, common in Arctic seas and on British coasts. [A corr., through It., Port., or Sp., of the L. grandis piscis, great fish.]
- Granary, gran'ari, n. a storehouse for grain or thrashed corn. [L. granaria-granum.] Grand, grand. adj. of great size, extent, power, or dignity: splendid: illustrious: noble: sublime: chief: of the second degree of parentage or descent, as Grand'father, a father or mother's father, Grand'child, a son or daughter's child ; so Grand'mother, Grand'son, Grand'daugh'ter, &c.-Grand-ju'ry, a jury that de-cides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.-adv. Grand'ly.-n.
- Grand'ness. [Fr. grand-L. grandis, great.] Grandam, gran'dam, n. an old dame or woman: a grandmother. [Grand and Dam, a mother.] Grandee, gran-de', n. a Spanish nobleman of the
- first rank: a man of high rank or station. n.
- Grandeo'ship. [Sp.-L. grandis, great.] Grandeur, grand'ūr, n. vastness: splendour of appearance : loftiness of thought or deportment. [Fr. from grand, great. See Grand.]
- Grandiloquent, gran-dilo-kwent, adj. speaking grandiloquently. n. Grandiloquence. [L.
- grandis, and loguer, to speak.] Grand-master, grand'mas-têr, n. title of the head of the religious orders of knighthood (Hospital-lers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights): the head, for the time being, of the Freemasons.
- Grandsire, grand'sīr, n. a grandfather: any ancestor. [See Grand.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; möon; then.

- Grange, granj, n. a farmhouse with its stables and other buildings. [Fr. grange, barn-Low L. granea-L. granum, grain.]
- Granite, gran'it, n. an igneous crystalline rock, composed of grains of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of a whitish, grayish, or reddish colour. [It. granito, granite, grained-L. granum, grain.] [of, or like granite. Granitic, gran-it'ik, adj. pertaining to, consisting Granititorm, gran-it'i-form, Granitoid, grani-

toid, adj. of the form of or resembling granite.

Granivorous, gran-iv'or-us, adj., eating grain : feeding on seeds. [L. granum, and voro, to eat.]

- Grant, grant, v.t. to bestow or give over : to give possession of: to admit as true what is not yet proved : to concede. [M. E. graunten, graunt; O. Fr. graanter, craanter, creanter, to pro-mise, as if from a Low L. credento-L. credo, to believe.]
- Grant, grant, n. a bestowing : something bestowed, an allowance : a gift : a transfer or conveyance by deed or writing. Grantee, grant-ē', n. the person to whom a grant,
- gift, or conveyance is made.
- Grantor, grant'or, n. the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made
- Granular, gran'ū-lar, Granulary, gran'ū-lar-i, adj. consisting of or like grains.—adv. Gran'ularly.
- Granulate, gran'ū-lāt, v.t. to form or break into grains or small masses : to make rough on the surface .- v.i. to be formed into grains .- adj. granular : having the surface covered with small elevations. [Formed from Granule.]
- Granulation, gran-ū-lā'shun, n. act of forming into grains, esp. of metals by pouring them through a sieve into water while hot :-pl, the grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing.
- Granule, gran'ul, n. a litite grain. [L. granulum, dim. of granum. See Grain.] [ticles. Granulous, gran'ū-lus, adj. full of grains or par-
- Grape, grap, n. the fruit of the vine: a mangy tumour on the legs of horses: grapeshot. [O. Fr. grappe, a cluster of grapes, which came in E. to mean a single berry; from O. Ger. chrapfo, a hook. It properly meant a hook, then clustered fruit, hooked on, attached to, a stem (Brachet).]
- Grapery, grāp'er-i, n. a place where grapes are grown
- Grapeshot, grāp'shot, n., shot or small iron balls clustered or piled on circular plates round an iron pin, and which scatter on being fired.
- Graphic, grafik, Graphical, grafik-al, adj. per-taining to writing, describing, or delineating: picturesquely described.—adv. Graphically. [L. graphicus—Gr. graphikos—graphō, to write.]
- Graphite, graf'it, n. a mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago (though containing no lead) largely used in making pencils. [Gr. grapho.]
- Grapnel, grap'nel, n. a small anchor with several claws or arms : a grappling-iron. [Fr. grappin ; O. Fr. grappil; from root of Grapple.]
- Grapple, grap'l, v.t. to gripe or seize : to lay fast hold of. -v.i. to contend in close fight. [Dim. of Grab.]
- Grappling-iron, grap'ling-ī'urn, n. a large grapnel formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements.

Grapy, grap'i, adj. made of or like grapes. Grasp, grasp, v.t. to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms : to catch at. -v.z. to endeavour to seize : to catch (followed by at) .n. gripe of the hand : reach of the arms : power

of seizure. [M. E. graspen = grapsen. Sue Grope and Grapple.]

- Grass, gras, n. common herbage: an order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, rye, oats, &c.-w.t. to cover with grass. [A.S. gars, gras; Jec., Ger., Dut., and Goth. gras; prob. allied to green and grow.]
- Grasshopper, gras'hop-er, n. a hopping insect that feeds on grass, allied to the locust.
- Grass-plot, gras'-plot, n. a plot of grassy ground. Grassy, gras'i, adj. covered with or resembling grass: green. -n. Grass'iness.
- Grate, grät, n. a framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for hold-ing coals while burning. [Low L. grata, a grate, hurdle, lattice-from L. crates, a hurdle. See Crate.1
- Grate, grat, v.t. to rub hard or wear away with anything rough: to make a harsh sound : to irritate or offend. [Fr. gratter ; through Low L., from O. Ger. chrazon (Ger. kratzen), to scratch, akin to Sw. kratta.]

Grated, grāt'ed, adj. having a grate or grating.

- Grateful, grāt'fool, adj. causing pleasure : accept-able : delightful : thankful : having a due sense of benefits .- adv. Grate'fully .- n. Grate'fulness. [O. Fr. grat-L. gratus, pleasing, thankful, and Full. See Grace.]
- Grater, grāt'er, n. an instrument with a rough surface for grating or rubbing down a body.
- Gratification, grat-i-fi-kā'shun, n. a pleasing or indulging : that which gratifies : delight. [L. gratificatio.]
- Gratify, gratifi, v.t. to do what is agreeable to: to please: to soothe: to indulge:-pa.p. grat'ified.-n. Grat'ifier. [Fr.-L. gratificorgratus, and facio, to make.]
- Grating, grating, n. the bars of a grate : a partition or frame of bars.
- Grating, grāt'ing, adj. rubbing hard on the feelings : harsh : irritating .- adv. Grat'ingly.
- Gratis, gra'tis, adv. for nothing : without payment or recompense. [L. contr. of gratis, ablative pl. of gratia, favour-gratus.] Gratitude, grati-tūd, n. warm and friendly feel-
- ing towards a benefactor : thankfulness. [Fr.-Low L. gratitudo.
- Gratuitous, gra-tū<sup>1</sup>-tus, adj., done or given gratis or for nothing : voluntary : without reason, ground, or proof.-adv. Gratu'itously.
- [L. gratuitus-gratus.]
   Gratuity, gra-tū'i-ti, n. a present: an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Fr. -Low L. gratuilate.]. gratus.]
   Gratulate, gratū-lāt, v.t. to Congratulate.

Gratulation, grat-ū-lā'shun, n. Congratulation.

- Gratulatory, grat'ū-la-tor-i, adj. Congratulatory.
- Gravamen, grav-ä'men, n. grievance : substantial ground of complaint or accusation. [L.-gravis, heavy.]
- Grave, grāv, v.t. to carve or cut, on a hard sub-stance: to engrave.—v.i. to engrave:—pa.p. grāved' or grāv'en.—n. a pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead : any place of burial : (fig.) death : destruction. [A.S. gra-fan; cog. with Dut. graven (whence Fr. graver), Ger. graben, Goth. graban; Gr. graphō, to grave, scratch, L. scribere, to write, scrobs, a ditch.]
- Grave, grav, v.t. to smear with graves or greaves, a mixture of tallow, rosin, &c. boiled together. [See Greaves.
- Grave, grav, adj. (fig.) weighty : of importance :

serious: not gay: sober: solemn: (mus.) not acute: low.-adv. Gravely.-n. Grave/ness.

- [Fr. -L. gravis; Sans. gurv.] Gravel, grav'el, n. small stones often intermixed with sand: small collections of gravely matter in the kidneys or bladder.—v.t. to cover with gravel: to puzzle:—pr.p. gravelling; pa.p. gravelled.—adj. Gravelly. [O. Fr. gravelle— Fr. greve or grave, a sandy shore; prob. Celt., as in Bret. grouan, sand, W. gro, pebbles.]
- Graver, -grav'er, n. an engraver: a tool for

engraving on hard substances. Graves. Same as Greaves, tallow-drippings.

- Gravid, gravid, adj., heavy, esp. as being with child: pregnant. [L. gravidus-gravis, heavy.]
- Graving, graving, n. act of graving or cutting out on hard substances : that which is graved or cut out: carved-work: act of cleaning a ship's bottom .- n. Grav'ing-dock, a dock into
- **Gravitate**, grav<sup>1</sup>-tāt, v.*i*. to be acted on by gravity: to tend towards the earth. [From L. gravis, heavy.]
- Gravitation, grav-i-tā'shun, n. act of gravitating : the tendency of all bodies to attract each other. Gravity, gravi-ti, *n*. weightiness: the tendency
- of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight: state of being grave or sober: relative importance: (mus.) lowness of a note. [Fr. gravité-L. gravitas-gravis, heavy.]
- Gravy, grav', n. the juices from meat while cook-ing. [Prob. orig. an adj. formed from Greaves, the dregs of tallow.]
- **Gray**, grā, adj, of a white colour mixed with black: ash-coloured: (*fig.*) aged.—*n*. a gray colour: an animal of a grayish colour, as a block of the form the form f of the form f o horse, &c.-... Gray ness. [A.S. gracg; allied to Ger. grau, and L. ravas, tawny.] Graybeard, graberd, n. one with a gray beard, hence, an old man : a coarse earthenware vessel
- for holding liquors.

Grayish, gra'ish, adj. somewhat gray.

- Grayling, grā'ling, n. a silvery gray fish of the salmon family, but with a smaller mouth and
- teeth, and larger scales. Graystone, grā stön, n. a grayish or greenish vol-canic rock allied to basalt.
- Graywacke, grā'wak-e, n. a kind of sandstone, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together. [Ger. grauwacke-grau, gray, and Wacke.]
- Graze, graz, v.t. to eat or feed on grass : to feed with grass.-v.i. to eat grass : to supply grass. [From Grass.]
- Graze, grāz, v.t. to pass lightly along the surface. -n. Graz'er, an animal which grazes. [Ety. dub.; perh. only a special use of Graze above; perh. coined from rase (Fr. raser), the form of the word being modified by confusing it with
- graze (the above word). See Rase.] Grazier, gräźher, n. one who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market. [For graz-er-Grass.]
- Grease, gres, n. soft thick animal fat: oily matter of any kind : an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, &c. -v.t. (sometimes pron. grēz) to smear with grease. [Fr. graisse, from gras, fat-L. crassus, gross, thick.] Greasy, grēži or grēši, adj. of or like grease or oil: smeared with grease: smooth: fat.-adv.
- Greas'ily.-n. Greas'iness.
- ireat, grāt, adj. large: long-continued: superior: distinguished: highly gifted: noble: mighty: sublime : of high rank : chief : proud : weighty :

indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as Great'-grand'father, Great'grand'son.-adv. Great'ly.-n. Great'ness. [A.S.; Dut. groot, Ger. gross; perh. alled thess. Grand, Gross, Grow.] Greatcoat, gratköt, m. an overcoat. Greathearted, gräthört, an overcoat. or noble heart: high-spirited; noble.

- Greaves, grēvz, n.pl. the sediment of melted tallow, pressed into cakes for dogs' food. [Sw.
- grear, leavings of tailow, Ger. griebe.] Greaves, grēvz, n.pl. ancient armour for the legs, of leather, &c. [O. Fr. grèves, from grève, the shin-bone.]
- Grebe, greb, n. an aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. grèbe; from the Celtic, as in Bret. krib, a comb, W. crib, crest, one species having a crest.] Grecian, gré'shan, adj. pertaining to Greece.-n.
- a native of Greece : one well versed in the Greek language and literature: (B.) a Jew who spoke Greek. [A.S. and Fr. Grec-L. Gracus-Gr. Graikos.]
- Grecise, gre'sīz, v.t. to make Grecian : to translate into Greek .- v.i. to speak Greek. [guage.
- Grecism, gre'sizm, n. an idiom of the Greek lan-Greed, gred, n. an eager desire or longing : covetousness. [See Greedy.]
- Greedy, gred'i, adj. having a voracious appetite : covetous; eagerly desirous.—*adv.* Greed'ily.— *n.* Greed'iness. [A.S. grædig, Dut. gretig, Goth. gredags, hungry; Sans. gridhnu (from v.
- gridh, to be greedy.)] Greek, grëk, adj. Grecian.—n. a Grecian: the language of Greece: (B.) a Greek by race, or
- more frequently a Gentile as opposed to a Jew. Greek-fire, grek'-fir, n. a combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.
- Green, gren, adj. of the colour of growing-plants : growing: vigorous: new: unripe: inexperienced: young.—*n*. the colour of growing-plants : a small green or grassy plat :—pl. fresh leaves ; wreaths ; the leaves of green vegetables for food, &c.—*n*.
- Green/ness. [A.S. grene: Ger. grün, Dut. groen, green, Ice. grünn, allied to Grow.] Greenback, grën/bak, n. popular name for the paper money first issued by the United States in paper money first issued by the United States in 1862.
- Green-cloth, grēn'-kloth, n. formerly, a court for regulating the affairs of the royal household, and which had power to punish offenders within the palace, and 200 yds, beyond the gates, so called from the green cloth on the table round

which it sat. [tables, as grasses, turnips, &c. Greenery, grēn'er-i, *n*. green plants : verdure.

- Greengage, grēn'gāj, n. a green and very sweet variety of the plum. [Latter part of the word obscure.]
- Greengrocer, grēn'grō-sėr, n. a grocer or dealer who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.
- Greenhorn, gren'horn, n. a raw, inexperienced youth.
- Greenhouse, gren'hows, n. a house to shelter tender plants from the cold weather.
- Greenish, gren'ish, adj. somewhat green.-n. Green'ishness
- Greenroom, gren'room, n. the retiring-room of actors in a theatre, which originally had the walls
- coloured green. Greensand, grein's and, n. a sandstone in which green specks of iron occur.

Green-sickness. grēn'-sik'nes, n. chlorosis, a dis-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

ease of young females characterised by general languor and a pale or *green*ish colour of skin.

- Greenstone, gren'ston, n. a variety of trap-rock of a green colour.
- Greet, gret, v.t. to salute or address with kind wishes: to send kind wishes to: to congratulate. -v.i. to meet and salute :-pr.p. greeting ; pa.p. greet'ed. [A.S. gretan, to go to meet; Dut. greeted. [A.S. gretan, to solute.] Greeting, greting, n. expression of kindness or joy : salutation.
- Gregarious, gre-gā'ri-us, adj. associating or living in flocks or herds .- adv. Grega'riously .- n. Grega'riousness. [L. gregarius-grex, gregis, a flock.
- Gregorian, gre-go'ri-an, adj. belonging to or established by Pope Gregory; as the Gregorian chant or tones, introduced by Gregory I. (6th cent.), and the calendar, reformed by Gregory XIII. (16th cent.)
- Grenade, gre-nad', n. a small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand, so called from its resembling a pomegranate. [Fr.—Sp. granada—L. grana-
- tum, a pomegranate—granum, a grain.] Grenadier, gren-a-dēr', n. (orig.) a soldier who threw grenades: formerly, a member of the first company of every battalion of foot.

Grew, groo, past tense of Grow. Grey, gra. Same as Gray.

- Grey, grā. Same as Gray. Greyhound, grā'hownd, n. a swift hunting hound, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. [Ice. greyhandr --Ice. grey, a dog, and hundr (E. hound), a hound.]
- Griddle, grid'l, n. a flat iron plate for baking cakes. [W. greidell-greidio, to scorch or singe; Gael. greidil, Scot. girdle.]
  Gridiron, grid'i-uru, n. a frame of iron bars for the flat. The score of the sco
- gredire, a griddle; but the termin. -ire became identified with M. E. *ire*, iron.] Grief, grëf, *n.*, *heaviness* of heart : sorrow : regret :
- mourning: cause of sorrow: affliction: (B.) bodily as well as mental pain. [Fr. griefgrever, to burden—L. gravo, to grieve-gravis, heavy.] [hardship: injury: grief. Grievance, grēv'ans, n. cause of grief: burden:

- Grieve, griev, w.t. to cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex: (B.) also, to inflict bodily pain.—w.i. to feel grief: to mourn. Grievous, grievus, adj, causing or full of grief; burdensome: painful: heinous: atrocious: hut-
- ful.-n. Griev'ousness. [(B.) severely.

- Grievously, grēv'us-li, adv. In a grievous manner : Griffin, grif'in, Griffon grif'un, n. an imaginary animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the crooked beak and wings of an eagle. [Fr. griffon -L. and Gr. gryps-Gr. grypos, hock-nosed.] Grig, grig, n. a small lively eel, the sand-eel. [Prov. E. grig, a cricket: from its wriggling
- motion.]
- Grill, gril, v.t. to broil on a gridiron : to torment. [Fr. griller-gril, a gridiron-L. craticula, dim.
- of crates, a grate.] Grilse, grils, n. a young salmon on its first return
- from salt water. [Sw. graalax, a gray salmon.] Grim, grim, adj. of forbidding aspect : ferocious : ghastly : sullen.—adv. Grim'ly.—n. Grim'ness. [A.S. grim; Ger. grimmig-grimm, fury, Dut.
- grimmig, Ice. grimmr.] Grimace, gri-mās', n. a distortion of the face, in jest, &c. : a smirk. [Fr., of uncertain orig., perh.

from root of Ice. and A.S. grima, a mask or phantom.] ftorted.

- Grimaced, gri-māsd', adj. with a grimace: dis-Grimalkin, gri-māl'kin, n. an old cat. [Gray, and malkin, a dirty drab, a hare, a dim. of Moll or Mary.
- Grime, grim, n. ingrained dirt. n.t. to soil deeply. [From a Teut. root found in Dan. grim, soot, Fris. grime, a dark spot on the face.] Grimy, grim', adj. full of grime: foul.
- Grin, grin, v.i. to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips .- v.t. to express by grinning :pr.p. grinning; pa.p. grinned, --n. act of grinn-ing. [A.S. grennian; lce. grenja, Ger. greinen, Dut. grijnen, to grumble, Sc. girn; allied to E. groan, Fr. grogner.] Grind, grind, v.t. to reduce to powder by friction :
- to wear down or sharpen by rubbing: to rub together: to oppress or harass. -v.i. to be moved or rubbed together :- *pr.p.* grīnd'ing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ground. [A.S. grindan.]
- Grinder, grīnd'er, n. he or that which grinds : a double or jaw tooth that grinds food.
- Grindstone, grind'ston, n. a circular revolving
- stone for grinding or sharpening tools. Grip, grip, Gripe, grip, *u., grasp* or firm hold with the hand, &c.: oppression: pinching distress:pl. Gripes, severe pains in the bowels. [See Gripe, v.]
- Gripe, grīp, v.t. to grasp with the hand : to seize and hold fast: to squeeze: to give pain to the bowels.-Grip'ing, part. adj. avaricious: of a pain that catches or seizes acutely. [A.S. gripan; Ice. gripa, Ger. greifen, Dut. grippen: allied to Grab.1
- Grisette, gri-zet, n. a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. [Fr. grisette, a gray gown, which used to be worn by that class-gris, gray.]
- Grisled, griz'ld. Same as Grizzled. Grisly, griz'li, adj. frightful: hideous. [A.S. gryslic, agrisan, to dread; Ger. grüsslich, griesein, to shudder.]
- Grist, grist, n. corn for grinding at one time: supply : profit. [A.S. grist, gerst, a grinding ; from root of Grind.
- Gristle, gris'l, n. a soft, elastic substance in animal bodies, also called cartilage. [A.S. gristel; a dim. of grist and grind, because crunch it in eating.] [n. G. one must [n. Grist'liness.
- Gristly, gris'li, adj. consisting of or like gristle .-Grit, grit, n. the coarse part of meal; gravel: a kind of hard sandstone:-pl. oats coarsely ground, groats. Gas. gravel, akin to groat, grout, groats, Ger. gries, gravel, akin to groat, grout.
- Gritty, grit'i, adj. consisting of or having grits or hard particles.—n. Gritt'iness.
- Grizzle, griz'l, n. a gray colour. [Fr. gris, gray-

O. Ger. griz, gray, Ger. greis.] Grizzled, griz'ld, adj., gray, or mixed with gray. Grizzly, griz'li, adj. of a gray colour.

Groan, gron, v.i. to utter a moaning sound in distress:  $(f_{\mathcal{G}})$  to be afflicted. -n. a deep moaning sound as of distress : a sound of disapprobation. [A.S. granian.] [any low rumbling sound.

Groaning, grön'ing, n. a deep moan as of pain: Groat, grawt or gröt, n. an old English coin = 4d. [O. Low Ger. grote, a coin of Bremen ; like Dut. groot = great, so called because greater than the copper coins formerly in use (Skeat); Ger. groschen-Low L. grossus, thick.]

Groats, grawts or grots, *n.pl.* the grain of oats deprived of the husks. [A.S. grut, coarse meal.] Grooer, grossier, *n.* a dealer in tea, sugar, &c. [Fr. grossier, from root of Gross; the word, for-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

merly grosser, orig. meant one who sold wholesale.] [articles sold by grocers. Grocery, gros'ér-i, n. (generally used in pl.)

- in pl.) [Derived from 'Old Grog,' a nickname given by the sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it, because he used, in bad weather, to wear a grogram cloak.]
- Grogram, grog'ram, n. a kind of cloth made of silk and mohair, of a coarse grain or texture. [O. Fr. gros-grain, of a coarse grain or texture. See Gross and Grain.]
- Groin, groin, n. the part of the body just where the legs begin to *divide*: (arch.) the angular curve formed by the crossing of two arches. [Ice. grein, division, branch-greina, to divide; Sw. gren, branch, space between the legs; Scot. graine, grane, the branch of a tree or river.]
- Groined, groind, adj. having groins or angular curves made by the intersection of two arches.
- Groom, groom, *n*. one who has the charge of horses: a title of several officers of the royal household: a bridegroom. -v.t. to tend, as a
- Groove, groov, n. a furrow, or long hollow, such Groov, groov, z. a furlow, of four horses, such as is cut with a tool—v.t. to grave or cut a groove or furrow in. [A.S. grof, graf—grafan, to dig; Ger. grube—graben, to dig; Dut. groeve, a furrow, pit; from root of Grave.]
  Grope, grop, v.i. (orig.) to gripe or feel with the hands: to search or attempt to find something,
- as if blind or in the dark.-v.t. to search by feeling, as in the dark. [A.S. grapian, to seize, handle; allied to Grab, Gripe.]

Gropingly, grop'ing-li, adv. in a groping manner. Grosbeak. Same as Grossbeak.

- Gross, gros, adj. coarse : rough : dense : palpable : whole: coarse in mind: stupid: sensual: ob-scene.—n. the main bulk: the whole taken to-
- Grot, grot, Grotto, groto, n. a cave: a place of shade, for pleasure, made like a cave:-pl.
   Grots, Grottos. [Fr. grotte-L. crypta; thus a doublet of Crypt; grotto is the It. form.]
   Grotesque, grö-tesk', adj. extravagant ornament, containing animals plants & contractive accimination.
- taining animals, plants, &c. not really existing. -adv. Grotesque'ly.-n. Grotesque'ness. [Fr. grotesque-It. grottesca-grotto; because old grottos were commonly adorned with quaint and extravagant paintings.]

Grotto. See Grot.

- Ground, grownd, pa.t. and pa.p. of Grind. Ground, grownd, n. the surface of the earth : a portion of the earth's surface : land : field : the floor, &c. : position : field or place of action : (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised : (at. of Jg.) that on which some some generation of the surface on which the figures are represented. [A.S. grand; cog. with Ger. Dan. and Sw. grand, Ice. grannr, Goth. grundus; prob. conn. with grind, and orig. meaning 'earth ground small.']
- Ground, grownd, v.t. to fix on a foundation or principle : to instruct in first principles.-v.i. to strike the bottom, and remain fixed.
- Groundage, grownd'āj, n. the tax paid by a ship for the ground or space occupied while in port.

- Ground-ivy, grownd'-ī'vi, n. a plant which creeps along the ground, like ivy.
- Groundless, grownd'les, adj. without ground, foundation, or reason.—adv. Ground'lessly.— n. Ground'lessness.
- Groundling, grownd'ling, n. a small fish which keeps near the bottom of the water : a spectator in the pit of a theatre. [Both formed from Ground and double dim. -ling.]
- Ground-nut, grownd'-nut, n. a term applied to the fruit of some plants and the root of others found in the ground.
- Ground-plan, grownd'-plan, n., plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground story of a building
- Building, Bornard, Standard, Stan
- Grounds, grownds, n. pl. dregs of drink : sediment at the bottom of liquors. [Gael. and Ir. grunndas; conn. with Ground.]
- Groundsel, grownd'sel, n. an annual plant, about a foot high, with small yellow flowers. [A.S. grundswelige-grund, ground, and swelgan, to swallow; therefore lit. ground-swellower.] Ground-swell, ground'swel, n. a broad, dcep swell or undulation of the ocean, proceeding
- from a distant storm.
- Groundwork, grownd'wurk, n. the work which forms the ground or foundation of anything: the basis: the essential part: the first principle.
- Group, groop, n. a number of persons or things together: (art) an assemblage of persons, animals, or things, forming a whole.—v.t. to form into a group or groups. [Fr. groupe—It. groppo, a bunch, knot; from a root found in Ger. kropf, a protuberance.]
- Grouping, groop'ing, n. (art) the act of disposing and arranging figures or objects in groups.
- Grouse, grows, n. the heathcock or moorfowl, a bird with a short curved bill, short legs, and feathered feet, which frequents moors and hills. [Prob. formed from the older grice (on the ana-logy of mouse, mice)-O. Fr. griesche, of unknown origin.]
- Grout, growt, n. coarse meal: the sediment of liquor: lees: a thin coarse mortar: a fine plaster for finishing ceilings. [A.S. grut, coarse meal; cog. with Dut. grut, Ice. grautr, porridge, Ger. grütze, groats.]
- Grove, grov, n. a wood of small size, generally of a pleasant or ornamental character : an avenue of trees. [A.S. graf, a grove, a lane cut among trees—grafan, to dig. See Grave, Groove.] Grovel, grov'el, v.i. to crawl on the earth : to be
- mean: -pr.p. grov'elling; pa.p. grov'elled.-n. Grov'eller. [Perh. from Ice. gruffa, to grovel, from gruffa, as in grufa nidr, to stoop down. See Grab, Grope.]
- Grow, gro, v.i. to become enlarged by a natural process: to advance towards maturity: to increase in size: to develop: to become greater in any way: to extend: to improve: to pass from one state to another : to become .- v.t. to cause to grow : to cultivate :—pa.t. grew (groo); pa.p. grown.—n. Grow'er. [A.S. growan; Ice. groa: conn. with green.]
- Growl, growl, v.i. to utter a deep, murmuring sound, like a dog: to grumble surlily.-v.t. to express by growling .- n. Growl'er. [Dut. and Ger. grollen, to be angry, to roar ; allied to Gr.

fāte, fār; mē, hėr; mīne; möte; mūte; möön; then.

gryllizo, to grunt, gryllos, a pig : from the sound. See Grudge and Grunt.]

- Growl, growl, n. a murmuring, snarling sound, as of an angry dog.
- Growth, groth, n. a growing: gradual increase: progress: development: that which has grown: product.
- Grub, grub, v.i. to dig in the dirt : to be occupied meanly.  $-\infty.t$ . to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by up):-prp. grubb'ing; pa.s. grubbed'. [Ety. dub.; but prob. allied to Grab, Gripe.]
- Grub, grub, n. the larva of the beetle, moth, &c. [Same word as above.]
- Grubber, grub'er, n. he or that which grubs: an instrument for digging up the roots of trees, &c. Grub-street, grub'stret, n. a street in London
- inhabited by shabby literary men.-adj. applied to any mean literary production. Grudge, gruj, v.t. to murmur at : to look upon
- with envy: to give or take unwillingly .- v.i. to shew discontent.-n. secret enmity or envy : an -O. Fr. groucher, groucer, grugger, from an imitative root gru, which is found in Gr. gry, the grunt of a pig, also in growl, grunt.]
- Grudgingly. gruj'ing-li, adv. unwillingly. Gruel, groo'el, n. a thin food, made by boiling groats or oatmeal in water. [O. Fr. gruel (Fr. gruau), groats-Low L. grutellum, dim. of grutum, meal-O. Ger. grut, groats, A. S. grut.] Gruesome, groo'sum, adj. horrible: fearful.
- [Scan.; cog. with Ger. grausam.]
- Gruff, gruf, adj. rough, stern, or abrupt in manner : churlish. — adv. Gruff Iy. — n. Gruff ness. [Dut. grof; cog. with Sw. grof, Dan. grov, Ger. grob, coarse ; prob. imitative.]
- Grumble, grum'bl, v.i. to murmur with discon-tent: to growl: to rumble.—n. Grum'bler.— adv. Grum'blingly. [Fr. grommeler; from O. Ger. grummeln.]
- Grume, groom, n. a thick consistence of fluid: a clot as of blood. [O. Fr. grume, a knot, a bunch (Fr. grumeau, a clot of blood)-L. grumus, a little heap.]
- Grumous, groom'us, adj. thick : clotted.
- Grumpy, grum'pi, *adj.* surly : dissatisfied : melan-cholic. [From same root as Grumble.]
- Grunt, grunt, v.i. to make a sound like a pig.n. a short, guttural sound, as of a hog.-n. Grunt'er. [Like words are found in most European languages; all from the sound. See Growl and Grudge.]
- Guaiacum, gwā'ya-kum, n. a genus of trees in the W. Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine. [Sp. guayaco, from a Haytian word.]
- Guano, goo-ä'nö or gwä'nö, n. the long-accumu-lated dung of certain seafowl, found on certain coasts and islands, esp. about S. America, much used for manure. [Sp. guano or huano, from Peruvian *kuanu*, dung.] Guarantee, gar-an-té', Guaranty, gar'an-ti, n.
- a warrant or surety: a contract to see performed what another has undertaken : the person who makes such a contract.-v.t. to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements: to make sure: -pr.p. guarantee'ing; pa.p. guaranteed'. [O. Fr. garantie, guarantie, pa.p. of garantir, to warrant-garant, warrant. See Warrant.]
- Guard, gard, v.t. to ward, watch, or take care of : to protect from danger. -v.i. to watch: to be wary.-n. that which guards from danger: a man or body of men stationed to protect: one

who has charge of a coach or railway-train: state of caution: posture of defence: part of the hilt of a sword: a watch-chain: -pl, troops attached to the person of a sovereign. [O. Fr.

- attached to the person of a sovereign. [O. Fr. garder, guarder-O. Ger. warten; cog. with E. ward.] [turned towards the beholder. Guardad, gär'dant, adj. (her.) having the face Guardad, gär'dad, adj. wary: cautious: uttered with caution.—adv. Guard'edly.—n. Guard'. edness.
- Guardian, gärd'yan, n. one who guards or takes care of: (law) one who has the care of an orphan minor.-adj. protecting.-n. Guard'ianship. [modation of guards.

Guardroom, gärd'room, n. a room for the accon-Guardship, gärd'ship, n. a ship of war that guards or superintends marine affairs in a harbour.

- Guardsman, gärds'man, n. a soldier of the guards. Guava, gwä'va, n. a genus of trees and shrubs, of tropical America, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly. [Sp. guayaba; of W. Indian origin.]
- Gudgeon, guj'un, n. a small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, easily caught—hence, any one easily cheated. [Fr. goujon—L. gobio—Gr. kobios. See Goby.]
- Guelder-rose, gel'der-roz, 12. a tree with large white ball-shaped flowers. [So called from Gueldres in Holland-also called snowball-tree.]
- Guerdon, ger'dun, n. a reward or recompense. [O. Fr. guerdon, guerredon (It. guidardone)-Low L. widerdonum, corr. from O. Ger. widarlon, A.S. widherlean-widher (same as within E. withstand), against, lean (same as E. loan), reward; or more prob. the latter part of the word is from L. donum, a gift.]
- **Guerilla**, Guerilla, gerrila, n. a mode of har-assing an army by small bands adopted by the Spaniards against the French in the Peninsular War: a member of such a band.—*adj*. conducted by or conducting petty warfare. [Sp. guerrilla, dim. of guerra (Fr. guerre)—O. Ger. werra, war. See War.]
- Guess, ges, v.t. to form an opinion on uncertain How Construction and opinion on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture rightly. [M. E. gessen; cog. with Dut. gissen; Dan gisses, Ice. giska, for git-ska-geta, to get, think, A.S. gitan, whence E. Get. See also Forget.]
- Guess, ges, n. judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds.

Guesswork, ges' wurk, n., work done by guess. Guest, gest, n. a visitor received and entertained. [A.S. gest, gæst; allied to Dut. and Ger. gast,

L. hostis, stranger, enemy. Cf. Host, an army.] Guest-chamber, gest'-chām'ber, n. (B.) a chamber or room for the accommodation of guests.

- Guffaw, guf-faw', n. a loud laugh. [From the sound.]
- Guidance,  $g\bar{i}d'ans$ , *n*. direction : government. Guide,  $g\bar{i}d$ , *v.t.* to lead or direct : to regulate : to influence.—n. he who or that which guides : one who directs another in his course of life: a soldier or other person employed to obtain information for an army. [Fr. guider; prob. from a Teut. root, as in A.S. witan, to know, observe, usis, wise, Ger. weisen, to shew, and so conn. with wit and wise.] [tourists.
- Guidebook, gid'book, n. a book of information for Guidepost, gid'post, n. a post erected at a road-
- side, to guide the traveller. Guild, gild, n. (orig.) an association in a town where payment was made for mutual support

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- and protection: an association of men for mutual aid : a corporation.—Guild'hall, *n*. the hall of a *guild* or corporation, esp. in London. [A.S. *gild*, money, *gildan*, to pay : it is the same word as Gold and Gild.]
- Guile, gil, n. wile, jugglery: cunning: deceit. [O. Fr. guille, deceit; from a Teut. root, as in -A.S. wil, Ice. vel, a trick. See Wile.] Guileful, gil'fool, adj. crafty: deceitful.—adv. Guilefully.—n. Guilefulness. Guileless, gil'les, adj. without deceit: artless.—

adv. Guile?lessly.-n. Guile?lessness. Guilemot, gil'e-mot, n. a genus of marine birds having a pointed bill and very short tail. [Fr.]

- Guillotine, gil'o-ten, n. an instrument for beheading-consisting of an upright frame down which a sharp heavy axe descends on the neck of the is said that the second of the next of the next of the victim—adopted during the French Revolution, and named after *Guillotin*, a physician, who first proposed its adoption.—v.t. to behead with the guillotine.
- Guilt, gilt, n. punishable conduct : the state of having broken a law : crime. [Orig. a payment or fine for an offence ; A.S. gylt, guilt-gildan, to pay, to atone.]

Guiltless, giltles, adj. free from crime : innocent. -adv. Guilt'lessly.-n. Guilt'lessness.

- Guilty, gilt'i, adj. justly chargeable with a crime : wicked.—Guilty of (sometimes in B.), deserving.
- -adv. Guilt'ily.-n. Guilt'iness. [A.S. gyltig.] Guinea, gin'i, n. an English gold coin, no longer used = 215., so called because first made of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa. Guinea-fowl, gin'i-fowl, Guinea-hen, gin'i-hen, n.
- a fowl like the turkey, of a dark-gray colour, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.
- Guinea-pig, gin'i-pig, n. a small S. American animal, belonging to the Rodentia, and somewhat resembling a small pig. [Prob. a mistake for Guiana-pig.]
- Cuise, giz, n., manner, bchaviour : external appearance : dress. [Fr. guise, from O. Ger, wise (Ger, weise), a way, guise, which is cog, with A.S. wis, wise, wise, cause, manner, E. wise, guide.] [mas mummer.
- Guiser, ginter.) Guiser, giz'er, n. a person in disguise: a Christ-Guitar, gi-tär', n. a nusical stringed instrument like the violin in shape, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. guitare; from L. cithara-Gr. kithara, a lyre or lute. See Gibtorn Cithern.1
- Gules, gilz, n. (her.) a red colour, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines. [Fr. gueules; of doubtful origin : acc. to Brachet, from Pers. glud, a rose; but acc. to other autho-rities, it is from Fr. gueule-L. gula, the throat, archeter the golur of the orem peuth of the prob. from the colour of the open mouth of the heraldic lion.]
- Gulf, gulf, n. a hollow or indentation in the seacoast : a deep place in the earth : an abyss : a whirlpool: anything insatiable. [Fr. gol/e-Late Gr. kolphos, Gr. kolpos, the bosom, a fold, a gulf.] Gulfy, gulf'i, adj. full of gulfs or whirlpools. Gull, gul, n. a web-footed sea-fowl, named from its waiting cry. [Corn. gullan, W. guylan, Bret.

- gwelan-Bret. gwela, to weep, to cry.] Gull, gul, v.t. to beguile : to deceive.-n. a trick :
- one easily cheated. [Same word as gull, a seafowl, the bird being thought stupid.]
- Gullet, gul'et, n. the throat : the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach. [Fr. goulet, the gullet, dim. of O. Fr. goule, Fr. gueule-L. gula, the throat.]

- Gullible, gul'i-bl, adj. easily gulled or deceived .n. Gullibil'ity.
- Gully, gul'i, n. a gullet or channel worn by running-water. -v.t. to wear a gully or channel in. A form of Gullet.]
- Gulp, gulp, v.t. to swallow eagerly or in large draughts. [Dut. gulpen, to swallow eagerly,
- (indignes, for swallow cagery, for swallow cagery, from Dut. gulp, a great draught.] **Gum**, gaum, n. the flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth. [A.S. goma; Ice. gomr, Ger. gaumen, roof of the mouth, palate.]
- Gum, gum, n. a substance which exudes from cer-
- Gummiferous, gum-if'er-us, adj. producing gum. [L. gummi, and fero, to bear, to produce.]
- Gummous, gum'us, Gummy, gum'i, adj. consisting of or resembling gum : producing or covered with gum.-n. Gumm'iness. [L. gummosus.]
- Gun, gun, n. a firearm or weapon, from which balls or other projectiles are usuaged, usuaged, by means of gunpowder: now, generally applied to cannon. [Ety. dub.; perh. from W. grun, a [a gun] balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually bowl, gun.]
- Gun-barrel, gun'-bar'el, n. the barrel or tube of Gunboat, gun'bot, n. a boat or small vessel of
- light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns. Gun-carriage, gun'-kar'ij, n. a carriage on which a gun or cannon is supported.

Gun-cotton, gun'-kot'n, n. cotton rendered highly explosive like gunpowder. [by a ship of war.

Gunnage, gun'āj, n. the number of guns carried

- Gunner, gun'er, n. one who works a gun or cannon: (naut.) a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship.
- Gunnery, gun'er-i, n. the art of managing guns, or the science of artillery.
- Gunny, gun'i, n. a strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as sacking. [Prob. a native word.]
- Gunpowder, gun'pow-der, n. an explosive powder used for guns and firearms.
- Gunshot, gun'shot, n. the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.-adj. caused by the shot of a gun.
- Gunsmith, gun'smith, n. a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small-arms.
- Gunstock, gun'stok, n. the stock or piece of wood on which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
- Gunwale, gun'el, n. the wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called be-cause the upper guns are pointed from it. [See Wale.]
- Gurgle, gur'gl, v.i. to flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle: to make a bubbling sound. [Through an It. gorgogliare, from the same root as Corge; cf. Gargle.]
- Gurnet, gur'net, Gurnard, gur'nard, n. a kind of fish. [Supposed to be so called from the sound it makes when taken out of the water; from O. Fr. gournauld-Fr. grogner, to grunt-L. grunnio, to grunt.]
- Gush, gush, v.i. to flow out with violence or copiously.-n. that which flows out : a violent issue of a fluid. [From a Teut. root found in Ice. gusa, to gush, A.S. geotan, Ger. giessen, akin to Gr. cheo, to pour.]
- Gushing, gush'ing, adj. rushing forth with violence, as a liquid : flowing copiously : effusive.-adv.
- Gush'ingly.
   Gusset, gus'et, n. the piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit: an angular piece of

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

#### Gust

cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen some part of it. [Fr. gousset, armpit, gusset-gousse, It. guscio, a pod, husk; from the fancied likeness of the armpit to the hollow husk of a bean or pea.]

- Gust, gust, n. a sudden blast of wind : a violent burst of passion. [Ice. gustr, blast, from root of Gush.]
- Gust, gust, Gusto, gust'o, n. sense of pleasure of tasting : relish : gratification. [L. gustus, taste; akin to Gr. geuð, to make to taste.] Gustatory, gust'a-tor-i, adj. pertaining
- to, or tending to please the taste. [Gust'iness.
- Gusty, gust'i, adj. stormy: tempestuous.-n. Gut, gut, n. the intestinal canal.—v.t. to take out the bowels of : to plunder :—pr.p. gutt'ing ; pa.p. gutt'ed. [A.S. gut, the orig. sense being chan-nel; cf. A.S. geotan, to pour, Prov. E. gut, a drain, O. Dut. gote, a channel.
- Gutta-percha, gut'a-perch'a, n. the solidified juice of various trees in the Malayan Islands. [Malay gatah, guttah, gum, percha, the tree producing it 1
- Gutter, gut'er, n. a channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the drops: a channel for water. -v.t. to cut or form into small hollows. v.i. to become hollowed : to run down in drops, as a candle. [Fr. gouttière-goutte-L. gutta,
- a drop.] Guttural, gut'ur-al, adj. pertaining to the throat: formed in the throat.—n. (gram.) a letter pro-nounced in the throat.—adv. Gutt'urally. [L. guttur, the throat.]
- Guy, gī, n. (naut.) a rope to guide or steady any suspended weight. [Sp. guia, a guide; from the same source as Guide.]
- Guy, gī, n. an effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the Gunpowder plot: an odd figure.
- Guzzle, guz'l, v.i. to eat and drink with haste and greediness .- v.t. to swallow with exceeding relish.—n. Guzzler. [O. Fr. des-gouziller, to swallow down—gosier, the throat.]
- Gymnasium, jim-nā'zi-um, n. (orig.) a place where athletic exercises were practised naked : a school for gymnastics : a school for the higher branches of literature and science :- pl. Gymnasia, jimnā'zi-a. [L.-Gr. gymnasion-gymnazō, to exercise-gymnos, naked.]
- Gymnast, jim'nast, n. one who teaches or practises gymnastics. [Fr. gymnaste-Gr. gym-nastes.]
- fymnastic, jim-nas'tik, Gymnastical, jim-nas'-tik-al, adj, pertaining to athletic exercises.— n.pl. used as sing. Gymnas'tic3, athletic exercises: the art of performing athletic exercises. —adv. Gymnas'tically. [L. gymnasticus Control of the second states of Gr. gymnastikos, relating to gymnastics. See Gymnasium.]
- Gymnosophist, jim-nos'of-ist, n. one of a sect of Indian philosophers who lived an ascetic life and went naked. [Gr. gymnos, naked, sophos, wise.] Gynarchy, jin'är-ki, n., government by a female.
- [Gr. gynē, a woman, archē, rule.] Gynecocracy, jin-e-kok'ra-si, Gyneocrasy, jin-eok'ra-si, n., government by women. [Gr. gynē, a woman, krateō, to rule.]
- Gyp, jip, n. at Cambridge, a college servant.
- Gypseous, jip'se-us, adj. of or resembling gypsum.
   Gypsum, jip'sum, n. sulphate of lime; when calcined it is plaster of Paris. [L.-Gr. gypsos, chalk.] wnsy. See Gipsy.
- Gypsy.
- Gyrate, ji'rat, v.i. to whirl round a central point :

to move spirally .- adj. (bot.) winding round. [L. gyro, gyratum, to move in a circle.] Gyration, jī-rā'shun, n. act of whirling round a

- central point : a spiral motion. Gyratory, jī'ra-tor-i, *adj.* moving in a circle.
- Gyre, jīr, n. a circular motion. [L. gyrus-Gr. gyros, a ring, round.]
- Gyrfalcon, Gierfalcon, jerfaw-kn, n. a large falcon, found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds. [Low L. gyrofalco; from Ger. geier (O. Ger. giri, voracious), a vulture, and falke, falcon.]
- Gyromancy, ji'ro-man-si, n., divination by walking in a circle. [Gr. gyros, a circle, and manteia, divination.]
- Gyroscope, jī'ro-skōp, n. an instrument shewing to the eye the effects of rotation. [Gr. gyros, and skopeo, to see.]
- Gyve, jīv, n. a fetter, esp. one to confine the legs -used commonly in pl.-v.t. to fetter. [W. gefyn, fetters.]

H

- Ha, hä, *int.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief; and, when repeated, laughter. [From the sound.] Habeas-corpus, häbe-as-korpus, *n.* a writ to a
- jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison, and to state the reasons of such detention, that the court may judge of their sufficiency. [Lit. have the body, from L. habeo, to have, and
- corpus, the body.] Haberdasher, hab'er-dash-er, n. a seller of smallwares, as ribbons, tape, &c. [O. Fr. hapertas; of uncertain origin.] la haberdasher.

- Haberdashery, hab'er-dash-er-i, *n.* goods sold by Habergeon, ha-ber'je-un, *n.* a piece of armour to defend the neck and breast. [Fr. haubergeon, dim of O. Fr. hauberc. See Hauberk.]
- Habiliment, ha-bil'i-ment, n. a garment:-pl. clothing, dress. [Fr. habillement-habiller, to
- dress—L. habilis, fit, ready—habeo.] Habit, hab'it, n. ordinary course of conduct: tendency to perform certain actions: general condition or tendency, as of the body : practice : Condition or tendency, as of the body i practice : custom ; outward appearance, dress : a garment, esp. a tight-fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—w.t. to dress :—pr.p. hab'it-ing ; p.a.p. hab'ited. [Fr.—L. hab'ita, state, dress—habed, to have, to be in a condition.] Habitable, hab'it-a-bl, adj: that may be dwelt in. —adv. Hab'itably.—n. Hab'itableness. [Fr. —L. habitabiis—habito, habitatus, to inhabit, free, of habea to have l
- freq. of habeo, to have.]
- Habitat, hab'it-at, n. (nat. hist. and bot.) the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant. [3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of L. habito.]
- Habitation, hab-i-tā'shun, n. act of inhabiting or dwelling: a dwelling or residence. [Fr.-L. habitatio-habito.]
- Habitual, ha-bit'ū-al, adj. formed or acquired by habit or frequent use : customary.—adv. Habit-ually. [Low L. habitualis—L. habitus.]
- Habituate, ha-bit'ū-āt, v.t. to cause to acquire a habit: to accustom. [L. habituo, habituatum -habitus, held in a state or condition.]

Habitude, hab'i-tūd, n. tendency from acquiring a habit: usual manner. [L. habitudo-habeo.]

Hack, hak, v.t. to cut: to chop or mangle : to notch. -n. a cut made by hacking -Hacking cough, a broken, troublesome cough. [A.S. haccan; Dut. hakken, and Ger. hacken. See Hash.]

Hack, hak, n. a hackney, esp. a poor and jaded one : any person overworked on hire : a literary

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

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# Hackle

drudge.-adj. hackney, hired.-v.t. to offer for hire: to use roughly. [Contr. of Hackney; cf. Cab.]

- Hackle, hak'l, n. an instrument with hooks or iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax: any flimsy sub-stance unspun; a feather in a cock's neck : a hook and fly for angling, dressed with this feather. [Dut. hekel, dim of haak, a hook; akin to Ger. hechel—haken, E. HOOK.]
- Hackle, hak'l, v.t. to dress with a hackle, as flax : to tear rudely asunder.
- Hackly, hak'li, adj. rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped : (min.) covered with sharp points. Hackney, hak'ni, n. a horse for general use, esp.
- for hire.-v.t. to carry in a hackney-coach : to use much : to make commonplace. [Fr. haquenée -Dut. hakke-nei, an ambling nag ; prob. from hakken (E. Hack, to cut), and negge (E. Nag,
- a small horse).] Hackney, hak'ni, Hackneyed, hak'nid, adj. let out for hire: devoted to common use: much [for hire. used.
- Hackney-coach, hak'ni-kōch, *n*. a coach let out Had, pa.t. and pa.p. of Have: (B.) = held, Acts
- xxv. 26. [Contr. from A.S. häfed, häfed = haved.] Haddock, had'uk, n. a sea-fish of the cod family. [Ety. dub.; cf. W. hadog, prolific—had, seed; perh. from Low L. sadus, cod-Gr. gados, and dim. termination ock.]
- dim. termination *ver.*] Hades, ha'dēz, n. the unseen world: the abode of the dead. [Gr. *haidēs*, *hadēs*—prob. from *a*, priv., and *idein*, to see, 'The Unseen.'] Hæmal, Hæmatitø, &c. See Hømal, Hømatite. Hæmoglobin, hēmo-globin, n. the colouring matter of the blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, L.

globus, a round body.] Hæmorrhage, &c. See Hemorrhage.

- Haft, haft, n. a handle. [A.S. haft, from the root of have; cog. with Dut. and Ger. heft.]
- Hag, hag, n. an ugly old woman: (orig.) a witch. [Shortened from A.S. hæg-tesse, a witch or fury; Ger. and Dan. hexe; perh. conn. with Ice. hagr, wise, or with A.S. haga, a hedge, because
- witches were thought to frequent bushes.] Haggard, hag'ard, adj., wild, applied to an un-trained hawk. [Fr.-Ger. hager, lean-hag, a thicket.]
- Haggard, hag'ard, *adj*, lean : hollow-eyed.—*adv*. Haggardy. [Lit. 'hag-like.' See Hag.] Haggis, hag'is, *n*. a Scotch dish made of different
- parts of sheep or lamb *chopped* up with suet, onions, oatmeal, &c., and boiled in a sheep's maw. [Scot. hag, to chop, E. Hack; cf. Fr. hachis, from hacher.] [ishly.
- Haggish, hag'ish, *adj.* hag-like.—*adv.* Hagg-Haggle, hag'i, *v.t.* to cut unskilfully : to mangle.
- [Freq. of Hack, to cut.]
- Haggle, hag'l, v.i. to be slow and hard in making a bargain: to stick at trifles.—n. Hagg'ler. [Prob. same as above.]
- Hagiographa, hag- or hā-ji-og'raf-a, Hagiog-raphy, hag- or hā-ji-og'raf-i, *n.pl.* the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chron., Cant., Lament., Eccles.—adj. Hagiog'raphal. [Gr. hagiographa (biblia)-hagios,
- holy, grapho, to write.] Hagiographer, hag- or hā-ji-ogʻraf-êr, n. one of the writers of the Hagiographa, a sacred writer. Hagiology, hag- or hā-ji-ol'oj-i, n. history of saints.

[Gr. hagios, holy, and logos, discourse.] Hah, hä, *int*. Same as Ha. Haha, hahä', *n*. Same as Hawhaw.

Half-blooded

- Hail, hal, int. or imp. (lit.) may you be in health. [Ice. heill, hale, healthy, much used in greeting. See Hale, Healthy, Heal, and Whole.]
- Hail, hal, v.t. to greet: to call to, at a distance: to address one passing. [Same word as above.]
- Hail, hal, n. frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds.—v.t. to rain hail. [M. E. hawel —A.S. hagal; Ger. hagel, and in most other Teut. languages.] [like hatt. Hailshot, hāl'sho., n. small shot which scatters
- Hailstone, hal'ston, n. a single stone or ball of hail. Hair, hār, n. a filament growing from the skin of an animal: the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body : (bot.) minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants : anything very small and fine.-adj. Hair'less. [A.S. hær, a common Teut. word.]
- Hairbreadth, har'bredth, Hair's-breadth, harz'bredth, n. the breadth of a hair: a very small distance.
- Haircloth, har'kloth, n. cloth made partly or
- entirely of hair. [6] a few fine hairs, Hair-pencil, hār-pen'sil, n. an artist's brush made Hair-powder, hār-pen'sil, n. a white powder for dusting the hair. [minute distinctions.
- Hair-splitting,  $h\bar{a}r'$ -splitting, *n*. the art of making Hairspring,  $h\bar{a}r'$ spring, *n*. a very fine *hair*like spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.
- Hairstroke, hār'strok, n. in writing, a stroke or
- Hairstoke, ha strok, n. in withing, a stroke of line as hair. Hair-trigger, här-trig'er, n. a trigger which dis-charges a gun or pistol by a hairlike spring. Hairworm, härwurm, n.a worm, like a horse-hair, which lives in the bodies of certain insects.

- Hairy, har'i, adj. of or resembling hair: covered with hair.—n. Hair'iness.
   Hakø, hāk, Hakot, hak'ut, n. a sea-fish of the cod family. [Lit. the 'hooked fish,' A.S. hacod, Norw. hake-fisk, Ger. hecht, a pike.]
- Halberd, hal'berd, n. a *poleaxe*: a weapon con-sisting of an *axe* and heavy dagger fixed on a *pole*. [Fr. hallebarde-O. Ger. helmbarte (Ger. hellebarte), the long-handled axe, from O. Ger. halm, a handle, barte, an axe.] Halberdier, hal-berd-ēr', n. one armed with a
- halberd.
- **Halcyon**, hal'si-un, *n*. the kingfisher, a bird that was once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm while it was hatching. -adj. calm : peaceful : happy.-Hence Halcyondays, a time of peace and happiness. [L.-Gr. alkyon, halkyon; the fancied ety., with which the fable is associated, is from hals, the sea, and kyō, to conceive, to breed; true ety. dub., prob. correctly spelt alkyon without an aspirate, and conn. with alcedo, the true L. name for the bird.]

- (d) Hale, häl, adj., healthy: robust: sound of body.
  [M. E. heil-Ice, heill; cog. with Whole.]
  Hale, häl, v.t. to drag. [A variant of Haul.]
  Half, häl (bl. Halves, hävz), n. one of two equal parts.—adj. having or consisting of one of two equal parts.—adj. having or consisting of one of two equal parts.—adj. equal parts: being in part: incomplete, as measures.—*adv*. in an equal part or degree: in part: imperfectly. [A.S. *healf*, *half*; the word is found in all the Teut languages; there is also a parallel form *healf*, sig. side or part, which may have been the original meaning. See Behalf.
- Half-blood, häf'-blud, n. relation between those who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.
- Half-blooded, häf'-blud'ed, Half-breed, häf'-bred, adj. produced from a male and female of different blood or breeds.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

# Half-bred

Half-bred, häf'-bred, adj., half or not well bred or trained : wanting in refinement.

- Half-brother, häf'-bruth'er, Half-sister, häf'-sis'ter, n. a brother or sister by one parent only.
- Half-caste, häť-kast, n. a person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindu caste, and the other is a European.
- Half-cock, häf'-kok, n. the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.
- Half-moon, haf'-moon, n. the moon at the quar-ters when but half of it is illuminated : anything
- ters when between the first semicircular. [military officers. Halfpany, häf'epä, n. reduced pay, as of naval or Halfpenny, häfpeni (½). Halfpence, häf'pens or häpens), n. a copper coin worth half a penny: the value of half a penny.—n. Half'penny-
- worth, the worth or value of a halfpenny.

Half-tint, häf'-tint, n. an intermediate tint.

- Half-way, häf'-wa, adv. at half the way or dis-tance : imperfectly.—adj. equally distant from two points. [intellect : silly.
- Half-witted, häf'-wit'ed, adj. weak in voit or Half-yearly, häf'-yër'li, adj. occurring at every half-year or twice in a year.—adv. twice in a
- year. Halibut, hal'i-but, n. the largest kind of flat-fishes. [M. E. hali, holy, and butte, a flounder, plaice, the fish being much eaten on fast- or holy-days; cf. Dut. heilbot, Ger. heilbutt.]
- Hall, hawl, n. a large room or passage at the entrance of a house : a large chamber for public business : an edifice in which courts of justice are held: a manor-house (so called because courts of justice used to be held in them): the edifice of a college: at Oxford, an unendowed college: at Cambridge, a college. [A.S. *heal*, a word found in most Teut. languages, which has passed also into Fr. halle, from the root of A.S. *helan*, to cover; allied to L. *cella*; not conn. with L. *aula*.]
- Halleluiah, Hallelujah, hal-e-loō'ya, n. an ex-pression of praise. [Heb. 'Praise ye Jehovah,' halelu, praise ye, and Yah, Jehovah, God.] Halliard. See Halyard.

- Hall-mark, hawl'-märk, n. the mark made on plate at Goldsmiths' Hall to shew its purity.
- Halloo, hal-loo', int., n. a hunting cry: a cry to draw attention. -v.i. to cry after dogs : to raise an outcry.—v.t. to encourage or chase with shouts. [From the sound, like A.S. ealá, Fr. halle ! Ger. halloh.]
- Hallow, hal'o, v.t. to make holy: to set apart for religious use: to reverence. [A.S. halgian, haligan—halig, holy; conn. with Hale, Heal, Holy, Whole.] [Hallows or All-Saints'-Day.

Halloween, hal'o-en, n. the evening before All-

Hallowmas, hal'o-mas, n. the mass or feast of

- All-Hallows. [Hallow and Mass.] Hallucination, hal-lū-sin-ā'shun, n. error : delusion: (med.) perception of things that do not [L. hallucinatio-hallucinor, alucinor, exist. -atum, to wander in mind.]
- Hallucinatory, hal-lū'sin-a-tor-i, adj. partaking of or tending to produce hallucination.
- Halo, hā'lo, n. a luminous circle round the sun or moon, caused by the refraction of light through mist: (*paint*.) the bright ring round the heads of holy persons: -pl. Halos, hā'lōz. [L. halos-Gr. halos, a round thrashing-floor.]

Halser, hawz'er, n. See Hawser. Halt, hawlt, v.t. (mil.) to cause to cease marching. -v.i. to stop from going on: (mil.) to stop in a march: to limp: (B.) to be in doubt: to hesitate: to walk lamely. -adj. lame. -n. a stopping: (mil.) a stop in marching. [A.S. healt; Ice. haltr, Dan. and Swed. halt.]

- Halter, hawlt'er, *n*. a head-rope for holding and leading a horse: a rope for hanging criminals: a strong strap or cord.—v.t. to catch or bind with a rope. [A.S. healfter; Ger. halfter; the root is uncertain.]
- Halting, hawlt'ing, adj. holding back : stopping : limping.—adv. Halt'ingly. [parts.
- Halve, hav, v.t. to divide into halves or two equal Halved, havd, adj. divided into halves: (bot.) appearing as if one side were cut away.
- Halyard, Halliard, hal'yard, n. (naut.) a rope by which yards, sails, &c. are hauled or hoisted. [See Yard and Hale, v.]
- Ham, ham, n. the hind part or inner bend of the knee: the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried. [A.S. hamm; Ger. hamme, O. Ger. hamma, from root ham or kam, to bend, Celt. can, crooked, bent.] Hamadryad, ham'a-drī-ad, n. (myth.) a dryad or
- Hamitic, ham-it'ik, adj. pertaining to Ham, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.
- Hamlet, ham'let, n. a cluster of houses in the country : a small village. '[O. Fr. hamel (Fr. hameau), and dim. affix et—from the O. Ger. cham, Ger. heim, A.S. ham, a dwelling; E. home; conn. also with Gr. kömē, a village. See Home.]
- Hammer, ham'er, n. a tool for *beating*, or driving nails: anything like a hammer, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell: the baton of an auctioneer .- w.t. to drive or shape with a hammer: to contrive by intellectual labour. [A.S.
- hamor; Ger. hammer, Ice. hamarr.] Hammercloth, ham'er-kloth, n. the cloth which covers a coach-box. [An adaptation of Dut. hemel, heaven, a covering; Ger. himmel (Skeat).]
- Hammerman, ham'er-man, n. a man who hammers.
- Hammock, ham'uk, *n*. a piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed by sailors. [Hamaca, an American Indian word, meaning a net.]
- Hamper, ham'per, v.t. to impede or perplex: to shackle .- n. a chain or fetter. [A corr. through M. E. hamelen and obs. hamble from A.S. hamelian, to maim, the root of which is seen in Goth. hanfs, maimed, Scot. hummel cow, i.e. maimed, deprived of its horns.] Hamper, ham'per, n. a large basket for conveying
- goods.—v.t. to put in a hamper. [Contr. from Hanaper.]
- Hamster, ham'ster, n. a species of rat provided with cheek-pouches. [Ger.]
- Hamstring, ham'string, n. the string or tendon of the ham.-w.t. to lame by cutting the hamstring. Hanaper, han'a-per, n. a large strong basket for
- packing goods, esp. crockery : (orig.) a royal treasure-basket : a treasury or exchequer. [Low L. hanaperium, a large vessel for keeping cups in -O. Fr. hanap, a drinking-cup-O. Ger. hnapf, Ger. napf, A.S. hnæp, a bowl.]
- Hand, hand, n. the extremity of the arm below the wrist: that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock: the forefoot of a horse : a measure of four inches : an agent or workman: performance: power or manner of performing: skill: possession: style of handwriting: side: direction.-v.t. to give

with the hand: to lead or conduct: (*naut.*) to furl, as sails.—*n*. Hand'er.—Hand down, to transmit in succession.-Hand over head, rashly. -Hand to mouth, without though load, lashy. -Hand to mouth, without thought for the future, precariously.—Off Hand or Out of Hand, immediately.—To bear a Hand, make haste to help. [A.S. hand; found in all the Teut. languages, and perh. from the base of A.S. hentan, Goth. hindhan, to seize.] and harrow hand('har'o, a harrow without

- Hand-barrow, hand'-bar'o, n. a barrow, without
- a wheel, carried by the hands of men. Handbill, hand'bil, n. a bill or pruning-hook used in the hand: a bill or loose sheet, with some announcement.
- Handbook, hand'book, n. a manual or book of reference for the hand: a guide-book for travellers.
- Handbreadth, hand'bredth, n. the breadth of a hand: a palm. [hand.
- Handcart, hand'kärt, n. a small cart drawn by Handcuff, hand'kuf, n. a cuff or fetter for the hand. -v.t. to put handcuffs on :-pr.p. hand'cuffng ; pa.p. hand'cuffed (-kuft). [A.S. hand'cuffng ; handcops-hand, and cosp, a fetter, the latter being modified by confusion with Cuff.
- Handful, handfool, n. as much as fills the hand: a small number or quantity :-pl. Handfuls. Hand-gallop, hand'gal'up, n. an easy gallop, in which the speed of the horse is restrained by the
- hand pressing the bridle. Handglass, hand'glas, n. a glass or small glazed frame used to protect plants, able to be lifted by the hand. [thrown by the hand.
- Hand-grenade, hand'-gre-nād', *n. a grenade* to be Handicap, hand'i-kap, *n. a* race in which the horses carry different weights, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, so that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. [Orig. applied to a method of settling a bargain or exchange by arbitration, in which each of the parties ex-changing put his *hand* containing money into a cap, while the terms of the award were being stated, the award being settled only if money was found in the hands of both when the arbiter called 'Draw.']
- Handicraft, hand'i-kraft, n. a craft, trade, or work performed by the hand.
- Handicraftsman, hand'i-krafts-man, n. a man skilled in a handicraft or manual occupation.
- Handiwork, Handywork, hand'i-wurk, n. work done by the hands: work of skill or wisdom. [A.S. handgeweerc-hand, hand, and geweerc, another form of weerc, work.]
- Handkerchief, hang'ker-chif, n. a piece of cloth for wiping the nose, &c. : a neckerchief. [Hand. and Kerchief.]
- Handle, hand'l, v.t. to touch, hold, or use with the hand: to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage : to discuss : to practise .- v.i. to use the hands. [A.S. handlian, from Hand.] Handle, hand'l, n. that part of anything held in
- the hand: (fig.) that of which use is made : a tool.
- Handless, hand'les, adj. without hands. Handmaid, hand'mād, Handmaiden, hand'mād-n, n. a female servant.
- Handsel, hand'sel, n. money for something sold given into the hands of another : the first sale or using of anything : a first instalment or earnest : a new-year's gift.-v.t. to give a handsel : to use or do anything the first time. [A.S. handselen, a giving into hands-hand, and sellan, to give, whence E. sell.]

- Handsome, hand'sum or han'sum, adj. good-looking: with dignity: liberal or noble: generous: ample.—*adv.* Hand'somely.—*n.* Hand'some-ness. [Hand, and affix *some*; Dut. *handzaam*, easily handled.]
- Handspike, hand'spik, n. a spike or bar used with the hand as a lever.
- Handstaves, hand'stavz, n.pl. (B.) staves for the hand, probably javelins.
- Handwriting, hand'rīt-ing, n. the style of writing
- Handwiring, hand the spice of writing peculiar to each hand or person : writing.
   Handy, hand'i, adj. dexterous: ready to the hand: convenient: near. [A.S. hendig, from Hand; Dut, handig, Dan, hendig.]
   Handywork. Same as Handiwork.
- Hang, hang, v.t. to hook or fix to some high point : to suspend : to decorate with pictures, &c. as a wall: to put to death by suspending, and chok-ing.  $-\pi$ . to be hanging so as to allow of free motion: to lean, or rest for support: to drag: to hover or impend : to be in suspense : to linger : -pr.p. hang'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. hanged or hung. [A.S. hangian, causal form of hon, pa.p. or hangen; Dut. and Ger. hangen, Goth. hahan.]
- Hanger, hang'er, n. that on which anything is hung : a short sword, curved near the point.
- Hanger-on, hang'er-on, n. one who hangs on or sticks to a person or place: an importunate
- sticks to a person or place: an importunate acquaintance: a dependent. Hanging, hang'ing, adj, deserving death by hang-ing, --n, death by the halter: that which is hung, as drapery, &c.:-used chiefly in  $\beta l.-$ Hang-dog, adj, like a fellow that deserves hang-ing, as in 'a hang-dog look.' Hangman, hang'man, n. a public executioner. Hangman, hang'man, n. a public executioner. Hang of fastened: two or more skeins of thread tied together. If ce. hanki, cord: Ger. herkel, a

- hand of Hater Heart is a second of the second hunkeren.]
- Hanseatic, han-se-at'ik, adj. pertaining to the Hanse cities in Germany, which leagued together for protection about the 12th century. [O. Fr. hanse, league-O. Ger. hansa, troop, association.]
- Hansom-cab, han'sum-kab, n. a light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]
- Hap, hap, n. chance: fortune: accident. [Ice. happ, good-luck.]
- Hap hazard, hap'-haz'ard, n. that which happens by hazard: chance, accident. [Hap'lessly. Hapless, hap'les, ad;. unlucky: unhapy;—adv. Haply, hap'li, adv. by hap, chance, or accident:
- Happen, hap'n, w.i. to fall out : to take place. Happen, hap'n, w.i. to fall out : to take place. Happy, hap'i, adj. lucky, successful : possessing
- or enjoying pleasure or good: secure of good: furnishing enjoyment: dexterous.—*adv.* Happ'-ily.—*n.* Happiness. [See Hap.]
- Harangue, ha-rang', n. a loud speech addressed to a multitude : a popular, pompous address.-v.i. to deliver a harangue.—*n.t.* to address by a harangue :—*pr.p.* haranguing (-rang'ing) ; *pa.p.* harangued (-rangd').—*n.* Harang'uer. [Fr., from O. Ger. hring (Ger. ring, A.S. hring), a ring, a ring of people assembled.]
- Harass, haras, v.t. to fatigue: to annoy or torment.-n. Har'asser. [Fr. harasser ; prob. from O. Fr. harer, to incite a dog, from the cry har, made in inciting a dog to attack.]
- Harbinger, här bin-jer, n. (orig.) one who goes

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

forward to provide harbour or lodging : a forerunner.—v. i. to precede, as a harbinger. [M. E. herbergeour—O. Fr. herberge (Fr. auberge)— O. Ger. hereberga. See Harbour.]

- Harbour, här'bur, n. any refuge or shelter : a port for ships .- v.t. to lodge or entertain : to protect : to possess or indulge, as thoughts.—v.i. to take shelter.—adj. Har bourless. [M. E. herberwe; prob. through O. Fr. herberge from O. Ger. hereberga, a military encampment, from heri (Ger. *heer*), and *bergan*, to shelter; a similar form occurs in Ice.]
- Harbourage, härbur-āj, n. place of harbour or shelter : entertainment. [entertains.
- Harbourer, här'bur-er, n. one who harbours or Harbour-master, här'bur-mas'ter, n. the master
- or public officer who has charge of a *harbour*. **Hard**, härd, *adj*. not easily penetrated: firm: solid: difficult to understand or accomplish: difficult to bear: painful: unjust; difficult to please: unfeeling: severe: stiff: constrained. -adv. with urgency: with difficulty: close, near, as in Hard by; Hard-a-lee, *i.e.* close to the lee-side, &c.: earnestly: forcibly.—To die hard, to die only after a desperate struggle for life.-n. Hard'ness (B.), sometimes hardship. [A.S. heard; Dut. hard, Ger. hart, Goth. hardus; allied to Gr. kratys, strong.] Hardon, hard'n, v.t. to make hard or harder: to
- make firm : to strengthen : to confirm in wickedness: to make insensible .- v.i. to become hard or harder, either *lit*. or *fi*. [A.S. *heardian*. See Hard.] fig.-n. Hard'ener.
- Hardened, härd'nd, adj. made hard. unfeeling. Hard-favoured, härd'-fa'vurd, adj. having coarse features.
- Hard-featured, härd'-fet'urd, adj. of hard, coarse, or forbidding features.
- Hard-fisted, härd'-fist'ed, adj. having hard or strong fists or hands: close-fisted : niggardly.
- Hard-handed, härd'-hand'ed, adj. having hard or
- tough hands: rough : severe. [gent. Hard-headed. härd'-hed'ed, adj. shrewd, intelli-Hard-heated, härd'-härt'ed, adj. having a hard or unfeeling heart: cruel.—n. Hard'-heart'ed-
- ness.
- Hardihood, Hardiness. See Hardy.
- Hardish, härd'ish, adj. somewhat hard.
- Hardly, hard li, adv. with difficulty : scarcely, not quite: severely, harshly. Hard-mouthed, härd'-mowthd, adj. having
- mouth hard or insensible to the bit : not easily managed.
- Hards, härdz, n.pl. coarse or refuse flax. Hardship, härd'ship, n. a hard state, or that which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, &c. Hard-visaged, härd'-viz'ājd, adj. of a hard, coarse,
- or forbidding visage.
- Hardware, härd'war, n. trade name for all sorts of articles made of the baser metals, such as iron
- or copper. [Hard and Ware.] Hardy, härd'i, adj. daring, brave, resolute: con-fident: impudent: able to bear cold, exposure, Hard'iness. [Fr. hard'i-O. Ger. hard'i (Ger. hart); A.S. heard, hard. See Hard.]
- Hare, hār, n. a common and very timid animal, with a divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [A.S. hara; Dan. and Sw. hare, Ger. hase; Sans. çaça-çaç, to jump.
- Harebell, hār'bel, n. a plant with blue bell-shaped flowers. [Hare and Bell; a fanciful name.]
- Harebrained, har'brand, adj. having a wild,

scared brain like that of a hare : giddy : heedless

- Harelip, hār'lip, n. a fissure in one or both lips, generally the upper, like that of a hare.—adj. Hare lipped.
- Harem, ha'rem, n. the portion of a house allotted to females in the East, *forbidden* to all males except the husband: the collection of wives belonging to one man. [Ar. haram, anything forbidden-harama, to forbid.]
- Haricot, hari-kō, n. small pieces of mutton, partly boiled, and then fried with vegetables: the kidney-bean. [Fr. haricot, a stew, a kidneykidney-bean. [Fr. haricot, a stew, a kidney-bean, so called because used in a stew: of unknown origin.]
- Hark, härk, int. or imp., hearken, listen. [Contr. of Hearken.] [substance.
- Harl, härl, n. the skin of flax: any filamentous Harlequin, härle-kwin or -kin, n. the leading character in a pantomime, in a tight spangled dress, with a wand, by means of which he is supposed to be invisible and to play tricks: a buffoon. [Fr. harlequin, arlequin; It. arlecchino; ety. unknown.]
- Harlequinade, här'le-kwin- or -kin-ād', n. exhibitions of harlequins : the portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part. [Fr.]
- Harlot, härlot, n. a woman who prostitutes her body for hire.-adj. wanton: lewd. [O. Fr. arlot, herlot; origin dub., perh. from Ger. kerl, A.S. ceorl, the word being orig. used for a person of either sex, and in the sense of fellow, a rogue.]
- Harlotry, har'lot-ri, n. trade or practice of being a
- harlot, or prostitute: prostitution. Harm, härm, n. injury: moral wrong. -v.t. to in-jure. [A.S. hearm; Ger. harm, conn. with gram, grief.]
- Harmattan, har-mat'an, n. a hot, dry, noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa. [Arab.]
- Harmful, härm'fool, adj. injurious, hurtful.-adv. Harm'fully.-n. Harm'fulness.
- Harmless, härm'les, adj. not injurious : unharmed. -adv. Harm'lessly.-n. Harm'lessness.
- Harmonic, har-mon'ik, Harmonical, har-mon'ikal, adj. pertaining to harmony: musical: con-cordant: recurring periodically.-Harmonic
- Proportion, proportion in which the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6. adv. Harmon'ically.
- Harmonics, har-mon'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing* the science of *harmony* or of musical sounds :--as pl. consonances, the component sounds included in what appears to the ear to be a single sound.
- Harmonious, har-mo'ni-us, adj. having harmony: symmetrical: concordant.-adv. Harmo'niously .- n. Harmo'niousness.
- Harmonise, här'mon-īz, v.i. to be in harmony: to agree .- v.t. to make in harmony : to cause to agree : (mus.) to provide parts to .- n. Harmonis'er. [mony: a musical composer.
- Harmonist, här mon-ist, n. one skilled in har-
- Harmonium, har-mo'ni-um, n. a musical windinstrument with keys, so called from its harmonious sound.
- Harmony, här'mo-ni, n. a *fitting* together of parts so as to form a connected whole : (*mus.*) a combination of accordant sounds heard at the same time: concord: a book with parallel passages regarding the same event. [Fr.-L.-Gr. harmonia-harmos, a fitting-arô, to fit.] Harness, härnes, n. formerly, the armour of a

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

# Harp

man or horse : the equipments of a horse .- v.t. to equip with armour: to put the harmess on a horse. [Fr. harmais; from the Celt., as in Low Bret. harmes, old iron, also armour, from Bret. houarn, iron; W. haiarn, Gael. iarunn; conn. with E. iron, Ger. eisen, &c.] Harp, härp, n. a triangular musical instrument with strings struck but ha forces.

- with strings struck by the fingers. -v.i. to play on the harp: to dwell tediously upon anything.
- [A.S. hearpe; Dan. harpe, Ger. harfe.] Harper, härp'er, Harp'ist, härp'ist, n. a player on the harp.
- Harpoon, här-poon', n. a dart for striking and killing whales.—v.t. to strike with the harpoon. [Dut. harpoen—Fr. harpon; origin uncertain, perh. from O. Ger. harjan, to seize.] Harpooner, här-poon'er, Harponeer, här-pon-ër',
- n. one who uses a harpoon.
- Harpsichord, härp'si-kord, n. an old-fashioned keyed musical instrument strung with chords or wires, like a harp. [O. Fr. harpe-chorde. See Harp and Chord.]
- Harpy, här'pi, n. (myth.) a hideous rapacious monster, half bird and half woman : a species of eagle: an extortioner. [Gr., pl. harpyiai, 'snatchers,' symbols of the storm-wind-harpazō, to seize.] [bus, n. Same as Arquebuse.

- Harquebus, Harquebuse, Harquebuss, harkwi-Harridan, har'i-dan, *n.* a worn-out strumpet. [Another form of O. Fr. *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade, ety. unknown.]
- Harrier, har'i-er, n. a hare-hound, a dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares. [Formed like [raz-i-er.]
- Harrier, har'i-er, n. a kind of hawk so named from its harrying or destroying small animals. Harrow, har'o, n. a frame of wood or iron toothed
- with spikes for tearing and breaking the soil, &c. -v.t. to draw a harrow over : to harass : to tear. -adj. Harr'owing, acutely distressing to the mind.-adv. Harr'owingly. [A.S. hyrwe, a harrow; Dan. harro, a harrow.]
- Harry, har'i, at to plunder: to ravage: to destroy: to haras: *pr.p.* harr'ying; *pa.p.* harr'ied. [A.S. *hergian*, from root of A.S.
- here, gen. herg-es, an army ; Ger. heer.]
  Harsh, härsh, adj. rough : bitter : jarring : abu-sive : severe.—adv. HarshYu,—n. HarshYness.
  [M. E. harsk; from a root found in Dan. harsk, rancid, Ger. harsch, hard.]
- Hart, hart, n. the stag or male deer :- fem. Hind. [Lit. 'a horned animal,' from A.S. heort; Dut. hert, Ger. hirsch; conn. with L. cerrus, W. carva, a stag, also with Gr. keras, E. horn.]
- Hartshorn, härts'horn, n. a solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn.
- Hartstongue, härts'tung, n. a species of fern shaped like the tongue of a hart. Harum-scarum, hä'rum-skä'rum, adj. flighty:
- rash. [Prob. compounded of an obs. v. hare, to affright, and Scare.]
- Harvest, här'vest, n. the time of gathering in the crops or fruits: the crops gathered in: fruits: the product of any labour: consequences.—v.t. to reap and gather in. [A.S. haerfest; Ger. herbst, Dut. herfst; con. with L. carpo, to gather fruit, Gr. karpos, fruit.]

Harvester, här'vest-er, n. a reaper in harvest.

- Harvest-home, här'vest-hom, n. the feast held at
- the bringing home of the harvest. [harvest. Harvest-man, härvest-man, n. (B.) a labourer in Harvest-moon, härvest-moon, n. the moon about the full in harvest, when it rises nearly at the
- same hour for several days.

## Hatti-sheriff

- Harvest-queen, här'vest-kwen, n. an image of Ceres, the queen or goddess of fruits, in ancient times carried about on the last day of harvest.
- Has, haz, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of Have. Hash, hash, v.t. to hack: to mince: to chop small. -n. that which is hashed : a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces : a mixture and preparation of old matter. [Fr. hacher-
- Ger. hacken; same root as E. hack.] Hashish, hash'ēsh, n. name given to the leaves of the Indian hemp, from which a strongly intoxicating preparation is made. [Ar.]
- Hasp, hasp, n. a clasp : the clasp of a padlock .-v.t. to fasten with a hasp. [A.S. hapse ; Dan. and Ger. haspe.]
- Hassock, has'uk, n. a thick mat for kneeling on in church. [W. hesgog, sedgy, hesg, sedge, rushes; from being made of coarse grass.]
- Hast, hast, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of Have. Hastate, hast'āt, Hastated, hast'āt-ed, adj. (bot.) shaped like a *spear*. [L. *hastatus—hasta*, a spear.] Haste, hāst, *n*. speed : quickness : rashness : vehe-
- mence. [From a Teut. root, seen in Sw., Dan., and Ger. hast, whence also Fr. hate. See Hate.]
- Haste, hāst, Hasten, hās'n, v.t. to put to speed: to hurry on: to drive forward.—v.i. to move with speed : to be in a hurry : - pr. p. hāst'ing, hasten-ing (hās'ning); pa.p. hāst'ed, hastened (hās'nd). Hastiness, hāst'i-nes, n. hurry : rashness : irrita-bility. [passionate.-adv. Hast'ily.

- Hasty, hāst'i, *adj.* speedy : quick : rash : eager : Hat, hat, *n.* a covering for the head : the dignity of a cardinal, so named from his red hat. [A.S. hæt; Dan. hat, Ice. hattr; conn. with Sans. chhad, to cover.]
- Hatable, hāt'a-bl, adj. deserving to be hated.
- Hatch, hach, n. a door with an opening over it, a wicket or door made of cross bars : the covering of a hatchway. [North E. heck, from A.S. haca, the bar of a door; Dut. hek, a gate.]
- Hatch, hach, v.t. to produce, especially from eggs, by incubation: to originate: to plot. -v.i. to produce young it to be advancing towards matur-ity.—*n.* act of hatching : brood hatched. [Lit. to produce young by sitting in a hatch or coop, a hatch being anything made of cross bars of wood (Skeat), and hence the same word as Hatch, a door.]
- Hatch, hach, v.t. to shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—*n.* Hatch'ing, the mode of so shading. [Fr. *hacker*, to chop, from root of Hack.] Hatchel. hach'cl, *n*. Same as Hackle.
- Hatchet, hach'et, n. a small axe. [Fr. hachette.
- See Hatch, to shade.] Hatchment, hach'ment, *n*. the escutcheon of a dead person placed in front of the house, &c. [Corrupted from Achievement.]
- Hatchway, hach'wā, *n*. the opening in a ship's deck into the hold or from one deck to another.
- Hate, hat, v.t. to dislike intensely. n. extreme dislike: hatred. n. Hat'er. [A.S. hatian, to hate; Ger. hassen, Fr. hair; conn. with L. odisse, and Gr. këdö, to yex. Hate is from the same root as Haste, and orig. meant to pursue,
- Hatred, hätred, *n*. extreme dislike : ennity: ma-Hatted, hat'ed, *adj*. covered with a hat. Hatter, hat'er, *n*. one who makes or sells hats.
- Hatti-sheriff, hat'i-sher'if, n. a Turkish decree of the highest authority. [Ar., 'noble writing.']

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

- Hauberk, haw'berk, n. a coat of mail formed of rings interwoven. [O. Fr. hauberc-O. Ger. hals-
- berge-hals, the neck, and bergan, to protect.] Haughty, hawt'i, adj. proud: arrogant: con-temptuous.—adv. Haught'ily.—n. Haught'iness. [M. E. hautein-O. Fr. hautain, haut, high-L. altus, high.] Haul, hawl, v.t. to drag: to pull with violence.-
- n. a pulling : a draught, as of fishes. -n. Haul'er. [A.S. holian, to get; Ger. holen, Dut. halen, to fetch or draw.]
- Haulage, hawl'āj, n. act of hauling : charge for hauling or pulling a ship or boat.
- Haulm, Haum, hawm, n. straw: stubble. [A.S. healm; Dut. halm, Russ. soloma, Fr. chaume, L. calamus, Gr. kalamos, a reed.]
- Haunch, hänsh, n. the part between the last rib and the thigh: the hip. [Fr. hanche-O. Ger. ancha, the leg, of the same root as Ankle.]
- Haunt, hänt, v.t. to frequent : to follow importunately: to inhabit or visit as a ghost.—v.i. to be much about: to appear or visit frequently.—n. a place much resorted to. [Fr. hanter; acc. to Littré, a corr. of L. habitare.] Hautboy, hō'boi, n. a high-toned wooden wind-
- instrument, of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys, also called Oboe  $(\bar{o}'bo-i)$ : a large kind of strawberry. [Fr. hautbois-haut, high, bois, wood; It. oboe-L. altus, high, and Low L. boscus, a bush. See Bush.]
- Have, hav, v.t. to own or possess: to hold: to regard: to obtain: to bear or beget: to effect: to be affected by: -pr.p. having; pa.t. and pa.p. had. [A.S. habban; Ger. haben, Dan. have; allied to L. capio, to take, Gr.  $k\bar{o}p\bar{e}$ , a handle.]
- Haven, hā'vn, n. an inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchor-age: any place of safety: an asylum. [A.S. hafene; Dut. haven, Ger. hafen, Ice. höfn, Fr. havre, O. Fr. havle; from Teut. base hab in Have.]
- Haversack, hav'er-sak, n. a bag of strong linen for a soldier's provisions. [Lit. 'oat-sack,' Fr. havresac-Ger. habersack-haber or hafer, Dan. havre, prov. E. haver, oats, and Sack.]
- Havoe, haver, oats, and Saok.] Havoe, havdw, m. general waste or destruction: devastation.—w.t. to lay waste.—int. an ancient hunting or war cry. [Ety. dub.; cf. A.S. ha/oc, a hawk, and W. ha/og, destruction, which prob. is derived from the E.]
- Haw, haw, n. (orig.) a hedge or inclosure: the berry of the hawhorn. [A.S. *haga*, a yard or inclosure; Dut. *haag*, a hedge, Ice. *hagi*, a field. See Hedge.]
- Haw, haw, v.i. to speak with a haw or hesitation. -n. a hesitation in speech. [Formed from the sound.
- Hawfinch, haw'finsh, n. a species of grossbeak, a very shy bird, with variegated plumage, living
- chiefly in forests. [See Haw, a hedge.] Hawhaw, haw-haw', *n*. a sunk fence, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. [Reduplication of Haw, a hedge.]
- Hawk, hawk, n. the name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons. [A.S. hafoc; Dut. havik, Ger. habicht, Ice. haukr; from Teut. root hab, to seize, seen in E. Have.]
- Hawk, hawk, v.i. to hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose: to attack on the wing. -n. Hawk'er.

Hawk, hawk, v.i. to force up matter from the throat.-n. the effort to do this. [W. hochi; Scot. haugh; formed from the sound.]

# Headland

Hawk, hawk, v.t. to carry about for sale: to cry for sale. [See Hawker.]

for sale, hawker, n. one who carries about goods for sale on his back, a peddler. [From an O. Low Ger, root found in O. Dut. *heukeren*, to hawk, and Ger. *köker*, a hawker; conn. with Huckster.]

Hawse, hawz, n. the situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors how our forward:  $-\rho l$ , the holes in a ship's bow through which the cables pass. [M. E. *hals*, A.S. *hals* or *heals*, the neck, applied to the corresponding part of a ship; Ice. and Ger. hals.] Hawseholes, hawz'hölz. See Hawse.

- Hawser, Halser, hawz'er, n. a small cable: a large towline. [From hawse, meaning orig. the rope which passes through the hawses at the bow of a ship.]
- Hawthorn, haw'thorn, n. the hedge or white thorn, a shrub with shining leaves, and small red fruit called haws, much used for hedges.
- Hay, hā, n. grass after it is cut down and dried. [A.S. heg, hig; Ger. heu, Ice. hey; from root of Hew. [in the field.
- Haycock, hā'kok, n. a cock or conical pile of hay Hay-fever, hā-fe'ver, n. an ailment in time of haymaking marked by excessive irritation of the nose, throat, &c., and accompanied with violent sneezing. [and drying grass for hay.

- sneezing, fan ak-er, n one employed in cutting Haymaker, ha mak-er, n one employed in cutting Hazard, haz'ard, n. a game or throw at dice: chance: accident: risk.-ev.t. to expose to chance: to risk. [Fr. hasard; prob. through the Sp. from Arab, al sar, the die; but Littré prefers to derive it from Hazart, a castle in Syria where the game was discovered during the crusades.]
- Hazardous, haz'ard-us, adj. dangerous: perilous: uncertain.—adv. Haz'ardously.
- Haze, haz, n. vapour which renders the air thick : obscurity. [Ety. dub.] Hazel, hā'zl, n. a well-known tree or shrub.—adj.
- pertaining to the hazel: of a light-brown colour, like a hazel-nut. [A.S. hæsel; Ger. hasel, L.

use a nazel-nut. [A.S. hæsel; Ger. hasel, L. corulus (for cosulus).] [nut. Hazelly, hä'zel-i, adj. light-brown like the hazel-Hazol-nut, hä'zl-nut, n. the nut of the hazel-tree. Hazy, hāz'i, adj. thick with haze.-n. Haz'iness. He, he, pron. of the third person: the male person named before: any one.-adj. male. [A.S. he; Dut. hij, Ice. hann.]

- Head, hed, n. the uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body: the brain: the understanding: a chief or leader: the place of honour or com-mand: the front: an individual: a topic or chief point of a discourse : the source or spring : height of the source of water : highest point of anything : a cape : strength. [A.S. heafod ; Ger. haupt, L. caput, Gr. kephale.]
- Head, hed, v.t. to act as a head to, to lead or Goven: to go in front of to comence: to check: (*maut.*) to be contrary.—*v.i.* to grow to a head to originate.
  Headache, hed'ak, *n.*, an ache or pain in the head.

- Headband, hed'band, n. a band or fillet for the head : the band at each end of a book.
- Head-dress, hed'-dress, *n*. an ornamental dress or covering for the head, worn by women.

Headgear, hed'ger, n. gear, covering, or orna-

ment of the head. Headiness. See under Heady. Thead. Headings, hed'ing, n. that which stands at the Headland, hed'land, n. a point of land running out into the sea, like a head, a cape.

fāte, fār ; mē, her ; mīne ; möte ; mūte ; moon ; then.

## Headless

Headless, hed'les, adj. without a head.

- Headlong, hed'long, adv. with the head first: without thought, rashly: precipitately.-adj. rash: precipitous, steep. [Head and adv. termination *-inga*, *linga*, seen also in Darkling, Sidelong, and in Learn-ing.] [vanced.
- Sidelong, and in Learn-ing.] [vanced. Headmost, hed'möst, adj., most ahead or ad-Headpiece, hed'pës, n. a piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

Headquarters, hed'kwor-terz, n. the quarters or residence of a commander-in-chief or general.

- Headsman, hedz'man, n. a man who cuts off heads, an executioner.
- Headstall, hed'stawl, *n*. the part of a bridle round the head. [From Stall, a place or receptacle.]
- **Headstone**, hed'ston, *n*. the principal *stone* of a building: the corner-stone: the stone at the
- head of a grave. Headstrong, hed'strong, adj. self-willed : violent. Headway, hed'wā, n. the way or distance gone ahead or advanced : motion of an advancing [against a ship's head. ship.

Headwind, hed'wind, n. a wind blowing right Heady, hed'i, adj. affecting the head or the brain : intoxicating : inflamed : rash .- adv. Head'ily. -n. Head'iness.

- Heal, hēl, v.t. to make whole and healthy: to cure: to remove or subdue: to restore to soundness: (B.) often, to forgive, -w.t. to grow sound :- pr. p. heal'ing; pa. p. healed'. - n. Heal'er. [A.S. hælan, as Hæland, the Healer, Saviour; from A.S. hål, whole; Ger. heil. Whole is simply another form of the A.S. root. See Hail, Hale.]
- Healing, hel'ing, n. the act or process by which anything is *healed* or cured.—adj. tending to cure : mild .- adv. Heal'ingly.
- Health, helth, n., wholeness or soundness of body: soundness and vigour of mind: (B.) salvation, or divine favour. [A.S. heith-hát, whole.]
   Healthful, helth'fool, adj. full of or enjoying
- health indicating health wholesome : salutary. —adv. Health'fully.—n. Health'fulness. Healthless, helth'les, adj. sickly, aling.—n.
- Health'lessness.
- Healthy, helth'i, *adj.* in a state of good *health*: conducive to health: sound; vigorous.—*adv.* Health'ily.—*n.* Health'iness.
- Heap, hep, n. a pile or mass heaved or thrown together: a collection: (B.) a ruin.-v.t. to throw in a heap or pile: to amass: to pile above the top:-pr.p. heap'ing; pa.p. heaped'. [A.S. heap; Ice. hopr, Ger. haufe.]
- Hear, her, w.t. to perceive by the ear: to listen to: to grant or obey: to answer favourably: to attend to: to try judicially—w.t. to have the sense of hearing: to listen: to be told:—pr.p.hearing; pa.t. and pa.p. heard (herd).-n. Hear'er. [A.S. hyran; Ice. heyra, Ger. hören, Goth. hausjan.]
- Hearing, her'ing, n. act of perceiving by the ear: the sense of perceiving sound: opportunity to be heard : reach of the ear.
- Hearken, härk'n, v.i. to hear attentively: to listen: to grant. [A.S. hyrcnian, from Hear; O. Dut. harcken, Ger. horchen.] [port. [port.
- Hearsay, hēr'sā, *n*. common talk : rumour : re-Hearse, hèrs, *n*. (orig.) a triangular framework for holding candles at a church service, and esp. at a funeral service : a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. [Fr. herse, It. erpice-L. hirpex, hirpicis, a harrow, which, from its triangular shape, gave rise to the derived meanings.]

#### Heave

- Heart, härt, n. the organ that circulates the blood : the vital, inner, or chief part of anything : the seat of the affections, &c., esp. love : courage : vigour : secret meaning or design : that which resembles a heart. [A.S. heorte; Dut. hart, Ger. herz; cog. with L. cor, cordis, Gr. kardia, kēr, Sans. hrid.] Heartache, härt'āk, n. sorrow : anguish.
- Heart-breaking, härt'-brak'ing, adj. crushing with grief or sorrow. [or grieved.
- Heart-broken, härt'-brok'n, adj. intensely afflicted Heartburn, härt'burn, n. a disease of the stomach
- causing a burning, acrid feeling near the heart.
- Heartburning, härt'burn-ing, n. discontent : secret enmity.
- Heartease, härt'ez, n., ease of mind: quiet. Hearten, härt'n, v.t. to encourage. Heartfelt, härt'felt, adj., felt deeply.

- Hearth, härth, n. the part of the floor on which the fire is made: the fireside: the house itself. [A.S. heorth ; Ger. herd.]
- Hearthstone, härth'ston, n. the stone of the hearth.
- Heartless, hart'les, adj. without heart, courage, or feeling. -adv. Heart'lessly-n. Heart'lessness. Heartlet, härt'let, n. a little heart.
- Heart-rending, härt'-rend'ing, adj. deeply afflictive : agonising.
- Heart's-ease, härts'-ez, n. a common name for the pansy, a species of violet, an infusion of which
- was once thought to ease the lovesick heart. Heartsick, härt'sik, adj. pained in mind : de-pressed.—n. Heart'sickness.
- Heartwhole, härt'höl, adj., whole at heart: unmoved in the affections or spirits.
- Hearty, härt'i, adj. full of or proceeding from the heart: warm: genuine: strong: healthy.-adv. Heart'ily.-n. Heart'iness.
- Heat, het, n. that which excites the sensation of warmth: sensation of warmth: a warm temperature: the warmest period, as the heat of the day: indication of warmth, flush, redness: excitement : a single course in a race : animation. v.t. to make hot : to agitate .- v.i. to become -v. to make not; to agitate, -v., to become hot:-pr, b. heat'ing; pa, b. heat'ed. [A.S. heato, which is from adj. hat, hot: conn. with Ger. hitze, Goth. heito, Ice. hita. See Hot.] Heater, hët'er, n. one who or that which heats. Heath, hëth, n. a barren open country; a small autorrane shrub with heats.
- evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers, that grows on heaths. [A.S. hæth; Ger. heide, Goth. haithi, a waste.]
- Heathen, he'thn, n. an unbeliever when Christianity prevailed in cities alone : an inhabitant of an uuchristian country: a pagan: an irreligious person.—*adj*. pagan, irreligious [Lit. a dweller on the *heath* or open country, A.S. *hethen*, a heathen; Dut. and Ger. *heiden*. See **Heath**, and cf. Pagan.]
- Heathendom, he'thn-dum, n. those regions of the world where heathenism prevails.
- Heathenise, he'thn-iz, v.t. to make heathen.
- Heathenish, hēt/m-ish, adj. relating to the heathen: rude: uncivilised: cruel.—adv. Hea'-thenishly.—n. Hea'thenishness.
- Heathenism,  $h\bar{e}'th$ n-izm, *n*. the religious system of the heathens: paganism: barbarism.
- Heather, heth'er, n. a small evergreen shrub, growing on *heaths.—adj.* Heath'ery. [A Northern E. form, appearing to be nothing more than heath-er = inhabitant of the heath (Skeat).] Heathy, heth'i, adj. abounding with heath. Heave, hev, v.t. to lift up: to throw: to cause to
- swell: to force from the breast .- v.i. to be raised: to rise and fall: to try to vomit :- pr.p.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

heaving; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* heaved' or (*naut.*) hove. —*n.* an effort upward: a throw: a swelling: an effort to vomit. [A.S. hebban; Ger. heben, Goth. hafjan, to lift.]

- **Heaven**, hev'n, *n*. the arch of sky overhanging the earth : the air : the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed : supreme happiness. [A.S. heofon; O. Ice. hifinn; origin doubtful, though conn. by some with *heave*, and so meaning the 'heaved' or 'lifted up.'] Heavenly, hev'n-li, *adj*. of or inhabiting *heaven*:
- celestial : pure : supremely blessed : very excellent.-adv. in a manner like that of heaven: by the influence of heaven. -n. Heav'enliness.
- Heavenly-minded, hev'n-li-mind'ed, adj. having the mind placed upon heavenly things : pure .n. Heav'enly-mind'edness.
- Heavenward, hev'n-ward, Heavenwards, hev'nwardz, adv., toward or in the direction of heaven. [Heaven, and ward, sig. direction.] Heave-offering, hev'-of'er-ing, n. a Jewish offering

heaved or moved up and down by the priest.

- Heaver, hev'er, n. one who or that which heaves. Heavy, hev'i, adj. weighty: not easy to bear: oppressive : afflicted : inactive : inclined to slumber : violent : loud : not easily digested, as food : miry, as soil : having strength, as liquor : dark with clouds: gloomy: expensive: (B.) sad.adv., also Heav'ily.-n. Heav'iness. [A.S. hefig-hebban, to heave, and so meaning hard to
- heave ; O. Ger. hepig, hebig.] Bobdomadal, heb-dom'a-dal, Hebdomadary, hebdom'a-dar-i, adj. occurring every seven days: weekly. [L. hebdomadalis-Gr. hebdomas, a period of seven days-hepta, seven.]
- Hebdomadary, heb-dom'a-dar-i, n. a member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, &c.
- Hebraic, hē-brā'ik, Hebraical, hē-brā'ik-al, adj.
- relating to the *Hebrews*, or to their language. **Hebraically**, hē-brā'ik-al-i, *adv.* after the manner of the *Hebrew* language : from right to left.
- Hebraise, he'bra-īz, v.t. to turn into Hebrew.
- Hebraism, he'bra-izm, n. a Hebrew idiom.

- Hebraist, he braist, n. one skilled in Hebrew. Hebraistic, he braist'ik, adj. of or like Hebrew. Hebrew, he braist'ik, adj. of or like Hebrew. Hebrew, he braist'ik, adj. of the descendants of Abraham, who emigrated from beyond the Emphrates into Palestine: an Israelite, a Jew: the language of the Hebrews.—*adj.* relating to the Hebrews. [Fr. *Hébreu*—L. *Hebræus*—Gr. Hebraios-Heb ibhri, a stranger from the other side of the Euphrates-ebher, the region on the other side-abar, to pass over.]
- Hecatomb, hek'a-toom or -tom, n. among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen: any large number of victims. [Gr. heka-tombe-hekaton, a hundred, and bous, an ox.]

Heckle, hek'l. Same as Hackle.

- Hectic, hek'tik, Hectical, hek'tik-al, adj. pertaining to the constitution or *habit* of body: affected with hectic fever.-adv. Hec'tically. [Fr.-Gr. hektikos, habitual-hexis, habit.]
- Hectic, hek'tik, n. a *habitual* or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption.
- Hector, hek'tor, n. a bully : one who annoys .- v. t. to treat insolently: to annoy.-v.i. to play the
- bully. [From Hector, the famous Trojan leader.] Hedge, hej, n. a thicket of bushes: a fence round a field, &c.—v.t. to inclose with a hedge: to obstruct: to surround: to guard. [A.S. hege;
- Dut. hegge, Ice. heggr.] Hodgobill, hej'bil, Hedging-bill, hej'ing-bil, n. a bill or hatchet for dressing hedges.

## Heliacal

Hedgeborn, hej'bawrn, *adj*. of low birth, as if *born* by a *hedge* or in the woods: low: obscure.

- Hedgehog, hej'hog, n. a small prickly-backed quadruped, so called from its living in hedges and bushes, and its resemblance to a hog or pig.
- Hedger, hej'er, n. one who dresses hedges. Hedgerow, hej'rō, n. a row of trees or shrubs for hedging fields.
- Hedgeschool, hej'skool, n. an open-air school kept by the side of a hedge, in Ireland.
   Hedge-sparrow, hej'-sparo, n. a little singing
- Heed, hēd, v.t. to observe: to look after: to attend to.—n. notice: caution: attention. [A.S.
- hedan ; Dut. hoeden, Ger. hüten.] Heedful, hēd'fool, adj. attentive : cautious.—adv. Heed'fully.-n. Heed'fulness.
- Heedless, hēd'les, adj. inattentive: careless.— adv. Heed'lessly.—n. Heed'lessness.
- Heel, hel, n. the part of the foot projecting behind : the whole foot (sp. of beasts): the covering of the heel: a spur: the hinder part of anything.— *v.t.* to use the heel: to furnish with heels, [A.S. *hela*; Dut. *hiel*; prob. conn. with L-calx, Gr. *lax*, the heel.]

Heel, hel, v.i. to incline : to lean on one side, as a ship. [A.S. hyldan; Ice. halla, to incline.]

- Heelpiece, hēl'pēs, n. a *piece* or cover for the *heel*. Heft, heft. Same as Haft. Hegemony, he-jem'o-ni, n., leadership.—adj.
- Hegemon'ic. [Gr. hēgemonia—hēgemõn, leader —hēgeisthai, to go before.]
- Hegira, Hejira, he-jī'ra, n. the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622 A.D., from which is dated the Mohammedan era : any flight. [Ar. hijrah, flight.]
- Heifer, hef'er, n. a young cow. [A.S. heahfore; acc. to Skeat from A.S. heah, high, and fear, an ox, and so meaning a full-grown ox.]
- Heigh-ho, hī'-hō, *int*. an exclamation expressive of weariness. [Imitative.]
- Height, hit, n. the condition of being high: distance upwards: that which is elevated, a hill: elevation in rank or excellence : utmost degree. [Corr. of highth-A.S. healthu-heah, high. See High.]
- Heighten, hīt'n, v.t. to make higher: to advance or improve: to make brighter or more prominent.
- Heinous, hā'nus, adj. wicked in a high degree: enormous: atrocious.-adv. Hei'nously. - n. Hei'nousness. [O. Fr. haïnos, Fr. haineuxhaine, hate, from haër, to hate, from an O. Ger. root, found in Ger. hassen, Goth. hatyan, to hate. See Hate.]
- Heir, ar, n. one who inherits anything after the death of the owner: one entitled to anything after the present possessor. - fem. Heiress (ār'es). -ns. Heir'dom, Heir'ship. [O. Fr. heir-L. heres, an heir, allied to L. herus, a master, and
- Gr. cheir, the hand, from a root ghar, to seize.] Heir-apparent, ār-ap-pār'ent, n. the one apparently or acknowledged to be heir.
- Heirless, ār'les, adj. without an heir.
- Heirloom, ärlööm, n. any piece of *furniture* or personal property which descends to the *heir*. [Heir and *loom*—M. E. *lome*—A.S. *loma*, ge-*loma*, furniture. See Loom, n.] Heir-presumptive, är-pre-zump/uv, n. one who is
- presumed to be or would be heir if no nearer relative should be born.

Højira. See Høgira. Høld, pa.t. and pa.p. of Hold.

Heliacal, he-lī'ak-al, adj. relating to the sun:

(astr.) emerging from the light of the sun or fall-ing into it.—adv. Heli'acally. [Gr. hēliakos— hēlios, the sun.] [See Helix.]

Helical, helik-al, adj. spiral.—adv. Helically. Helical, helik-al, adj. spiral.—adv. Helically. Helicoentric, he-li-o-sen(trik, Helicoentrical, he-li-o-sen(trik-al, adj. (astr.) as seen from the sun's centre.—adv. Helicoen(trically. [From Gr. helicory helicarch, the centre.]

Heliograph, hē'li-o-graf, *n*. an apparatus for tele-graphing by means of the sun's rays.

- Heliography, he-li-og'ra-fi, n. the art of taking pictures by sunlight, photography: the art of signalling by flashing the rays of the sun.— adj. Heliograph'ical.—n. Heliog'rapher. [Gr. hēlios, the sun, graphē, a painting-graphō, to grave.]
- Heliolater, he-li-ol'a-ter, n. a worshipper of the sun. [Gr. helios, the sun, latris, a servant.]

- Heliolatry, hē-li-ol'a-tri, n., worship of the sun. [Gr. hčlios, the sun, latreia, service, worship.] Heliometer, hē-li-on/e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun or other heavenly body. [Gr. helios, and metron, a measure.]
- Helioscope, he'li-o-skop, n. a telescope for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes. -adj. Helio-scop'ic. [Fr. hélioscope-Gr. hēlios, the sun, skopeo, to look, to spy.]
- **Heliostat**,  $h\bar{e}'$ li-o-stat, *n*. an instrument by means of which a beam of sunlight is reflected in an invariable direction. [Gr. helios, and statos, fixed.]
- Heliotrope, he'li-o-trop, n. a plant whose flowers are said always to turn round to the sun: (min.) a bloodstone, a variety of chalcedony of a darkgreen colour variegated with red: an instru-ment for signalling by flashing the sun's rays. [Fr.-L.-Gr. hēliotropion-hēlios, the sun, tropos, a turn-trepo, to turn.]

Beliotype, he'li-o-fip, n. a photograph. [Gr. heiios, the sun, and typos, an impression.] Helispheric, hel-i-sferik, Helispherical, hel-i-sferik-al, adj., winding spirally round a sphere.

- **Helix**, he liks, *n*. a *spiral*, as of wire in a coil: (*zool*.) the snail or its shell: the external part of the ear :- pl. Helices, hel'i-sēz. [L.-Gr. helix -helisso, to turn round.]
- Hell, hel, *n*. the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death : the abode of evil spirits : the powers of hell: any place of vice or misery: a gambling-house. [A.S. hel, helle; Ice. hel, Ger, hölle (O. Ger. hella). From Hell (Scand.), Hell (A.S.), or Hella (O. Ger.), the Teut. dess of death, whose name again is from a Teut. root seen in A.S. helan, to hide, Ger. hehlen,
- cog. with L. *cel-are*, to hide.] Hellebore, hel'e-bor, n. a plant used in medicine, anciently used as a cure for insanity. [Fr. hellebore-L. helleborus-Gr. helleboros.
- Hellenic, hel-len ik or hel-lenik, Hellenian, hel-lenian, adj. pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks: Grecian. [Gr. Hellenios, Hellenikos -Hellenes, a name ultimately given to all the Greeks-Hellen, the son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]
- Hellenise, hel'en-īz, v.i. to use the Greek language. Gr. hellenizo-Hellen.]
- Hellenism, hel'en-izm, n. a Greek idiom. [Fr. Hellénisme-Gr. Hellenismos.]
- fellenist, hel'en-ist, n. one skilled in the Greek language : a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother-tongue. [Gr. Hellenistes.] Hellenistic, hel-en-ist'ik, Hellenistical, hel-en-
- ist'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the Hellenists: Greek with Hebrew idioms.-adv. Hellenist ically.

- Hellhound, hel'hownd, n. a hound of hell: an agent of hell.
- Hellish, hel'ish, adj. pertaining to or like hell: very wicked. -adv. Hell'ishly. -n. Hell'ishness.
- Helm, helm, n. the instrument by which a ship is
- Hellm, helm, n. the instrument by which a ship is steered : the station of management or govern-ment. [A.S. helma; Ice. hjalm, a rudder, Ger. helm, a handle; allied to helve.] Belm, helmet, hel'met, n. a covering of armour for the head: (bot.) the hooded upper lip of certain flowers. [A.S.-helan, to cover; Ger. helm, a covering, helmet. Helmet is from the O. Fr. healmet, dim. of healme, the O. Fr. form of the same word.] Belmed. helmd'. Helmeted. hel'met-ed. adi.
- Helmed, helmd', Helmeted, hel'met-ed, adj. furnished with a helmet.
- Helmintbic, hel-min'thik, adj. pertaining to worms: expelling worms.—n. a medicine for expelling worms. [From Gr. helmins, helmin-thos, a worm-heileö, helissö, to wriggle.]
   Helminthoid, hel'min-thoid, adj. worm-shaped.
- [Gr. helmins, and eidos, form.]
- Helminthology, hel-min-thol'o-ji, n. the science or natural history of worms.-adj. Helmintho-log'ical.-n. Helminthol'ogist. [From Gr. helmins, and logos, a discourse.]
- Helmsman, helmz'man, n. the man at the helm.
- Helot, hel'ot or he'lot, n. a slave, among the Spartans. [Gr. ; said to be derived from Helos, a town in Greece, reduced to slavery by the Spartans.]
- **Helotism**, hel'ot-izm or hē'lot-izm, *n*. the condi-tion of the *Helots* in ancient Sparta : slavery.
- Helotry, hel'ot-ri or hë'lot-ri, n. the whole body of the *Helots:* any class of slaves. Help, help, v.t. to support: to assist: to give means for doing anything: to remedy: to prevent. -v.i. to give assistance: to contribute: -pa.p. helped', (B.) hölp'en. -n. means or strength participate (b), holp en. - n. means of strength given to another for a purpose: assistance: relief: one who assists: (Amer.) a hired man or woman. [A.S. helfan; Goth. hilfpan, Ice. hialfpa, Ger. helfen, to aid, assist.]
  Helper, help'er, n. one who helps: an assistant.
  Helpful, help'fool, adj. giving help: useful. - n.
- Help'fulness.
- Helpless, help'les, adj. without help or power in one's self: wanting assistance. -adv. Help'-lessly. -n. Help'lessness.
- Helpmate, help'mat, n. a mate or companion who helps: an assistant : a partner : a wife. [Formed on a misconception of the phrase an help meet
- in Gen. ii. 18, 20.] Helter-skelter, hel'ter-skel'ter, adv. in a confused
- hurry: tumultuously. [Imitative.] Holvo, helv, n. a handle: the handle of an axe or hatchet. -v.t. to furnish with a handle, as an
- axe. [A.S. *hielf, hel/c*, a handle; O. Dut. *helve.*] Helvetic, hel-vet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to Switzer-land. [L.—*Helvetia*, L. name of Switzerland.]
- Hom, hem, n. the border of a garment doubled . down and sewed .- v.t. to form a hem on: to edge: -pr.p. hemm'ing; pa.p. hemmed'. -Hem in, to surround. [A.S. hem, a border; Ger. hamme, a fence, Fris. hämel, an edge.]
- Hem, hem, n. (int.) a sort of half cough to draw attention .- v.i. to utter the sound hem !- pr.p.
- hemm'ing; pa.p. hemmed'. [From the sound.] Hemal, he<sup>7</sup>mal, *adj.* relating to the *blood* or blood-vessels. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]
- Hematine, hem'a-tin, n. the red colouring matter
- in the blood. [Fr.-Gr. haima, blood.] Homatito, hem'a-tīt, n. (min.) a valuable ore of iron, sometimes of a reddish-brown colour, with

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

blood-red streak.-adj. Hematit'ic. [L.-Gr. haimatitēs, blood-like-haima, haimatos, blood.

- Hemiptera, hem-ip'ter-a, n. an order of insects, having four wings, the two anterior of which are scarcely perceptible. [Gr. *hēmi*, half (cog. with
- Lat. semi), and pteron, a wing.] Hemisphere, hem'i-sfër, n. a half-sphere: half of the globe, or a map of it. [Gr. hēmisphairion hēmi, half, and sphaira, a sphere.] Hemispheric, hem-i-sfer'ik, Hemispherical, hem-
- Hemispheric, hemispheric, hemispherica, hemispheric, and the pertaining to a kenisphere.
  Hemistich, hem'i-stik, n., kalf a line, or an incomplete line in poetry. [L. kenistickium—Gr. kenistickian—kenistickal, he-mis'tik-al, adj. pertaining to or
- written in hemistichs.
- Memlock, hem'lok, n. a poisonous plant used in medicine. [A.S. *hemlic-leac*, a plant, a Leek, the first syllable being of unknown origin. Cf. Charlock and Garlic.]
- Hemorrhage, hem'or-āj, n. a bursting or flowing of blood.—adj. Hemorrhagic (hem-or-aj'ik). [Gr. haimorrhagia—haima, blood, rhēgnymi, to burst.]
- Hemorrhoids, hem'or-oidz, n.pl. painful tubercles around the margin of the anus, from which blood occasionally flows.—adj. Hemorrhoid'al. [Gr. haimorrhoides—haima, blood, rheō, to flow.]
- Hemp, hemp, n. a plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, &c. : the fibrous rind prepared for spinning.—*adjs*. Hemp'en, made of hemp; Hemp'y, like hemp. [A.S. hænep, Ice. hampr ; borrowed early from L. cannabis-Gr. kannabis, which is considered to be of Eastern
- Hen, hen, n. the female of any bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. [A.S. henn, akin to Ger. henne, Ice. henne, the modern fem. forms respectively of A.S. hanna, Ger. halm, Ice. hani, the male of birds, the material of the domestic for the domestic fem. forms respectively of A.S. hanna, Ger. halm, Ice. hani, the male of birds, the material of the domestic for the domestic fem. forms respectively of A.S. hanna, Ger. halm, Ice. hani, the male of birds, the material female for the domestic female femal a cock; orig. the singer or crier, akin to L.
- cano, to sing.] Henbane, hen'bān, n. a plant which is a bane or poison to domestic foculs : the stinking nightshade, used in medicine for opium.
- Hence, hens, *adv.*, *from* this place or time : in the future : from this cause or reason : from this origin .- int. away ! begone ! [M. E. hennes, henen-A.S. heonan, from the base of Ho; Ger. hinnen, hin, hence; so L. hinc, hence-hic, this.] Henceforth, hens-forth' or hens'-, Henceforward,
- hens-for ward, adv. from this time forth or forward.
- Honchman, hensh'man, n. a servant: a page. [Usually derived from haunch-man, cf. Flunkey; perh., however, from A.S. hengest, a horse, Ger. hengst, and man, and meaning a groom (Skeat).]
- Hencoop, hen koop, n. a coop or large cage for domestic fowls.
- Hendecagon, hen-dek'a-gon, n. a plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides. [Fr. hendéca-
- gone-Gr. hendeka, eleven, gonia, an angle.] Hendecasyllable, hen-dek'a-sil'a-bl, n. a metrical line of eleven syllables .- adj. Hendec'asyllab'ic. [Gr. hendeka, eleven, syllabe, a syllable.]
- Hendiadys, hen-dī'a-dis, n. a figure in which one and the same notion is presented in two expressions. [Gr. Hen dia dyoin, one thing by means of two.]
- Hen-harrier, hen'-har'i-er, n. a species of falcon, the common harrier. [See Harrier, a hawk.]
- Henna, hen'a, n. a pigment used in the East for dyeing the nails and hair. [Ar. hinna, the shrub from whose leaves it is made.]

# Herbivorous

- Henpecked, hen'pekt, adj. weakly subject to his wife, as a cock *pecked* by the hen. Hep, hep, *n*. See Hip, the fruit of the dogrose. Hepatic, hep-at'ik, Hepatical, hep-at'ik-al, *adj*.

- Repairds, hep-atrix, hep-autoai, hep-atrix-ai, any.
   pertaining to the *liver*: liver-coloured. [L. hepaticus-Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.]
   Hepatitis, hep-a-tītis, n. inflammation of the *liver*. [Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.]
   Hepatoscopy, hep-a-toš kop-i, n. divination by *inspection* of the *livers* of animals. [Gr. hēpato-chedia. [Gr. hēpato-chedia.]
- skopia-hēpar, hēpatos, liver, skopeō, to inspect.] Heptade, hep'tad, n. the sum or number of seven. [Fr.-Gr. heptas, heptados-hepta, seven.]
- Heptaglot, hep'ta-glot, adj. in seven languages. -n. a book in seven languages. [Gr. heptaglöttos-hepta, seven, glötta, glössa, tongue, language.
- Hoptagon, hep'ta-gon, n. a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides.—adj. Heptag'onal. [Gr. heptagonos, seven-cornered-hepta, and gönia, an angle.]
- Heptahedron, hep-ta-hē'dron, n. a solid figure with seven bases or sides. [Gr. hepta, seven, hedra, a seat, a base.]
- Heptarchy, hep'tär-ki, n. a government by seven persons: the country governed by seven: a period in the Saxon history of England (a use of the word now disapproved by historians). - adj. Heptar'chic. [Gr. hepta, seven, archē, sove-
- reignty.] Her, her, pron. objective and possessive case of She.—adj. belonging to a female. [M. E. here -A.S. hire, genitive and dative sing. of heo, she.]
- Herald, her'ald, n. in ancient times, an officer who made public proclamations and arranged ceremonies : in medieval times, an officer who had charge of all the etiquette of chivalry, keeping a register of the genealogies and armorial bearings of the nobles : an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, &c. : a proclaimer : a forerunner. -v.t.to introduce, as by a herald : to proclaim. [O. Fr. heralt; of Ger. origin, O. Ger. Arari (A.S. here, Ger. heer), an army, and wald = wait, strength, sway. See Wield, Valid.] Heraldic, her-al'dik, adj. of or relating to heralds or heraldry. -adv. Heral'dically.
- Heraldry, herald-ri, *n*. the art or office of *a*. *herald*: the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.
- Herb, herb or erb, n. a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem.—*adj.* Horb-loss. [Fr. *herbe*-L. *herba*, akin to Gr. *phorbē*, pasture-pherbo, to feed, to nourish.]
- Herbaceous, hér-bäshus, ad, pertaining to or of the nature of herbs: (bot.) having a soft stem that dies to the root annually. [L. herbaceus.] Herbage, hérbáj or érbáj, n. green food for
- cattle: pasture: herbs collectively.
   Horbal, herb'al, adj. pertaining to herbs.—n. a book containing a classification and description of plants : a collection of preserved plants.
- Herbalist, herb'al-ist, n. one who makes collec-
- tions of *herbs* or plants : one skilled in plants. Herbarium, her-ba'ri-um, n. a classified collection
- of preserved kerbs or plants.—bl. Herbariums and Herba'ria. [Low L.—L. kerba.] Herbescent, her-bes'ent, adj., growing into kerbs, becoming herbaceous. [L. kerbescens, centis,
- pr.p. of herbesco, to grow into herbs.] Herbivorous, her-biv'or-us, adj., eating or living on herbaceous plants. [L. herba, voro, to devour.]

- **Herborisation**, herb-or-i-zā'shun, *n*. the seeking for *plants* : (*min.*) the figure of plants.
- Herborise, herb'o-rīz, v.i. to search for *plants*: to botanise.—v.t. to form plant-like figures in, as in minerals. [Fr. herboriser, for herbariser-L. herba.
- Herculean, her-ku'le-an, adj. extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by Hercules, a Greek hero famous for his strength : of extraordinary strength and size.
- Herd, herd, n. a number of beasts feeding together, and watched or tended : any collection of beasts, as distinguished from a flock : a company of people, in contempt : the rabble.—w.i. to run in herds.—w.i. to tend, as a herdsman. [A.S. heord, herd; cognate words are found in all the Teut. languages.]
- Herd, hird, n. one who tends a herd. [A.S. heorde, hirde, from heord or herd, a herd of beasts; Ger. hirt.]
- Herdsman, herdz'man (B., Herd'man), n. a man employed to herd or tend cattle.]
- Here, her, adv. in this place : in the present life or state .- Here'about, adv. about this place .-Hereaft'er, adv. after this, in some future time or state.-n. a future state.-Here and There, adv. in this place, and then in that: thinly: irregularly.—Hereby', adv. by this.—Herein', adv. in this.—Hereof', adv. of this.—Heretoadv. in this.—Hereor, adv. of this.—Hereo-fore', adv. before this time: formerly.—Hereo-unto', adv. to this point or time.—Hereupon', adv. on this: in consequence of this.—Here-with', adv. with this. [A.S. her; Ger. hier, from the demonstrative stem hi-. See Her, and cf. Who, Where.] [herited. Hereditable, he-red'it-abl, adj. that may be in-Hereditable in the endition of a property and property.
- Hereditation, here-edita-ment, n. all property of whatever kind that may pass to an heir. Hereditary, he-red'i-tar-i, adj. descending by in-heritance: transmitted from parents to their offspring — adv. Hered'itarily. [L. hereditarius – hereditas, the state of an heir – heres, an heir.]
- Heredity, he-red'i-ti, n. the transmission of qualities from the parents or ancestors to their offspring.
- Heresiarch, her'e-si-ärk or he-re'zi-ärk, n. a leader in heresy, a chief among heretics. [Gr. hairesis, heresy, and archos, a leader—archō, to lead.] Horesy, here-si, n. an opinion adopted in opposi-
- bees, here si, z. an opinion anoprea in opposi-tion to the usual belief, esp. in theology: heterodoxy. [Fr. hérésie—L. haresis—Gr. hairesis—haireö, to take or choose.]
- Heretic, her'e-tik, n. the upholder of a heresy .adj. Heret'ical.-adv. Heret'ically. [Gr. hai-
- retikos, able to choose, heretical.] [Here. Hereby, Hereunto, Herewith, &c. See under Heriot, heri-ot, n. a tribute of munitions of war anciently given to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant : a duty paid to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant. [A.S. heregeatu, a military preparation-here, an
- Heritable, heritabl, adj. that may be inherited.
   Heritable, heritabl, adj. that may be inherited.
   Heritable Property (Scotch law) real property, as opposed to movable property, or chattels.
   Heritable Security, same as English mortgage. [O. Fr. heritable, hereditable-Low L. hereditabilis-L. hereditas.]
- Heritage, her'it-āj, n. that which is inherited : (B.) the children (of God). [Fr.—Low L. herita-gium, hæreditagium—L. hereditas.]
- Heritor, her'it-or, n. (in Scotland) a landholder in a parish. [Low L. heritator, for hæreditatorhereditas.]
- Eermaphrodism, her-maf'rod-izm, Hermaphrod-

itism, her-maf'rod-it-izm, n. the union of the two sexes in one body.

- Hermaphrodite, her-maf'rod-īt, n. an animal or a plant in which the two sexes are united : an abnormal individual in whom are united the properties of both sexes.—*adj.* uniting the dis-tinctions of both sexes. [L.-Gr. Hermaphroditos, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with the nymph Salmacis into one person.]
- Hermaphroditic, her-maf-rod-it'ik, Hermaphroditical, her-maf-rod-it'ik-al, *adj*, pertaining to a hermaphrodite : partaking of both sexes. Hermeneutic, her-me-nū'tik, Hermeneutical, her-
- me-nū'tik-al, adj., interpreting: explanatory.— adv. Hermeneu'tically.—n. sing. Hermeneu'tics, the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr. hermēneutikos-hermēneus, an interpreter, from Hermēs, Mercury, the god of art and eloquence.]
- Hermetic, her-met'ik, Hermetical, her-met'ik-al, adj. belonging in any way to the beliefs current in the middle ages under the name of Hermes, the Thrice Great : belonging to magic or alchemy, magical: perfectly close.—adv. Hermet/ically. —Hermet/ically sealed, closed completely, -infinite loany search, closed completely, said of a glass vessel, the opening of which is closed by melting the glass. [From Hermis Trismegistos, Hermes' the thrice-greatest, the Gr. name for the Egyptian god Thoth, who was god of science, esp. alchemy, and whose magic seal was held by medieval alchemists to make vessels and treasures inaccessible.]
- Hermit, her'mit, n. one who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert. [M. eremite, through Fr. and L. from Gr. eremites -erēmos, solitary, desert.]
- Hermitage, hermitaj, n. the dwelling of a hermit: a retired abode: a kind of wine, so called from Hermitage, a district of France.
- Hern. Same as Heron.
- Hernia, her'ni-a, n. a rupture, esp. of the abdo-men.—adj. Her'nial. [L.]
- Bero, hörö, n. (orig.) a vuarrior, a demigod: a man of distinguished bravery: any illustrious person: the principal figure in any history or work of fiction.—fem. Heroine, heroin. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. hirös; akin to I mind S sum and S. from Gr. hirös;
- L. vir, A.S. wer, a man, Sans. vira, a hero.] Herodians, he-rō'di-ans, n.pl. a party among the Jews, taking their name from *Herod*, as being
- Heroic, heroik, Heroical, heroik-al, adj. becom-ing a hero : courageous : illustrious : designating the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated.-n. a heroic verse.-adv. Horo'ically.
- Heroi-comic, her'o-i-kom'ik, Heroi-comical, her'-o-i-kom'ik-al, adj. consisting of a mixture of heroic and comic; designating the high burlesque. [courage : boldness.
- Horoism, her'o-izm, n. the qualities of a hero: Horon, her'un, n. a large screaming water-fowl,
- with long legs and neck.-n. Her'onry, a place where herons breed. [Fr.-O. Ger. heigro, cog. with A.S. hragra, Ice. hegri, all imitative of its croak.
- Heronshaw, her'un-shaw, n. a young heron. [Properly, heronseuve (ety. unknown), which was confounded with the old form hernshaw, a heronry, from Heron, and shaw, a wood.]
- Hero-worship, he'ro-wur'ship, n. the worship of heroes: excessive admiration of great men. Herpes, her pez, n. a kind of skin disease. [So

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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called from its creeping over the skin, from Gr. herpes, herpo, to creep.]

- Herring, her'ing, n. a common small sea-fish found moving in great shoals or multitudes. [A.S. hæring (Ger. häring)-here (Ger. heer), an army or multitude ; or perh. corr. from L. halec, fish-pickle.] Hers, herz, pron. possessive of She.

- Herse. Same as Hearse. Herself, her-self', pron. the emphatic form of She in the nominative or objective case : in her real character : having the command of her faculties : sane. [Her and Self.]
- Hesitancy, hez'i-tan-si, Hesitation, hez-i-tā'shun,
- n. wavering : doubt : stammering. Hesitate, hezi-tāt, v.i. to stop in making a decision : to be in doubt : to stammer.—adv. Hes'itatingly. [L. hæsito, hæsitatum, freq.
- of hæreo, hæsum, to stick, adhere.] Høsper, hes'per, Høsperus, hes'per-us, n. the evening-star or Venus. [L. and Gr. hesperos, evening, also L. vesper.] west.
- Hesperian, hes-pē'ri-an, adj. of Hesperus or the Heterocercal, het-er-o-se'kal, adj. having the upper fork of the tail different from or longer than the lower, as the shark:-opposed to Homocercal. [Gr. heteros, different from, and
- kerkos, the tail.] Reteroclitic, heter-o-klīt, Heteroclitic, het-er-o-klit'ik, Heteroclitical, het-er-o-klit'ik-al, adj., irregularly inflected: irregular. [Gr. hetero-klitos-heteros, other, and klitos, inflected— klinō, to inflect.]
- Heteroclite, het'er-o-klīt, n. (gram.) a word irre-
- gularly inflected : anything irregular. Heterodox, het er-o-doks, adj. holding an opinion other or different from the established one, esp. in theology : heretical. [Gr. heterodoxos-heteros, other, doxa, an opinion—dokeō, to think.] Heterodoxy, het er-o-doks-i, n. heresy.

- Heterogeneous, het-er-o-jēn'e-us, Heterogeneal, het-er-ojēn'e-al, adj. of another race or kind; dissimilar :--opposed to Homogeneous.--adv. Heterogen'ecusly.--ns. Heterogene'ity, Het-[Gr. heterogenes-heteros, erogen'eousness. other, genos. a kind ] other, genos, a kind ] [Cossacks. [Russ.] Hotman, het'man, n. the chief or general of the
- Hew, hu, v.t. to cut with any sharp instrument: to cut in pieces: to shape :- pa.p. hewed' or

- hewn. [A.S. heavan; Ger. hauen.] Hewer, ha'er, n. one who hevus. Hexagon, heks'a-gon, n. a plane figure with six angles and sides. adj, Hoxagonal. adv. [Gr. hexagonon - hex, six, Hexag'onally. gōnia, an angle.]
- Hexahedron, heks-a-hē'dron, n. a cube, a regular solid with six sides or faces, each of these being a square.-adj. Hexahe'dral. [Gr. hex, six, hed-ra, a base.]
- Hexameter, heks-am'et-er, n. a verse of six measures or feet .- adj. having six metrical feet. [L.-Gr. hex, six, metron, a measure.]
- Hexapla, heks'a-pla, n. an edition of the Scriptures in six different versions, esp. that pre-pared by Origen of Alexandria.—adj. Hez-aplar. [Gr. hexaplous, sixfold.] Hexapod, heks'a-pod, n. an animal with six feet.
- [Gr. hexapous, -podos—hex, six, pous, a foot ] Hexastich, heks'a-stik, n. a poem of six lines or
- verses. [Gr. hexastichos—hex, six, stichos, a line.] Hexastyle, heks'a-stīl, n. a building with six pil-
- lars. [Gr. hekastylos-hex, six, stylos, a pillar.] Hoy, hā, int. expressive of joy or interrogation. [From the sound, like Ger. hei.]

## Hieroglyph

- Heyday, hā'dā, int. expressive of frolic, exultation,
- or wonder. [Ger. heida, or Dut. hei daar, (Ger.) da, [Dut.) daar = There.] Heyday, ha'da, n. the wild gaiety of youth. [For high day; M. E. hey-day.]
- Hiatus, hī-ā'tus, n. a gap : an opening : a defect : (gram.) a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables. .[L., from *hio*, to gape; Gr. *chainō*, to gape; from root *cha*, the sound
- produced by gaping.] Hibernal, ht-bernal, adj. belonging to winter: wintry. [Fr.-L. hibernalis-hiems, Gr. cheima, winter, Sans. hima, snow.]
- Hibernate, hī'ber-nāt, v.i. to winter : to pass the winter in sleep or torpor.-n. Hiberna'tion, the state of torpor in which many animals pass the [L. hiberno, hibernatum-hiberna, winter. winter-quarters.]
- Hibernian, hī-ber'ni-an, *adj.* relating to *Hibernia* or Ireland.—*n.* an Irishman. [From L. *Hibernia*, Gr. Iouernia, Ireland.]
- Hibernianism, hī-ber'ni-an-izm, Hibernicism, hī-ber'ni-sizm, n. an Irish idiom or peculiarity.
- Hiccough, Hiccup, Hickup, hik'up, n. a sudden and involuntary kind of cough. -v.i. to have a cough of this kind :-pr.p. hiccoughing (hik'up-ing); pa.p. hiccoughed (hik'upt). [Imitative; there are similar words in many languages, as Dut. hik, Dan. hikke, Bret. hik.]
- Hickory, hik'or-i, n. the name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Ety. unknown.]
- Hid, Hidden. See Hide.
- Hidalgo, hi-dal'go, n. a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp. *hijo de algo*, the son of some-thing, *i.e.*, of a good house, and without mixture of Moorish or Jewish blood.]
- Hidden, hid'n, adj. concealed : unknown.
- Hide, hid, v.t. to conceal: to keep in safety.—v.t. to lie concealed :—pa.t. hid; pa.p. hidd'en, hid. [A.S. hydan, to hide; allied to Gr. keutho, and perh. to L. custos (= cud-tos), a protector.]
- Hide, hīd, n. the skin of an animal. -v.t. to flog or whip. [A.S. hyd; Ger. haut, allied to L. cutis, Ĝr. skutos.
- Hide, hid, n. an old measure of land varying from 60 to 120 acres. [A.S. hid, contracted for higid = hiwisc, both words meaning as much land as could support a family, and so conn. with A.S. hiwan, domestics. See Hive.]
- **Hidebound**, hid'bownd, *adj.* having the *hide* closely bound to the body, as in animals: in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth.
- Hideous, hid'e-us, adj. frightful: horrible: ghastly.—adv.Hid'eously.—n.Hid'eousness. [Fr. hideux—O. Fr. hide, hisde, dread; perh. from L. hispidus, rough, rude.]
- Hiding, hid'ing, n. a place of concealment.
- Hie, hī, v. i. to hasten :- pr. p. hie'ing ; pa. p. hied'. [A.S. higian, to hasten.]
- Hierarch, h.e. ärk, n. a ruler in sacred matters. —adj. Hi'erarchal. [Gr. hierarchēs—hieros, sacred, archō, to rule.]
- sated, when, to the j lierarchy, hierarki, n., rule in sacred matters: persons that so rule: the body of the clergy: a government by priests.—adj. Hierarchical. Hieratic, hi-eratik, adj., sacred: relating to priests. [L. hieraticus—Gr, hieratikos.]
- Hieroglyph, hī'er-o-glif, Hieroglyphic, hī-er-oglifik, n. the sacred characters of the ancient Egyptian language : picture-writing, or writing in which figures of objects are employed instead of conventional signs, like the alphabet: any symbolical figure.—adjs.Hieroglyph'ic,Hiero-

glyph'ical.-adv. Hieroglyph'ically. [Gr. hieroglyphikon-hieros, sacred, glypho, to carve.] Hieroglyphist, hī-ėr-o-glif'ist, n. one skilled in

- reading hieroglyphics.
- Hierographic, hi-èr-o-graf'ik, Hierographical, hi-èr-o-graf'ik-al, adj. pertaining to sacred writing. [Gr. hierographikos—hieros, sacred, and graphikos, from graphic, to write.] Hierology biokeroft biokeroft
- Hierology, hī-ċr-ol'o-ji, n. the science which treats of sacred matters, especially sacred writing and inscriptions. [Gr. hierologia-hieros, sacred, and logos, a discourse or treatise.]
- Hierophant, hi<sup>c</sup>er-o-fant, n. one who shews or reveals sacred things: a priest. [Gr. hiero-phantēs-hieros, sacred, phainō, to shew.]
- Higgle, hig'l, v.i. to harvk about provisions for sale: to make difficulty in bargaining: to chaffer. -n. Higg'ler. [A form of Haggle, and Hawk, to sell.]
- High, hī, adj. elevated : lofty : tall : eminent in anything: exalted in rank: dignified: chief: noble: ostentatious: arrogant: proud: strong: powerful: angry: loud: violent: tempestuous: excellent: far advanced: difficult: dear: remote in time.-adv. aloft: eminently: powerfully: profoundly.-adv. High'ly. [A.S. heah; Goth.
- hauhs, Ice. har, Ger. hoch.] High-admiral, hī'-ad'mi-ral, n. a high or chief admiral of a fleet.
- High-altar, hī'-awl'tar, n. the principal altar in a church.
- High-bailiff, hī'-bāl'if, n. an officer who serves writs, &c. in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff.
- High-born, hi'-bawrn, adj. of high or noble birth.
- High-bred, hī'-bred, adj. of high or noble breed, training, or family.
- High-church, hī'-church, n. a party within the Church of England, who exalt the authority and jurisdiction of the church, and attach great im-portance to ecclesiastical dignities, ordinances, and ceremonies.—ns. High'-church'man, High'-[or glaring colour. church'ism.
- High-coloured, hi'-kul'urd, adj. having a strong High-day, hi'-dā, n. a holiday: (B.) broad day-light. [pampered, -n. High'-feed'ing.
- High-fed, hī'-fed, adj., fed highly or luxuriously: Highfier, hī'flī-er, n. one who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.—
- adj. High'-fly'ing. [turgid. High-flown, hī'-flon, adj. extravagant : elevated :
- High-handed, hī-hand'ed, *adj.* overbearing : vio-lent. [*high* or full of courage.
- High-hearted, hī'-härt'ed, adj. with the heart Highland, hī'land, n. a mountainous district.
- Highlander, hī'land-er, n. an inhabitant of a mountainous region. [occasions.
- High-mass, hī'-mas, n. the mass read on high High-minded, hī'-mīnd'ed, adj. having a high, proud, or arrogant mind: having honourable pride : magnanimous. - n. High'-mind'edness.
- Highness, hi'nes, n. the state of being high: dig-
- nity of rank : a title of honour given to princes. High-place,  $h\bar{i}'$ -plās, n. (B.) an eminence on which
- unlawful worship was performed by the Jews. High-pressure, hī-presh'ūr, *adj.* applied to a steam-engine in which the steam is raised to a high temperature, so that the pressure may exceed that of the atmosphere.
- High-priest, hī-prēst, n. a chief priest. High-principled, hī-prin'si-pld, adj. of high, noble, or strict principle.
- proved to contain High-proof, hī'-proof, adj., much alcohol : highly rectified.

- High-road, hī'-rod, n. one of the public or chief roads.
- High-seasoned, hī'-sē'znd, adj. made rich or piquant with spices or other seasoning. High-souled,  $h\bar{1}'$ -sold, adj. having a high or lofty
- soul or spirit. [ostentatious.
- High-sounding, hī-sownd'ing, adj. pompous : High-spirited, hī-spirit-ed, adj. having a high spirit or natural fire : bold : daring : irascible.
- Hight, hit, a pass. verb, used in the third pers. sing., he was or is called or named. [A.S. hatan, to be called-hatan, to call; Ger. heissen.] High-tasted, hī'-tast'ed, adj. having a strong
- piquant taste or relish.
- High-treason, hī'-trē'zn, n. treason against the sovereign or state, being the highest civil offence.
- High-water, hī'-waw'ter, n. the time at which the tide is highest : the greatest elevation of the tide.
- Highway, hī'wā, n. a high or public way or road. Highwayman, hī'wā-man, n. a robber who attacks
- people on the public way. High-wrought, hī'-rawt, adj. wrought with ex-quisite skill: highly finished.
- Hilarious, hi-la'ri-us, adj. gay: very merry. [L. hilaris-Gr. hilaros-hilaos, kindly, gay, cheerful.] ment.
- Hilarity, hi-lar'i-ti, n. gaiety: pleasurable excite-Hilary, hil'ar-i, adj. the name applied to one of the four terms of the law-courts of England, from 11th to 31st January, so called from St Hillary, whose festival is Jan. 13. Hill, hil, n. a high mass of land, less than a moun-
- tain. [A.S. *kyll*; allied to L. *collis*, a hill, and root *cel* in *celsus*, high, Gr. *kolönes*, a hill, ] **Hillock**, hi'uk, *n*. a small hill.] **Hillock**, hi'uk, *n*. a small hill. **Hilly**, hi'i, *adi*. full of hills.—*n*. **Hill/iness**.

- Hilt, hilt, n. the handle, esp. of a sword. [A.S. hilt; Dut. hilte, O. Ger. helsa; not conn. with Hold.] Hilted, hilted, adj. having a hilt.

- Him, him, from. the objective case of He. [A.S. ke, dative kim, acc. kine.]
  Himself, him-self', from. the emphatic and reflective form of He and Him; it also expresses the proper character or state of mind of a person.
- Hin, hin, n. a Hebrew liquid measure, containing about 6 English quarts. [Heb.]
- Hind, hind, n. the female of the stag. [A.S. hind; Ger. hinde, hindin, O. Ger. hinda, hinta.]
- Hind, hind, n. a farm-servant, a ploughman, a peasant. [Lit. a *domestic*, from A.S. *hina*, *hiavan*, domestics—*hiav*, a house. See Hive.]
- **Hind**, hīnd, *adj.* placed in the rear : pertaining to the part *behind* : backward : opposed to Fore. [A.S. *hindan*, from the base *hi*, seen also in **He**, Hence, and Hither.]
- Hinder, hind'er, adj. comparative of Hind, but used in the same significations.
- Hinder, hin'der, v.t. to put or keep behind: to stop, or prevent progress : to embarrass.-v.i. to raise obstacles. [A.S. hindrian; Ger. hindern; from Hind, adj.
- Hinderance, hin'der-ans, Hindrance, hin'drans, n. act of hindering : that which hinders : obstacle.
- Hindermost, hīnd'er-most, Hindmost, hīnd'most, adj. superlative of Hind ; furthest behind. [For
- -most, see Aftermost and Foremost.] Hindi, hin'dē, *n.* one of the languages of Aryan stock now spoken in North India. [Pers. *Hind*, ' India.']
- Hindoostanee. See Hindustani.
- Hindrance. See Hinderance.
- Hindu, Hindoo, hin'doo, n. a native of Hindustan: now more properly applied to native Indian believers in Brahmanism, as opp. to Moham-

medans, &c. [Lit. a dweller on the banks of the river *Sindhu*, Sans. for Indus.]

- Hinduism, Hindooism, hin'doo-izm, n. the religion and customs of the Hindus.
- Hindustani, hin-doo-stan'e, n. a dialect of Hindi, also called Urdu ('language of the camp,' Turk. urdh or ordh, 'camp'), being likewise the chief official and commercial language of India.
  - Hinge, hinj, n. the hook or joint on which a door or lid hangs: that on which anything depends or turns, -v.t. to furnish with hinges : to bend. -v.i. to hang or turn as on a hinge -pr.p. hinging; pa.p. hinged. (M. E. henge, from M. E. hengen, to hang, which, according to Skeat, is of Scand. origin, as in Ice. henja, to
  - hang, but cog. with A.S. hangian.] Hinny, hin'i, n. the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. [L. hinnus-Gr. hinnos, ginnos, a mule.]
  - Hint, hint, n. a distant allusion : slight mention : insinuation .- v.t. to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion : to allude to .- v.i. to make an indirect or remote allusion: to allude. [Lit. a thing taken, from A.S. hentan, to seize, and so allied to hunt and hand.]
  - Hip, hip, n. the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh. -v.t. to sprain the hip :-pr.p. hipping; pa.p. hipped'. [A.S. hype; Goth. hups, Ger. hilfe.] Hip, hip, Hep, hep. n. the fruit of the wild brier or dogrose. [M. E. hepe; from A.S. heope.]

  - or dogrose. [M. E. hepe; from A.S. heope.] Hippish, hip'ish, adj. somewhat hypochondriac. [A familiar corr. of Hypochondriac.]
  - Hippocampus, hip'o-kam-pus, n. a genus of fishes with head and neck somewhat like those of a horse, and a long, tapering tail which they can twist round anything. [Gr. hippokampostwist round anything. hippos, a horse, kampē, a turning.]
  - Hippocentaur, hip-o-sent'awr, n. taur. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and Centaur.]
  - Hippodrome, hip'o-drom, n. a racecourse for horses and chariots : an equestrian circus. [Gr. hippodromos-hippos, a horse, dromos, a course.]
  - Hippogriff, hip'o-grif, n. a fabulous winged ani-mal, half horse and half griffin. [Fr. hippomal, half horse and half griffin. [Fr. nippo-griffe-Gr. hippos, a horse, and gryps, a griffin.] Hippopathology, hip-o-pa-thol'o-ji, n. the path-
  - Hippoparatorogy, hip-opartiof off, n. the path-ology of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and Pathology.]
     Hippophagous, hip-pof a-gus, adj, horse-cating. [Gr. hippos, a horse, and phagō, to eat.]
     Hippophagy, hip-pof a-ji, n. the act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.—n. Hippoph'agist.

  - Hippopotamus, hip-o-pot'a-mus, n. the riverhorse-an African quadruped, one of the largest existing, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [L.-Gr. hippopotamos-hippos, and potamos, a river.]
  - Hippuric, hip-ū'rik, adj. denoting an acid obtained from the urine of horses. |Fr. hippurique-Gr. hippos, a horse, and ouron, urine.]
  - Hire, hīr, n., wages for service : the price paid for the use of anything. -v.t. to procure the use or services of, at a price : to engage for wages : to let for compensation : to bribe.—n. Hir'er. [A.S. hyr, wages, hyrian, to hire; Ger. heuer, Dut. huur, Dan. hyre.]
  - Hireling, hirling, n. a hired servant : a merce-nary : a prostitute. [A.S. hyrling.]

Hires, hīrz (B.), n. plural of Hire, not now used.

- Hirsute, hir-sut', adj., hairy: rough: shaggy: (bot.) having long, stiffish hairs. [L. hirsutus-
- hirsus, hirtus, rough, hairy, shaggy.] His, hiz, pron. possessive form of He: (B.) used

for its. [A.S. his, possessive of he, and orig. of it.]

- Hispid, his'pid, adj. (bot.) rough with or having strong hairs or bristles. [L. hispidus.]
- Hiss, his, v.i. to make a sound like the letter s, as the goose, serpent, &c. : to express contempt, &c. by hissing.—v.t. to condemn by hissing. [A.S. hysian; formed from the sound.]
- Hiss, his, n. the sound of the letter s, an expression of disapprobation, contempt, &c.
- Hissing, his'ing, n. the noise of a hiss : object of hissing : object or occasion of contempt.
- Hist, hist, int. demanding silence and attention : hush ! silence ! [Formed from the sound.] Histology, his-tol'o-ji, n. the science which treats
- of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissue. [Gr. histos, beam of a loom, web, texture -histēmi, to make to stand (the beam in the Gr. loom was upright), and logos, a discourse.]
- Historian, his-to'ri-an, n. a writer of history. Historic, his-tor'ik, Historical, his-tor'ik-al, adj.
- pertaining to history: containing history: derived from history .- adv. Histor'ically.
- Historiette, his-tor-i-et', n. a short history or story. [Fr.]
- Historiographer, his-to-ri-og'ra-fer, n. a writer of history : a professed or official historian.
- Historiography, his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi, n. the art or employment of writing history. [Gr. historiographia-historia, and grapho, to write.]
- History, his'to-ri, n. an account of an event: a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation : the knowledge of facts, events, &c. [L. and Gr. historia-Gr. historeo, to learn by inquiry—*listor*, knowing, learned, from the root *id*-, in *eidenai*, to know, which is found also in L *videre*, Sans. *vid*, E. *vid*.] **Histrionic**, his-tri-on'ik, **Histrionica**, his-tri-on'
- ik-al, adj. relating to the stage or stage-players: befitting a theatre.—adv. Histrion'ically. [L. .istrionicus-histrio, Etruscan, primary form hister, a player.]
- Histrionism, his'tri-o-nizm, n. the acts or practice
- of stage-playing, or of pantomime. Hit, hit, v.t. to light on that which is aimed at: to touch or strike: to reach: to suit.-v.t. to come in contact : to chance luckily : to succeed : -pr.p. hitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. hit.-n. Hitt'er. [Ice. hitta, to light on, to find; perh. allied to L. cado, to fall.]
- Hit, hit, n. a lighting upon: a lucky chance: a stroke : a happy turn of thought or expression.
- Hitch, hich, v.i. to move by jerks, as if caught by a hook : to be caught by a hook : to be caught or fall into.-v.t. to hook : to catch.-v. a jerk : a catch or anything that holds : an obstacle : a sudden halt : (*naut.*) a knot or noose. [Ety. dub.]
- Hither, hith'er, adv., to this place.—adj. toward the speaker : nearer. [A.S. hither, hider, from the Teut. base *hi* and affix *-ter*, as in Af-ter, Whe-ther; Goth. *hidre*, Ice. *hedhra*. See He.]
- Hithermost, hith'er-most, adj. nearest on this side. Hitherto, hith'er-too, adv., to this place or time :
- Hitherward, hith'er-ward, adv., towards this Hive. hiv. a swarm of h Hive, hiv, n. a swarm of bees in a box or basket : the habitation of bees: any busy company. -v.t.to collect into a hive: to lay up in store. -v.i. to take shelter together: to reside in a body. -n. Hiv'er. [Lit. a house or family, from A.S. hiw, a house, hiwan, domestics; conn. with Goth. heiv, Ice. hiu, family.] Ho, Hoa, hō, int. a call to excite attention : hold !
- stop ! [Formed from the sound.]

- Hoar, hor, adj., white or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost .- n. hoariness. [A.S. har, hoary,
- gray; Ice. harr.] Board, hord, n. a store: a hidden stock: a treasure .- v.t. to store: to amass and deposit in secret. -v.i. to store up: to collect and form a hoard. -n. Hoard'er. [A.S. hord; Ice. hodd,
- Ger. hort; from the same root as house.] Hoard, hord, Hoarding, hord'ing, n. a hurdle or fence inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [O. Fr. hurde; Dut. herde, a hurdle ; same root as Hurdle.]
- Hoar-frost, hör-frost, n., white frost : the white particles formed by the freezing of dew. Hoarhound, Horehound, hör hownd, n. a plant of
- a *whitish* or downy appearance, used as a tonic. [M. E. *horehume*—A.S. *harhune*, from *har*, hoar or white, and *hume* (acc. to Skeat, meaning 'strong-scented'); cf. L. *cunila*, Gr. *konile*,
- wild marjoram.] Hoarse, hörs, *adj*. having a harsh, grating voice, as from a cold: harsh: discordant.—adv. Hoarse'ly.—n. Hoarse'ness. [A.S. has; Ice. hass, Dut. heesch, Ger. heiser, hoarse.]
- Hoary, hor'i, adj., white or gray with age: (bot.) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs.-n. Hoar'iness. [See Hoar.]
- Hoax, hoks, n. a deceptive trick : a practical joke. -v.t. to deceive: to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. -n. Hoax'er. [Corr. of hocus. See Hocus-pocus.]
- Hob, hob, n. the projecting nave of a wheel: the flat part of a grate, orig. the raised stones between which the embers were confined. [Ger. And, a heaving; W. hob, a projection. See Hump.] Hob, hob, n. a clownish fellow: a rustic: a fairy. [A corr. of *Robin*, which again is a Fr. corr. of
- Robert.]
- Hobble, hob'l, v.i. to walk with a limp: to walk
- Hobby, hob'i, Hobby-horse, hob'i-hors, n. a strong, active horse : a pacing horse : a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride : a subject on which one is constantly setting off: a favourite pursuit. [O. Fr. hobin, Dan. hoppe, a mare; cog. with [hobereau.] Hop.]
- Hobby, hob'i, n. a small species of falcon. [O. Fr. Hobgoblin, hob-gob'lin, n. a fairy: a frightful apparition. [Hob, Robin, and Goblin.] Hobnail, hob'nail, n. a nail with a thick, strong
- head, used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men: a clownish fellow, so called from the hobnails in his shoes.—*adj*. Hob'nailed. [From
- Hob, a projecting head.] Hobnob, hob'nob, adv., have or not have, a familiar invitation to drink. [A.S. habban, to have, and nabban, not to have.
- Hock, hok, *n*. and *v*. See Hough. Hock, hok, *n*. properly, the wine produced at Hochheim, in Germany: now applied to all white Rhine wines
- Hockey, hok'i, Hookey, hook'i, n. a game at ball played with a club or *hooked* stick.
- Hockle, hok'l, v.t. to hamstring. [See Hough.] Hocus-pocus, ho'kus-po'kus, n. a juggler: a jugg-
- ler's trick. -v.t. (also **To Hocus**) to cheat : -pr.p.ho'cussing ; pa.p. ho'cussed. [The meaningless gibberish of a juggler; there is no ground for the ordinary etymologies.]

- Hod, hod, n. a kind of trough borne on the hold, not, n. a kind of holg borne of the shoulder, for carrying bricks and mortar. [Fr. hotte, a basket carried on the back; of Teut. origin, and prob. cog. with E. Hut.] Hoddengray, hodngra, n. coarse cloth made of undyed wool. [Said to be from Hoiden, and
- Gray.]
- Hodgepodge, hoj'poj, n. See Hotchpotch.
- Hodman, hod'man, n. a man who carries a hod: a mason's labourer.
- Hodometer, ho-dom'e-ter, n. an instrument attached to the axle of a vehicle to register the revolutions of the wheels. [Gr. hodos, a way, and metron, a measure.]
- Hoe, ho, n. an instrument for hewing or digging up weeds, and loosening the earth .- v.t. to cut or clean with a hoe: to weed.—v.i. to use a hoe: —pr.p. hoe'ing; pap. hoed'.—n. Ho'er. [Fr. houe-O. Ger. houwa (Ger. haue), a hoe, from O. Ger. houwan, to strike, E. HOW.]
- Hog, hog, n. a general name for swine : a castrated bog; hog, h. a general mane for swine, a casitated boar; a pig.-w.t. to cut short the hair of:-pr.p. hogg'ing; pa.p. hogged'. [W. hwch; Bret. hoc'h, how'h, swine-how'ha, to grunt.]
  Hoggerel, hog'er-el (in Scot. Hogg), n. a young sheep of the second year. [D. hokkeling, a beast of one year old, from being fed in the hok groups.
- or pen.]
- Hogget, hog'et, n. a boar of the second year: a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year. Hoggish, hog'ish, adj, resembling a hog: brutish: filthy: selfish.—adv. Hogg'ishly.—n. Hogg'ish ness.
- Hogmanay, hog-ma-nā', n. (in Scot.) the old name for the last day of the year. [Ety. unknown.]
- Hog-ringer, hog'-ring'er, n. one who puts rings into the snouts of hogs.
- Hogshead, hogz'hed, n. a measure of capacity = 524 imperial gallons, or 63 old wine gallons; of Claret = 46 gallons; of Beer = 54 gallons; of tobacco (*in United States*) varies from 750 to rzoo lbs.: a large cask. [Corr. of O. Dut. 1200 lbs.: a large cask. okshoofd, ox-head; the cask perh. was so called
- from an ox's head having been branded upon it.] Hog's-lard, hogz'-lard, n. the melted fat of the hog.
- Holden, hoi'dn, *n*. a romping, ill-bred girl: a firt. *-adj*. rude, rustic, bold. -*v.i*. to romp indelicately. [M. E. *koydon*-O. Dut. *keyden*, a clownish person, a form of Heathen.]
- Hoist, hoist, v.t. to lift: to raise with tackle: to heave.—w. act of lifting : the height of a sail: an apparatus for lifting heavy bodies to the upper stories of a building. [Formerly *hoise* or hoyse, from O. Dut. hyssen, Dut. hijschen, to hoist.]
- Hoity-toity, hoi'ti-toi'ti, int. an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation. adj. giddy, flighty, gay, noisy. [Like *hut* and *tut*, interjections, expressive of disapprobation.]
- Hold, hold, v.t. to keep possession of or authority over : to sustain : to defend : to occupy : to derive title to : to bind : to confine : to restrain : to continue : to persist in : to contain : to celebrate : to esteem. -v.i. to remain fixed: to be true or unfailing : to continue unbroken or unsubdued : to adhere : to derive right :—pr.p. höld'ing ; pa.t.held ; pa.p. held (abs. höld'en).—**To hold over**, to keep possession of land or a house beyond the term of agreement.—**Hold** of (Pr. Bk.) to regard.-n. Hold'er. [A.S. healdan; O. Ger.
- haltan, Goth. haldan, Dan. holde, to keep.] Hold, hold, n., act or manner of holding: seizure: power of seizing : something for support : a place of confinement: custody: a fortified place:

(mus.) a mark over a rest or note, indicating that it is to be prolonged.

- Hold, hold, n. the interior cavity of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo. [Dut. hol, a cavity or hole, with excrescent d. See Hole.
- Holden, höld'n (B.) old pa.p. of Hold.
- Holdfast, hold'fast, n. that which holds fast : a long nail : a catch.
- Holding, hold'ing, n. anything held: a farm held of a superior: hold: influence: (Scots law) tenure.
- Hole, hol, n. a hollow place : a cavity : an opening in a solid body : a pit : a subterfuge : a means of escape.—v.t. to form holes in : to drive into a hole. – w.i. to go into a hole. [A.S. hol, a hole, cavern; Dut. hol, Dan. hul, Ger. hohl, hollow; conn. with Gr. koilos, hollow.]
- Holibut. See Halibut.
- Holiday, hol'i-da, n. (orig.) holy-day (which see): a day of amusement.
- Holily. See Holy.
- Holiness, ho'li-nes, n. state of being holy : religious
- goodness: sanctity : a title of the pope. Holla, hol'a, Hollo, Holloa, hol'ō or hol-lō', *int.*, *ho, there*: attend : (*naut.*) the usual response to Aboy .- n. a loud shout .- v. i. to cry loudly to one at a distance. [Ger. holla is from Fr. holaho, and là—L. illac, there; the other forms are due to confusion with Halloo.] [Holland. Holland, hol'and, n. a kind of linen first made in

Hollands, hol'andz, n. gin made in *Holland*.
Hollow, hol'ō, adj. vacant: not solid: containing an empty space: sunken: unsound: insincere. -n. a hole: a cavity: any depression in a body: any vacuity: a groove: a channel. -v.t. to make a hole in: to make hollow by digging: to excavate. [A.S. *holh*, a hollow place—A.S. hol, E. Hole.]

Hollow-eyed, hol'o-īd, adj. having sunken eyes.

- Hollow-hearted, hol'ō-härt'ed, adj. having a hol-low or untrue heart: faithless: treacherous.
- Hollowness, hol'o-nes, n. the state of being hollow: cavity: insincerity: treachery.
- Hollow-ware, hol'o-war, n. trade name for hollow articles of iron, as pots and kettles.
- Holly, hol'i, n. an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [M. E. holin-A.S. holegn, the holly; cog. with W. celyn, Ir. cuileann.]
- Hollyhock, hol'i-hok, n. a kind of mallow, brought into Europe from the Holy Land. [M. E. holi-hoc-holi, holy, and A.S. hoc, mallows; W. hocys.]
- Holm, holm or hom, n. a river-islet : rich flat land near a river. [A.S. holm, a mound; in various Teut. tongues.]
- Holm-oak, holm'- or hom'-ok, n. the ilex or evergreen oak, so called from some resemblance to the holly. [Holm- is a corr. of holin, the M. E. form of holly, which see.] Holocaust, hol'o-kawst, n. a burnt sacrifice, in
- which the whole of the victim was consumed. [L.-Gr. holokauston-holos, whole, and kaustos, burnt.]
- Holograph, hol'o-graf, n. a document wholly *written* by the person from whom it proceeds.-adj. Holograph'ic. [Gr.-holos, whole, an [Gr.-holos, whole, and
- graphō, to write.] Holometer, hol-om'et-er, n. an instrument for taking all kinds of measures. [Fr. holomètre-Gr. holos, whole, and metron, measure.] Holpen, holp'n. old pa.p. of Help. Holster, hol'ster, n. the leathern case carried by a

### Homeopathic

horseman at the forepart of the saddle for covering a pistol.—adj. Hol'stored. [Acc. to Skeat, from Dut. holster, a pistol-case—hullen, to cover, which is cog. with A.S. helan, to cover.]

- Holt, holt, n. a *wood* or woody hill: a hole, or other place of security, esp. a deep hole in a river, where there is protection for fish. [A.S. *holt*, a wood; Ice. *holt*, a copse, Ger. *holz*.]
- Holus-bolus, hōl'us-bōl'us, n. adv. all at a gup: altogether. [A vulgarism, formed from whole, and bolus, a pill.]
- Holy, ho'li, adj. perfect in a moral sense : pure in heart: religious: set apart to a sacred use.-adv. Ho'lily. [A.S. halig, lit. whole, perfect; healthy-hal, sound, whole; conn. with Hail, Heal, Whole.]
- Holy-day, ho'li-da, n. a holy day : a religious festival: a day for the commemoration of some event.
- Val. 2 day to the control solution of solution to the Holy Ghost, ho'li gost, Holy Spirit, ho'li spirit, n. the third person of the Trinity. [Holy and A.S. gást. See Ghost.]
- Holy-office, ho'li-of'is, n. the holy tribunal: the Inquisition. [Holy and Office.]
- Holy One, ho'li wun, n. the one who is holy, by way of emphasis: God : Christ : one separated to the service of God.
- Holy orders, hō'li or'ders, n. ordination to the rank of minister in holy things : the Christian
- ministry. [Holy and Orders.] Holy-rood, ho'li-rood, n. the holy cross, in R. Cath. churches, over the entrance to the chancel. [Holy and Rood.] Holy Spirit. See Holy Ghost.
- Holystone, ho'li-ston, n. a stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks .- v.t. to scrub with a
- holystone. Holy. Thursday, ho'li-thurz'dā, n. the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.
- Holy-water, ho'li-waw'ter, n., water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things.
- Holy-week, ho'li-wek, n. the week before Easter,
- kept holy to commemorate our Lord's passion. Holy-writ, ho'li-rit, n. the holy writings: the Scriptures.
- Homage, hom'aj, n. the submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior, in these words, homo vester devenio, I become your *man*; the act of fealty: respect paid by external action: reverence directed to the Supreme Being : devout affection. [Fr. hommage Low L. homaticum-L. homo, a man.]
- Home, hom, n. one's house or country : place of constant residence : the seat, as of war.-adj. pertaining to one's dwelling or country: domestic : close : severe. - adv. to one's habitation or country: close: closely: to the point.—adj. Homeless.—n. Homelessness. [A.S. ham; Dut. and Ger. heim, Goth. haims; from a root ki, to rest, which appears also in Gr. keimai, to
- lie, kome, a village, L. civis, a citizen, E. hive.] Home-bred, hom'-bred, adj. bred at home: native: domestic : plain : unpolished.
- Home-farm, hom'-färm, n. the farm near the home or mansion of a gentleman.
- Home-felt, hom'-felt, adj., felt in one's own breast : inward : private.
- Homely, hom'li, *adj*. pertaining to *home*: fami-liar: plain:rude.—n.Home'liness.—*adv*.Home' lily. [the south coast of England.

Homelyn, hom'el-in, n. a species of ray, found on Home-made, hom'-mad, adj., made at home: made in one's own country: plain. Homeopathic, hō-me-o-path'ik, adj. of or per-

taining to homeopathy .- adv. Homeopath'-[lieves in or practises homeopathy. ically.

- Homeopathist, ho-me-op'a-this, n. one who be-Homeopathy, ho-me-op'a-thi, n. the system of curing diseases by small quantities of those drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [Lit. similar feeling or affec-tion, from Gr. homoiopatheia-homoios, like, pathos, feeling.]
- Homer, ho'mer, n. a Hebrew measure containing as a liquid measure about 2 barrels, as a dry measure 8 bushels. [Heb. *chomer*, a heap-
- chamar, to swell up.] Homeric, hō-mer'ik, adj. pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece: pertaining to or re-sembling the poetry of Homer.
- Home-Rule, hom'rool, n. (in Ireland) a form of home government claimed by the league so called, the chief feature of it being a separate parliament for the management of internal affairs
- Homesick, hom'sik, adj.. sick or grieved at sepa-ration from home.—n. Home'-sick'ness.
- Homespun, hom'spun, adj., spun or wrought at home: not made in foreign countries: plain: inelegant.—n. cloth made at home. Homestall, hom'stawl, Homestead, hom'sted, n.
- the place of a mansion-house : the inclosures immediately connected with it : original station. [Home and Stall and Stead.]

- Homestead. See under Homestall. Homeward, höm'ward, adv., toward home: toward one's habitation or country.—adj. in the direction of home. [Home, and ward, sig. direction.
- Homeward-bound, hom'ward-bownd, adj., bound homeward or to one's native land. [See Bound. adi.

Homewards, hom'wardz, adv., toward home.

- Homicidal, hom'i-sīd-al, adj. pertaining to homicide : murderous : bloody.
- Homicide, hom'i-sīd, n., manslaughter: one who kills another. [Fr.-L. homicidium-homo, a man, and cædo, to kill.]
- Homiletics, hom-i-let'iks, *n.sing*. the science which treats of *homilies*, and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.-adjs. Homilet'ic, Homilet'ical. [gregation.

- Homilist, hom'i-list, *n*. one who preaches to a con-Homily, hom'i-li, *n*. a plain sermon preached to a mixed assembly: a serious discourse. [Gr. [Gr. homilia, an assembly, a sermon-homos, the
- same, cog. with E. Same, and *ilē*, a crowd.] Hominy, hom'i-ni, n. maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water. [American Indian, auhuminea, parched corn.
- Hommock, hom'uk, n. a hillock or small conical eminence. [A dim. of Hump.]
- Homocentric, ho-mo-sen'trik, adj. having the same centre. [Fr. homocentrique-Gr. homo-kentros-homos, the same, and kentron, centre.]
- Homocercal, ho-mo-serkal, adj. having the upper fork of the tail similar to the lower one, as the herring. [Gr. homos, the same, kerkos, tail.]

- Homeopathy, &c. See Homeopathy. Homogeneal, hō-mo-jē'ni-al, Homogeneous, hō-mo-jē'ni-us, adj. of the same kind or nature: having the constituent elements all similar.-ns.
- Homoge neousness, Homogene'ty. [Gr. homo-genës-homos, one, same, and genos, kind.] Homologate, hō-mol'o-gät, v.t. to say the same : to agree: to approve: to allow.-m. Homologa-tion. [Low L. homologo, homologatum-Gr. homologate, to came and for to say.] homologeo-homos, the same, and lego, to say.]

- Homologous, ho-mol'o-gus, adj. agreeing : corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [Gr. homologos-homos, the same, and logos-logo, to say.]
- Homologue, hom'o-log, n. that which is homolo-gous to something else, as the same organ in different animals under its various forms and functions.
- Homology, hō-mol'o-ji, n. the quality of being homologous; affinity of structure, and not of form or use.—adj. Homolog'ical.
- Homonym, hom'o-nim, n. a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning. [Fr. homonyme-Gr. homonymos-homos, the same, and onoma, name.]
- Amonymous, ho-mon'i-mus, adj. having the same name: having different significations: ambiguous: equivocal.-adv. Homonymously. Homonymy, ho-mon'i-mi, n. sameneess of name,
- with difference of meaning : ambiguity : equi-vocation. [Fr. homonymie-Gr. homonymia.]
- Homophone, hom'o-fon, n. a letter or character having the same sound as another. [Gr. homos,
- the same, and *phone*, sound.] Homophonous, ho-mof'o-nus, adj. having the same sound.-n. Homoph'ony.
- Homoptera, hom-op'ter-a, n. an order of insects having two pair of wings uniform throughout. -adj. Homop'terous. [Gr. homos, the same, uniform, and pteron, a wing.]
- Homotype, hom'o-tīp, n. that which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else. [Gr. homos, the same, and typos, type.] Hone, hon, n. a stone of a fine grit for sharpening
- instruments .- v.t. to sharpen as on a hone. [A.S. han; Ice. hein; allied to Gr. konos, a cone. Sans. *cana*, a whetstone; from a root *ka*, to sharpen. See Cone.]
- Honest, on'est, adj. full of honour: just : the opp. (B.) also, honourable.—adv. Hon'estly. [L. honestus—honor.]
- Honesty, on'es-ti, n. the state of being honest: integrity: candour: a small flowering plant so called from its transparent seed-pouch: (B.) becoming deportment.
- Honey, hun'i, n. a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from the flowers of plants: anything sweet like honey, -w.t. to sweeten: to make agree-able:--pr.p. hon'eying; pa.p. hon'eyed ('id).
   [A.S. hunig; Ger. honig, Ice. hunang.]
   Honeybear, hun'i-bār, n. a South American car-nivorous mammal about the size of a cat, with
- a long protrusive tongue, which he uses to rob the nests of wild bees
- Honey-buzzard, hun'i-buz'ard, n. a genus of buzzards or falcons, so called from their feeding on bees, wasps, &c.
- on *dees*, wasps, &cc. Honeycomb, hun'i-köm, *n.* a *comb* or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their *honey*: anything like a honeycomb.—*adj*. Hon'eycombed (-kömd), formed like a honey-comb. [Honey, and Comb, a hollow cell.] Honeydew, hun'i-dū, *n.* a sugary secretion from the leaves of plants in hot weather: a fine sort of tohacco moistened with molasses
- of tobacco moistened with molasses.
- Honeyed, Honied, hun'id, adj. covered with honey: sweet.
- Honeymoon, hun'i-moon, Hon'eymonth, -munth, n. the honey or sweet moon or month, the first month after marriage.
- Honey-mouthed, hun'i-mowthd, adj. having a honeyed mouth or speech: soft or smooth in speech.

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Honeysuckle, hun'i-suk-l, n. a climbing shrub with beautiful cream-coloured flowers, so named because honey is readily sucked from the flower. [A.S. hunig-sucle.]
- Honey-tongued, hun'i-tungd, adj. having a honeyed tongue or speech: soft in speech.
- Honied. Same as Honeyed.
- Honorarium, hon-ur-ā'ri-um, n. a voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services. [L.
- honorarium (donum), honorary (gift).] Honorary, on'ur-ar-i, adj., conferring honour: holding a title or office without performing ser-[L. vices or receiving a reward.-n. a fee. honorarius-honor.]
- Honour, on'ur, n. the esteem due or paid to worth: respect: high estimation: veneration, said of God: that which rightfully attracts esteem: exalted rank: distinction: excellence of char-acter: nobleness of mind: any special virtue much esteemed: any mark of esteem: a title of respect :- pl. privileges of rank or birth : civilities paid: the four highest cards in card-playing: academic prizes or distinctions.—*adj.* Hon'ourless. [L. honor.]
- Honour, on'ur, v.t. to hold in high esteem: to respect: to adore: to exalt: to accept and pay when due.—adj. Hon'oured.
- Honourable, on'ur-a-bl, *adj*. worthy of honour: illustrious: actuated by principles of honour: conferring honour: becoming men of exalted station: a title of distinction.—adv. Hon'ourably.
- Honourableness, on'ur-a-bl-nes, n. eminence : conformity to the principles of honour: fairness.
- Hood, hood, n. a covering for the head : anything resembling a hood : an ornamental fold at the
- certain animals, as horses, &c. : a hoofed animal : -pl. Hoofs or Hooves.-adj. Hoofed'. [A.S. hof; Ger. huf, Sans. capha.] Hook, hook, n. a piece of metal bent into a curve,
- so as to catch or hold anything: a snare: an instrument for cutting grain. [A.S. hoe; Dut. haak, Ger. haken, allied to Gr. kyklos, a circle.] Hook, hook, v. t. to catch or hold with a hook: to dry, write a believe in the second s
- draw as with a hook : to insnare.-v.i. to bend : to be curved .- adj. Hooked'.- By hook or by crook, one way or the other.
- Hookah, hoo'ka, *n*. a pipe in which the smoke is
- made to pass through water. [Ar. hugga.] Hook-nosed, hook'-nozd, adj. having a hooked or
- curved nose. Hooky, hook'i, adj. full of or pertaining to hooks. Hoop, hoop, n. a pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a ring or band, for holding together the staves of casks, &c.: something resembling a hoop: a ring: -pl. elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress. -w.t to bind with hoops: to encircle. [Akin to Dut. hoop; cf. Ice. hop, a bay, from its round form.] Hoop, hoop, v.i. to call out. Same as Whoop.
- Hooper, hoop'er, n. one who hoops casks : a cooper. Hooping-cough. See under Whoop. Hoopoe, hoop 5, Hoopoo, hoop 50, n. a bird with a
- large crest. [L. npupa, Gr. epops-imitative.] Hoot, hoot, v.i. to shout in contempt: to cry like
- an owl.-v.t. to drive with cries of contempt. -n. a scornful cry. [An imitative word; cf.

Scand. hut, begone ; Fr. huer, to call ; W. hut, off with it.]

- Hop, hop, v.i. to leap on one leg: to spring: to walk lame : to limp :—pr.p. hopping ; ba.t. and pa.p.hopped.—n. a leap on one leg : a jump : a spring. [A.S. hoppian, to dance ; Ger. hipfen.] Hop, hop, n. a plant with a long twining stalk, the
- bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine.-v.t. to mix with hops.-v.i. to gather hops: -pr.p. hopping; pa.t. and pa.p.hopped'. [Dut. hop; Ger. hopping]. n.t. the stalk of the hop. [-bind expresses the clinging
- of the stalk to its support ; cf. Bindweed.]
- Hope, hop, v.i. to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it: to place confidence (in) .- v.t. to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining. [A.S. hopian; Dut. hopen, Ger. hoffen, perhaps akin to L. cup-io, to desire.]
- Hope, hop, n. a desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it: confidence: anticipation: he who or that which furnishes ground of expecta tion : that which is hoped for. [A.S. hopa; Ger. hoff-nung.]
- Hope, ho, n. troop, only in the phrase forlorn-hope. [Dut. verloren hoop-hoop, a band of men, E. Heap. See also Forlorn.]
   Hoppful, höpfool, adj. full of hope : having quali-
- ties which excite hope: promising good or success.—*adv.* Hope'fully.—*n.* Hope'fulless
- Hopeless, hop'les, adj. without hope : giving no ground to expect good or success : desperate.adv. Hope'lessly .- n. Hope'lessness.
- Hopper, hop'er, n. one who hops: a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its *hopping* or shaking motion : a vessel in which seedcorn is carried for sowing.
- Hopple, hop'l, v.t. to tie the feet close together to prevent hopping or running.-n. chiefly in pl., a fetter for horses, &c. when left to graze. [Freq.
- of Hop.] Hopscotch, hop'skoch, n. a game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground.
- Hopvine, hop'vin, n. the stalk or stem of the hop. [See Vine, and cf. Hopbind.] Horal, hör'al, adj. relating to an hour.
- Horary, hor'ar-i, adj. pertaining to an hour : noting the hours : hourly : continuing an hour.
- Horde, hord, n. a migratory or wandering tribe or clan. [Fr.-Turk. orda, camp-Pers. orda, court, camp, horde of Tatars.] orehound. See Hoarhound.
- Horehound.
- Horizon, ho-rī'zun, n. the circle bounding the view where the earth and sky appear to meet. [Fr. -L.-Gr. horizon (kyklos), bounding (circle), horizo, to bound-horos, a limit.]
- Horizontal, hor-i-zon'tal, adj. pertaining to the horizon: parallel to the horizon: level: near the horizon.-adv. Horizon'tally .- n. Horizontal'. ity.
- Horn, horn, n. the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, &c. : some-thing made of or like a horn : a symbol of ding made of of nke a norm, a symbol of strength: (*mus.*) a wind-instrument consisting of a coiled brass tube.—*v.t.* to furnish with horns.—*adj.* Horned'. [A.S. *horn ;* Scand, and Ger. *horn,* Celt. *corn,* L. *cornu,* Gr. *keras.*]
  Hornbill, horn'bil, *n.* a bird about the size of the turkey, having a *horny* excressence on its *bill.*
- Hornblende, horn'blend, n. a mineral of various colours, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz. [Ger., from horn, horn,

from the shape of its crystals, and -blende-blenden, to dazzle, from its glittering appearance.

Hornbook, horn'book, n. a first book for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a thin plate of transparent *horn* in front to preserve it.

Horned-owl. See Hornowl.

- Hornet, horn'et, n. a species of wasp, so called from its antennæ or horns. [A.S. kyrnet, dim. of horn.]
- Hornfoot, horn'foot, adj. having a hoof or horn on the foot.
- Horning, horn'ing, n. appearance of the moon when in its crescent form.
- a species of oul, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns.
- Hornpipe, horn'pīp, n. a Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden *pipe*, with a *horn* at each end: a lively air: a lively dance.
- Hornstone, horn'ston, n. a stone much like flint, but more brittle. [Horn and Stone.]
- hornwork, horn'wurk, n. (fort.) an outwork having angular points or horns, and composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

- Horny, horn'i, adj. like horn: hard: callous. Horography, hor-og'ra-fi, n. the art of constructing dials or instruments for *indicating* the *hours*. [Gr. hora, an hour, and grapho, to describe.]
- Horologe, hor'o-loj, n. any instrument for telling the hours. [O. Fr. horologe (Fr. horloge)-L. horologium-Gr. horologion-hora, an hour,
- and lego, to tell.] Horology, hor-ol'o-ji, *n*. the science which treats of the construction of machines for *telling* the hours.-adj. Horolog'ical.
- Horometry, horom'et-ri, n. the art or practice of measuring time.-adj. Horomet'rical. [Gr. hora, an hour, and metron, a measure.]
- **HOroscope**, horo-sköp, *n. an observation* of the heavens at the *hour* of a person's birth, by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life : a representation of the heavens for this purpose. [Fr.-L.-Gr. horoskopos-hora, an hour, and skopeo, to observe.]
- Horoscopy, hor-os'kop-i, n. the art of predicting the events of a person's life from his horoscope: aspect of the stars at the time of birth.-adj. Horoscop'ic.-n. Horos'copist, an astrologer.
- Horrent, hor'ent, adj. standing on end, as bristles. [L. horrens, -entis, pr.p. of horreo, to bristle.]
- Horrible, hori-bl, adj. causing or tending to cause horror: dreadful: awful: terrific.—adv. Horr'ibly.—n. Horr'ibleness. [L. horribilis horreo.
- Horrid, hor'id, adj. fitted to produce horror: shocking: offensive.—adv. Horr'idly.—n. Horr'-idness. [L. horridus, orig. bristling—horreo. See Horror.]

Horrific, hor-rif'ik, adj. exciting horror : frightful.

Horrify, hor'i-fi, v.t. to strike with horror :- pa.p.

- horrified. [L. horror, and facio, to make.] Horror, hor'ur, n. a shuddering : excessive fear : that which excites horror. [Lit. 'a bristling,' as of hair, L.—*horreo*, to bristle, to shudder.] Horse, hors, *n*. a well-known quadruped · (collec-
- tively) cavalry : that by which something is supported.-v.t. to mount on a horse : to provide with a horse: to sit astride: to carry on the back. -v.i. to get on horseback. [A.S. hors, Ice. hross, O. Ger. hros (Ger. ross), perh. akin to Sans. hresh, to neigh, but more prob. conn. with L. curro, cursus, to run ; cf. Courser.]

Horseblock, hors'blok, n. a block or stage by which to mount or dismount from a horse.

- Horseboat, hors'bot, n. a boat for carrying horses.
- Horse-breaker, hors'-brāk'er, Horse-tamer, hors'tām'er, n. one whose business is to break or tame horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.
- Horse-chestnut, hors'-ches'nut, n. a large variety of chestnut, prob. so called from its coarseness contrasted with the edible chestnut : the tree that produces it. [See Chostnut.] Horsofiy, hors'flī, n. a large fly that stings
- horses.
- Horse-guards, hors'-gärdz, n. horse-soldiers employed as guards: the 3d heavy cavalry regiment of the British army, forming part of the household troops: (*formerly*) the official resi-dence in London of the commander-in-chief of the British army.
- Horsehoe, hors'ho, Horserake, hors'rak, &c. n. a hoe, rake, &c. drawn by horses.
- Horselaugh, hors'läf. n. a harsh, boisterous laugh. [Hoarse and Laugh.]
- Horseleech, hors'lech, n. a large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses when wading in the water. [between two horses.
- Horse-litter, hors'-lit'er, n. a *litter* or bed borne Horseman, hors'man, n. a rider on horseback : a mounted soldier.
- Horsemanship, hors'man-ship, n. the art of riding, and of training and managing horses.
- Horse-power, hors'-pow'er, n. the power a horse can exert, or its equivalent = that required to raise 33,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot per minute : a standard for estimating the power of steamengines.
- Horserace, hors'rās, n. a race by horses. Horseracing, hors'rās-ing, n. the practice of racing or running horses in matches.
- Horse-radish, hors'-rad'ish, n. a plant with a pungent root, used in medicine and as a salad. [So named from a notion of its being wholesome for horses.]
- Horseshoe, hors'shoo, n. a shoe for horses, con-sisting of a curved piece of iron: anything shaped like a horseshoe.
- Horsetail, hors'tal, *n*. a genus of leafless plants with hollow rush-like stems, so called from their likeness to a horse's tail.
- Horse-trainer, hors'-tran'er, n. one who trains
- horses for racing, &c. Horsewhip, hors'hwip, n. a whip for driving horses.-v.t. to strike with a horsewhip: to lash.
- Hortative, hort'a-tiv, Hortatory, hort'a-tor-i, adj., inciting : encouraging : giving advice. [L. hor-
- tor, hortatus, to incite.] Horticultural, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, adj. pertaining to the culture of gardens.
- Horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, n. the art of cultivat-
- ing gardens. [L. hortus, a garden, and Culturo.] Horticulturist, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, n. one versed in the art of cultivating gardens.
- Hosanna, hō-zan'a, n. an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings. [Lit. 'save, I pray thee,' Gr. kosanna-Heb. hoshiahnnayasha, hoshia, to save, and na, I pray thee.]
- Hose, höz, n. a covering for the legs or feet: stockings: socks: a flexible pipe for conveying fluids, so called from its shape:-//. Hose: (B.) Hos'on. [A.S. hosa; Dut. hoos, Ger. hose.]
- Hosier, ho'zhi-er, n. one who deals in hose, or stockings and socks, &c.
- Hosiery, ho'zhi-er-i, n., hose in general.

fāte, fār; mē, hėr; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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- Hospice, hos'pes, n. an Alpine convent where travellers are treated as guests. [Fr., from L. hospitium-hospes, a stranger who is treated as a guest, one who treats another as his guest.]
- Hospitable, hos'pit-abl, adj. pertaining to a host or guest: entertaining strangers and guests kindly and without reward: shewing kindness. -adv. Hos'pitably.-n. Hos'pitableness.
- Hospital, hos'pit-al or os'-, n. a building for the reception and treatment of the old, sick, &c., or for the support and education of the young. [Orig. a place for the entertainment of strangers or guests, from O. Fr. hospital-Low L. hos-pitale-hospes, a guest. See Hospice.] Hospitality, hos-pi-tal'it-i, n. the practice of one
- who is hospitable: friendly welcome and entertainment of guests.
- Hospitaller, hos'pit-al-er, n. one of a charitable brotherhood for the care of the sick in hospitals: one of an order of knights, commonly called Knights of St John, who during the Crusades built a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem. Hospodar, hos podär, n. (formerly) the title of the
- princes of Moldavia and Wallachia. [Slav.]
- Host, host, n. one who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without reward : an innkeeper. fem. Host'ess. [O. Fr. hoste-L. hospes.
- Host, host, n. an army : a large multitude. [Orig.
- an enemy; O. Fr. host-L. hostis, an enemy.] Host, host, n. in the R. Cath. Church, the consecrated bread of the Eucharist, in which Christ is offered. [L. hostia, a victim-hostio, to strike.]
- Hostage, hos'tāj, n. one remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of the conditions of a treaty. [O. Fr. hostage, Fr. ôtage
- -Low L. obsidaticus-obses, obsidas, a hostage.] Hostel, hos'tel. Hostelry, hos'tel-ri, n. an inn. [O. Fr. hostel, hostellerie. See Hotel.]
- Hostile, hos'til, adj. belonging to an enemy: shewing enmity : warlike : adverse. — adv. Hos-tilely. [L. hostilis—hostis.] Hostility, hos-til'it-i, n. enmity :— pl. Hostil'ities,
- acts of warfare.
- Hostler, oster, n. he who has the care of horses at an inn. [Orig. one who kept a house for strangers, O. Fr. hosteliz-hostel\_L. hospes.] Hot, hot, adj. having heat: very warm: fiery:
- bungent: animated; ardent in temper: vio-lent: passionate: lustful.—adv. Hot'ly.—n. Hot'ness. [A.S. hat; Ger. heiss, Sw. het. See Heat.]
- Hotbed, hot'bed, n. a glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly : any place favourable to rapid growth.
- Hotblast, hot'blast, n. a blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat.
- Hot-blooded, hot'-blud'ed, adj. having hot blood : high-spirited : irritable.
- hoch'poch, Hotchpot, hoch'pot, Hotchpotch, Hodgepodge, hoj poj, n. a confused mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together in the same pot. [Fr. hochepot-hocher, to shake, and pot, a pot \_\_O. Dut. hutsen, to shake, and Dut. pot, a pot. See Hustle and Pot.] Hotel, hō-tel', n. a superior house for the accom-
- modation of strangers: an inn: in France, also a palace. [M. E. hostel—O. Fr. hostel (Fr. hôtel)—L. hospitalia, guest-chambers—hospes. See Hospital.]

Hot-headed, hot'-hed'ed, adj. hot in the head :

having warm passions: violent: impetuous. Hothouse, hot'hows, n. a house kept hot for the rearing of tender plants.

## House-surgeon

- Hotpress, hot'pres, v.t. to press paper, &c. between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.
- Hotspur, hot'spur, n. one pressing his steed with spurs as in hot haste : a violent, rash man.
- Hottentot, hot'n-tot, n. a native of the Cape of Good Hope : a brutish individual. [Dut., because the language of the S. Africans seemed to the first Dutch settlers to sound like a repetition of the syllables hot and tot; Dut. en = and.]

Houdah. See Howdah.

- Hough, hok, Hock, hok, n. the joint on the hindleg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: in man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham.—x. to hamstring:— $x^{\mu}$ . houghing; pa.p, houghed (hokt'). [A.S. hoh, the heel.]
- *pap.* noughed (not). [A.S. *hoa*, the neel.] Hound, hownd, *m.* a dog used in hunting.—*w.t.* to set on in chase: to hunt: to urge on. [Orig. the *dog* generally, from A.S. *hund*: akin to Gr. *kyön*, *kynos*, L. *canis*, Sans. *gvan*.] Houndfish. Same as Dogfish.
- Hound's-tongue, howndz'-tung, n. a plant, so called from the shape of its leaves. [A.S. hundestunge.]
- Hour, owr, n. 60 min. or the 24th part of a day: the time indicated by a clock, &c. : a time or occasion :-pl. (myth.) the goddesses of the seasons and the hours : in the R. Cath. Church, prayers to be said at certain hours. [Orig. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws; O. Fr. hore, Fr. heure-L. hora-Gr. hora. See Year.]
- Hourglass, owr'glas, *n*. an instrument for meas-uring the *hours* by the running of sand from one glass vessel into another.
- Houri, how'ri, n. a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Pers. huri-hura, a black-eyed girl.] Hourly, owr'li, adj. happening or done every hour:
- frequent.-adv. every hour : frequently.
- Hourplate, owr'plat, n. the plate of a timepiece
- on which the *hours* are marked: the dial. **House**, hows, *n*. a building for dwelling in : a dwelling-place: an inn: household affairs: a family: kindred: a trading establishment: one of the estates of the legislature: (astrol.) the twelith part of the heavens:-pl. Houses (howz'ez). [A.S. hus; Goth hus, Ger. haus.]
- House, howz, v.t. to protect by covering : to shelter : to store.-v.i. to take shelter : to reside.
- Housebreaker, hows'brāk-er, n. one who breaks open and enters a house for the purpose of stealing.—n. House'breaking. Household, hows'hold, n. those who are held to-
- gether in the same house, and compose a family. The Household, the royal domestic establishment.—*adj.* pertaining to the house and family. —Household Troops, six regiments whose peculiar duty is to attend the sovereign and [of a house. defend the metropolis.
- Householder, hows'hold-er, n. the holder or tenant Housekeeper, hows'kep-er, n. a female servant who *keeps* or has the chief care of the *house*.

- Housekeeping, hows'keping, n. the keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs: hospitality.-adj. domestic.
- Houseless, hows'les, adj. without a house or home: having no shelter.
- Housemaid, hows'mad, n. a maid employed to keep a house clean, &c.
- House-steward, hows'-stu'ard, n. a steward who manages the household affairs of a great family.
- House-surgeon, hows'-surjun, n. the surgeon or medical officer in a hospital who resides in the house.

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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- House-warming, hows'-wawrm'ing, n. an entertainment given when a family enters a new house, as if to warm it.
- Housewife, hows'wif, n. the mistress of a house: a female domestic manager.—*adj*. House'wifely. Housewife, huz'if, *n*. a small case for articles of
- female work, properly spelt Hussif, which see.
- Housewifery, hows'wif-ri, n. business of a housewife.
- Housing, howz'ing, n. an ornamental covering for a horse : a saddle-cloth :-pl. the trappings of a horse. [Fr. housse; prob. from O. Ger. hulst, a covering-hullen, to cover. Cf. Holster, Husk.] Hove, pa.t. and pa.p. of Heave.
- Hovel, huv'el, n. a small or mean dwelling: a shed. -v.t. to put in a hovel: to shelter: -pr.p. hov'elling; pa.p. hov'elled. [Dim. of A.S. hof, a dwelling.]
- Hover, hov'er or huv'er, v.i. to remain aloft flapping the wings: to wait in suspense: to move about near. [Prob. from A.S. hoj, and there-fore lit. to dwell; O. Fris. hovia, to receive into one's house; cf. W. hofian, to hang over.]
- How, how, adv., in what manner: to what extent: for what reason: by what means: from what cause: in what condition: (New Test.) sometimes = that. [A.S. *hu, huu, from the inter-*rogative *wha,* who, as L. *qu2, how, from quis,* who.] [withstanding: yet: however.
- Whistanting yet now-term
   Howbeit, how-be'it, conj., be it how it may : not Howdah, Houdah, how'da, n. a seat fixed on an elephant's back. [Ar. hawdaj.]
   However, how-ev'er, adv. and conj. in whatever
- manner or degree: nevertheless: at all events. [How, Ever.]
- Howitzer, howits-ër, n. a short, light cannon, used for throwing shells. [Ger. haubitze, orig. haufnitz-Bohem. haufnice, a sling.]
- Howker, howker, n. a Dutch vessel with two masts : a fishing-boat with one mast used on the Irish coast. [Dut. hoeker.]
- Howl, howl, v.i. to yell or cry, as a wolf or dog: to utter a long, loud, whining sound : to wail : to roar. -v.t. to utter with outcry : -pr.p. howl'ing; pa.p. howled'.-n. a loud, prolonged cry of distress: a mournful cry. [O. Fr. huller; from L. ululare, to shriek or howl-nulula, an owl; conn. with Gr. hulaō, Ger. heulen, E. ouvl.]
- Howlet, how'let. Same as Owlet.
- Howsoever, how-so-ev'er, adv. in what way soever: although: however.
- Hoy, hoi, n. a large one-decked boat, commonly
- rigged as a sloop. [Dut. hen, Flem. hui.] Hoy, hoi, int., ho l stop! [From the sound.] Hub, hub, n. the projecting nave of a wheel: a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin: the hilt of a weapon: a mark at which quoits,
- &c. are cast. [A form of Hob.] Hubble-bubble, hub'l-bub'l, n. a kind of tobacco-pipe, used in the E. Indies, in which the smoke is drawn through water with a bubbling sound.
- Hubbub, hub'ub, n. a confused sound of many voices: riot: uproar. [Either from the repetition of hoop, whoop (which see), or in imitation of the confused noise of numerous voices, like *mur-mur* in Latin. Cf. Barbarian.]
- Huckaback, huk'a-bak, n. a coarse variety of table-linen, having raised figures on it. [Perh. because sold by hucksters with their goods on their back.] Huckle, huk'l, n. a hunch: the hip. [Dim. of
- Huck, a Prov. E. form of Hook, from its bent or jointed appearance.] Huckle-backed, huk'l-bakt, Huck-shouldered,

huk-shol'derd, adj. having the back or shoulders round like a hunch.

Huckle-bone, huk'l-bon, n. the hipbone.

- Huckster, huk'ster, n. a retailer of small wares, a hawker or peddler: a mean, trickish fellow.— fem. Huck'stress.—v.i. to deal in small articles. [Orig. and properly a fem. form of an O. Low Ger. root, of which hawker is the masculine. This root is found in Dut. heuker, a retailer, from O. Dut. hucken, to stoop or bow, and conn. with Ice. huka, to sit on one's hams (whence it. Hug); Ger. hucke, the bent back. See Hawker, Hook, Huckle.]
- Huddle, hud'l, v.i. to put up things confusedly : to hurry in disorder : to crowd.-v.t. to throw or crowd together in confusion: to put on hastily .- n. a crowd : tumult : confusion. [M. E. hodren; perh. conn. with root of Hide, to conceal, and so orig. meaning to crowd together for concealment or shelter.]
- Hudibrastic, hū-di-bras'tik, adj. similar in style to Hudibras, a satire by Butler, 1612-80; doggerel.
- Hue, hū, n. appearance : colour : tint : dye. -adj. Hue'less. [A.S. hiw, heow; Goth. hiwi, Swed. hy, appearance, complexion.]
- Hue, hū, n. a shouting.-Hue and cry, the old practice of pursuing felons with loud hooting and crying. [Fr. huer, of imitative origin; cf. W. hwa, to hoot.]
- Huff, huf, n. sudden anger or arrogance: a fit of disappointment or anger: a boaster. -v.t. to swell: to bully: to remove a 'man' from the board for not capturing pieces open to him, as in draughts.—v.i. to swell: to bluster. [An imitative word, the idea of 'puffing' or 'blowing being present in it.]
- Huffish, huf'ish, adj. given to huff: insolent: arrogant.-adv. Huff'ishly.-n. Huff'ishness. Huffy, huf'i, adj. given to huff: puffed up: petu-lant.-n. Huff'iness.
- Hug, hug, v.t. to embrace closely and fondly: to congratulate (one's self): (naut.) to keep close to. -v.i. to crowd together :—pr.p. hugg'ing ; pa.p. hugged'.—n. a close and fond embrace : a particular grip in wrestling. [Scand., orig. to squat or cower together, as in Ice. huka, to sit on one's hams. See Huckster.] Huge, hūj, adj. (comp. Hug'er; superl. Hug'est)
- having great dimensions, especially *height*; enormous: monstrous: (B.) large in number. adv. Huge'ly.-n. Huge'ness. [M. E. huge; formed by dropping a (supposed article) from O. Fr. *ahuge*, the root of which may prob. be found in Dut. *hoog*, Ger. *hoch*, E. High.]
- Hugger-mugger, hug'er-mug'er, n. secrecy : confusion. [Perh. a rhyming extension of Hug.]
- Huguenot, hū'ge-not or -no, n. the name formerly given in France to an adherent of the Reformation. [15 false etymologies have been given of this name, which most authorities now regard as a dim. of Fr. *Hugues*, Hugh, the name of some one of the French Calvinists, and afterwards applied as a nickname to them all.]
- Hulk, hulk, n. the body of a ship: an old ship unit, nuk, n. the body of a ship: an old ship unit for service: anything unwieldy—often con-founded in meaning with **Hull**, the body of a ship:—pl. **The Hulks**, old ships used as prisons. [Orig. a large merchant-ship, from Low L. bulkar Gr balkes a chicus which is used. L. hulka-Gr. holkas, a ship which is towedhelko, to draw.]
- Hull, hul, n. the husk or outer covering of anything. -v.t. to strip off the hull : to husk. [A.S. hulu, a husk, as of corn-helan, to cover; Ger. hülle, a covering, hehlen, to cover.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Hull, hul, n. the frame or body of a ship .- v.t. to pierce the hull (as with a cannon-ball).—v.i. to float or drive on the water, as a mere hull. [Same word as above, perh modified in meaning by confusion with Dut. *hol*, a ship's hold, or with Hulk.]

- Hully, hul'i, *adj.* having *husks* or pods. Hum, hum, v.i. to make a buzzing sound like bees : to utter a low, droning sound : to supply an interval in speaking by an audible sound. -v.t. to sing in a low tone :- pr.p. humm'ing; pa.p. hummed'.-n. the noise of bees and some other insects : any low, dull noise. - int. a sound with a pause implying doubt. [An imitative word;
- cf. Ger. hummen, humsen; Dut. hommelen.] Human, hū'man, adj. belonging or pertaining to man or mankind; having the qualities of a man.-adv. Hu'manly. [Fr.-L. humanus-
- homo, a human being.] Humane, hū-mān', adj. having the feelings proper to man: kind: tender: merciful.-adv. Humane'ly.
- Humanise, human-īz, v.t. to render human or humane : to soften .- v.i. to become humane or civilised.
- Humanist, hū'man-ist, n. a student of polite literature: at the Renascence, a student of Greek and Roman literature: a student of human nature. [L. (literæ) humaniores, polite (literature).]
- Humanitarian, hū-man-i-tā'ri-an, n. one who denies Christ's divinity, and holds him to be a mere man.—adj. of or belonging to humanity, benevolent.
- Eumanity, hū-man'it-i, n. the nature peculiar to a human being: the kind feelings of man: benevolence : tenderness : mankind collectively : -12. Human'ities, in Scotland, grammar, rhe-toric, Latin, Greek, and poetry, so called from their humanising effects.—Professor of Humanity, in Scotch universities, the Professor of Latin. [Fr.-L. humanitas-humanus.]
- Humankind, hū'man-kīnd, n. the human species. Humble, hum'bl, um'bl, adj. low : meek : modest. —v.t. to bring down to the ground : to lower : to movificit to down do the ground : to lower : to mortify: to degrade, -n. Hum bleness. adv. Hum'bly. [Lit. 'on the ground,' from Fr. -L. humilis, low-humus, the ground.]
- Humble-bee, hum'bl-bē, n. the humming-bee: a genus of social bees which construct their hives
- under ground. [Hum-b-le is a freq. of Hum.] Humbug, hum'bug, n. an imposition under fair
- pretences: one who so imposes .- v.t. to deceive: to hoax:-pr.p. hum'bugging; pa.p. hum'-bugged. [Orig. a false alarm, a bugbear, from Hum and Bug, a frightful object. Approba-tion in public places was formerly expressed by
- hamming, which in slang E. came to be conn. with anything flattering, deceiving, false.] **Humdrum**, hum'drum, *adj*, dull: droning: mono-tonous.—*n*. a stupid fellow. [Compound of Hum and Drum.
- Humectant, hū-mek'tant, adj. pertaining to remedies supposed to increase the fluidity of the [L. humectans-humeo, to be moist.] blood.
- Humective, hū-mek'tiv, adj. having the power to moisten.
- Humeral, hū'mėr-al, adj. belonging to the shoulder. [Fr.-L. humerus, the shoulder.]
- Humerus, hū'mėrus, n. the arm from the shoulder to the elbow : the bone of the upper arm. [L. 'the shoulder.']
- Humhum, hum'hum, *n*. a kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in E. Indies. [?]

- Humic, hū'mik, *adj*. denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalies on *humus*.
- Humid, hū'mid, adj., moist: damp: rather wet. -n. Hu'midness. [L. humidus-humeo, to be moist.] [degree of wetness.

Humidity, hū-mid'i-ti, n. moisture : a moderate Humiliate, hū-mil'i-āt, v.t. to make humble : to depress : to lower in condition. [L. humilio, ātum.

- Humiliation, hū-mil-i-ā'shun, n. the act of humiliating: abasement: mortification.
- Humility, hū-mil'i-ti, n. the state or quality of being humble: lowliness of mind; modesty. [Fr. humilité-L. humilitas.]
- Humming-bird, hum'ing-berd, n. a tropical bird, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, so called from the humming sound of its wings
- Hummock, hum'uk. Same as Hommock.
- Humoral, ū'mur-al, adj. pertaining to or proceeding from the humours.
- Humoralism, ū'mur-al-izm, n. the state of being humoral: the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.-n. Hu'moralist, one who favours the doctrine of humoralism.
- Humorist, ū'mur-ist, n. one whose conduct and conversation are regulated by humour or caprice: one who studies or portrays the humours of people.
- Humorless, ü'mur-les, adj. without humour.
- Humorous, ü'mur-us, adj. governed by humour: capricious : irregular : full of humour : exciting laughter.—adv. Hu'morously.—n. Hu'morousness.
- Humour, ū'mur, n. the moisture or fluids of ani-mal bodies: an animal fluid in an unhealthy state : state of mind (because once thought to depend on the humours of the body) : disposition : caprice : a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas.—v.t. to go in with the humour of : to gratify by compliance. [O. Fr. humor (Fr. humeur)-L. humorhumeo, to be moist.]
- Hump, hump, n. a lump or hunch upon the back. [Prob. a form of Heap; a Low Ger. word, as in Dut. homp; cf. Gr. kyphos, a hump, Sans. kubja, humpbacked; allied to Hunch.]
- Humpback, hump'bak, n. a back with a hump or hunch : a person with a humpback .--- adj. Hump'backed, having a humpback. Humus, hūm'us, Humine, hūm'in, n. a brown or
- black powder in rich soils, formed by the action of air on animal or vegetable matter. [Lit. the ground, soil ;' L., akin to Gr. chamai, on the ground.]
- Hunch, hunsh, n. a hump, esp. on the back : a lump .- Hunch'back, n. one with a hunch or hump on his back .- Hunch'backed, adj. having a humpback. [The nasalised form of Hook; cog. with Ger. hucke, the bent back; cf. Scot. to hunker down, to sit on one's heels with the knees bent up towards the chin.]
- Hundred, hun'dred, n. the number of ten times ten: a division of a county in England, orig, supposed to contain a hundred families. [A.S. hundred—old form hund, a hundred, with the superfluous addition of red or read (E. rate), a reckoning; cogs, of A.S. hundred O. Ger. hund, Goth, hund, W. cant, Gael. ciad, Lat, cent-um,
- Gr. he-kat-on, Sans. cata, a hundred.] Hundredfold, hun'dred-fold, adj., folded a hun-dred times, multiplied by a hundred.
- Hundrodth, hun'dredth, adj. coming last or form-ing one of a hundred.—n. one of a hundred.
- Hundredweight, hun'dred-wat, n. a weight the

twentieth part of a ton, or 112 lbs. avoirdupois; orig. a hundred lbs., abbreviated cwt. (c. standing for L. centum, wt. for weight).

Hung, pa t. and pa.p. of Hang.

- Hunger, hung'ger, w. desire for food : strong desire for anything, -w.i. to crave food : to long for. [A.S. hungor (n.), hyngran (v.); corresponding words are found in all the Teut. languages.]
- Hunger-bitten, hung'ger-bit'n, adj. bitten, pained,

or weakened by hunger. Hungry, hung'gri, adj. having eager desire: greedy: lean: poor.—adw. Hung'rily. Hunks, hungks, using: a covetous man: a miser.

- Hunt, hunt, v.t. to chase wild animals for prey or sport: to search for: to pursue.—v.i. to go out in pursuit of game: to search.—n. a chase of wild animals: search: an association of huntsmen.-Hunt down, to destroy by persecution or violence. Hunt out, up, after, to search for, seek. [A.S. huntian; A.S. hentan, to seize, Goth. hinthan; from the same root is E. hand.] [in the chase. -fem. Hunt'ress.
- Hunter, hunt'er, n. one who hunts: a horse used Eunting-box, hunt'ing-boks, Hunting-soat, hunt'ing-set, n. a temporary residence for hunting.

Runtsman, huntsman, n. one who hunts: a ser-

vant who manages the hounds during the chase. Huntsmanship, hunts'man-ship, n. the qualifica-

- tions of a huntsman. Hurdle, hur'dl, n. a frame of twigs or sticks inter-
- laced: (agri.) a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, &c.—v.t. to inclose with hurdles. [A.S. hyrdel; Ger. hürde, Goth. haurds, a wicker-gate, L. crates. See Cradle and Crate.]
- Eurdy-gurdy, hur'di-gur'di, n. a musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, the notes of which are produced by the friction of a wheel. [Prob. a rhyming imitation of its sound.]
- Hurl, hurl, v.i. to make a noise by throwing : to move rapidly: to whirl .- v.t. to throw with violence: to utter with vehemence. -n. act of hurling, tumult, confusion.-n. Hurl'er. [Contr. of Hurtle, which see.]
- Eurly-burly, hur'li-bur'li, n. tumult: confusion. [Hurly is from O. Fr. hurler, to yell, orig. huller, whence E. Howl. Burly is simply a rhyming addition.
- Hurrah, Hurra, hoor-ra', int. an exclamation of excitement or joy.-n. and v.i. [Dan. and Swed. hurra.]
- Hurricane, hur'ri-kan, n. a storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind, common in the E. and W. Indies. [Sp. hura-can; from an American-Indian word, prob. imitative of the rushing of the wind.]
- Hurry, hur'i, v.t. to urge forward : to hasten .v.i. to move or act with haste :- pa.p. hurr'ied. -n. a driving forward: haste: tumult.-adv. Hurr'yingly. [An imitative word, to which correspond O. Swed. hurra, to whirl round, and
- other Scand. forms.] Eurry-skurry, hur'i-skur'i, n. confusion and bustle. [Hurry, with the rhyming addition skurry.]
- Hurt, hurt, v.t. to cause bodily pain to: to damage: to wound, as the feelings: -pa.t. and pa.p. hurt.-n. a wound : injury. [Lit. to butt or thrust like a ram, O. Fr. hurter (Fr. *heurter*), to knock, to run against; prob. from the Celtic, as in W. *heurdd*, a thrust, the butt of a ram, Corn. *hordh*, a ram.]
- Hurtful, hurt'fool, adj. causing hurt or loss : mis-chievous.—adv. Hurt'fully.—n. Hurt'fulless. Hurtle, hurt'l, v.t. to dash against : to move vio-

lently : to clash : to rattle. [Freq. of Hurt in its original sense.]

Hurtless, hurt'les, adj. without hurt or injury, harmless.-adv.Hurt'lessly.-n.Hurt'lessness.

- Husband, huz'band, n. a married man: (B.) a man to whom a woman is betrothed : one who manages affairs with prudence: (naut.) the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.—v.t. to supply with a husband: to manage with economy. [M. E. husbonde—A.S. husbonda, Ice. husbondi—kus, a house, and Ice. bordi, for buandi, inhabiting, pr. p. of Ice. bua to dwell, akin to Ger. bauen, to till. See Bondage.]
- Husbandman, huz'band-man, n. a working farmer: one who labours in tillage.
- Husbandry, huzband-ri, n. the business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.
- Hush, hush, int. or imp. silence ! be still !-- adj. silent: quiet.—v.t. to make quiet. [Imitative. Cf. Hist and Whist.]
- Hush-money, hush'-mun'i, n., money given as a bribe to hush or make one keep silent.
- Husk, husk, n. the dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds .- v. t. to remove the husks from. [Hulsk with the l dropped, from M. E. hulen (with suffix -sk)-helan, to cover; cf. Ger. hülse, Dut. hulse, &c., in all of which the l has been [of husks. retained.]
- retained.] [of husks. Husked, huskt', adj. covered with a kusk's: stripped Husking, husk'ing, n. the stripping of husks. Husky, husk'i, adj. hoarse, as the voice : rough in sound.—adv. Husk'ily.—n. Husk'inses. [A corr. of husty, from M. E. host (Scot. host, a cough)
- -A.S. hwosta, a cough; cog. with Ger. husten.] Hussar, hooz-zär', n. (orig.) a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary : a light-armed cavalry soldier. [Hun. huszar-husz, twenty, because at one time in Hungary one cavalry soldier used to be levied from every twenty families.] Hussif, huz'if, n. a case for needles, thread, &c.,
- used in sewing. [Ice. husi, a case—hus, a house. The -f was added through confusion with Housewife.] [Contr. of Housewife.]
- Hussy, huz'i, n. a pert girl: a worthless female. Elustings, hus'tingz, n. sing. the principal court of the City of London: (formerly) the booths where the votes were taken at an election of a M.P., or the platform from which the candidates gave their addresses. [A.S. husting, a counci!,
- but a Scand. word, and used in speaking of the Danes—Ice. husthing—hus, a house, and thing, an assembly; cogs. E. House and Thing.
- Hustle, hus'l, v.t. to shake or push together: to crowd with violence. [O. Dut. hutsen, hutselen, to shake to and fro. See Hotchpotch.]
- Hut, hut, n. a small or mean house : (mil.) a small temporary dwelling .- v.t. (mil.) to place in huts, as quarters :- pr. p. hutt'ing ; pa. p. hutt'ed. [Fr. hutte-O. Ger. hutta (Ger. hitts).]
- Hutch, huch, n. a box, a chest : a coop for rabbits. [Fr. huche, a chest; from Low L. hutica, a box.]
- Huzza, hooz-zä', int. and n. hurrah ! a shout of joy or approbation .- v.t. to attend with shouts foj  $v_{-} - v_{\cdot}i$ . to utter shouts of joy or acelama-tion :- pr.p. huzza'ing; pa.p. huzzaed (-zäd'). [Ger. hussa; the same as Hurrah.]
- [Get. Missie, the same as full and [] Hyacinth, hi<sup>\*</sup>(a sinth, n. (myth.) a flower which sprang from the blood of Hyakinthos [Gr.], a youth killed by Apollo with a quoit: a bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colours: a precious stone, the jacinth. [Doublet, Jacinth.]

Hyacinthine, hī-a-sinth'in, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *hyacinth*: curling like the hyacinth. Hyados, hī'a-dēz, Hyads, hī'adz, *n.* a cluster of

fate, far : mē, her ; mīne ; möte : mūte ; moon : tken.

five stars in the constellation of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. [Gr. hyades-hyein, to rain.] Hyæna. See Hyena.

Hyaline, hī'a-lin, adj., glassy: consisting of or like glass. [Gr. hyalinos-hyalos, glass, probably an Egyptian word meaning a transparent stone.] Hybernate, &c. See Hibernate, &c.

- Hybrid, hībrid, n. an animal or plant produced from two different species : a mongrel : a mule : a word formed of elements from different languages. [Lit. something unmatural, from L. hibrida, a mongrel, perh. from Gr. hybris, hybridas, outrage, insult.] Hybrid, hi<sup>2</sup>brid, Hybridous, hib<sup>2</sup>rid-us, adj. pro-duced from different encodes i mongred
- duced from different species : mongrel.
- Hybridism, hī'brid-izm, Hybridity, hib-rid'i-ti, n. state of being hybrid.
- Hydatid, hid'a-tid, n. a watery cyst or vesicle sometimes found in animal bodies. [Gr. hydatis, a watery vesicle—hydör, hydatos, water.] Hydra, hī'dra, n. (myth.) a water-serpent with
- many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others : any manifold evil : a genus of freshwater polypes remarkable for their power of being multiplied by being cut or divided. [L.-Gr. hydra-hydor, water, akin to Sans. udras, an otter, also to E. Otter.]
- an ofter, also to E. Ottorij Hydrangea, hi-draje-a, n. a genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, natives of China and Japan. [Lit. the 'water-vessel;' so called from the *cup*-shaped seed-vessel. Coined from Gr. *hydor*, water, and Hygiene, hriji-ën, Hygienics, hi-ji-en'iks, Hygianggeion, vessel.]
- Hydrant, hī'drant, n. a machine for discharging
- water: a water-plug. [Gr. hydor, water.] Hydraulic, hī-drawl/ik, Hydraulical, hī-drawl/ik ik-al, adj. relating to hydraulics : conveying water : worked by water.—*adv.* Hydraul'ically. [Lit. 'belonging to a water-organ' or water-pipe, from Gr. hydor, water, aulos, a pipe.]
- Hydraulics, hī-drawl'iks, n.pl. used as sing. the science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to water-pipes, &c.
- Hydrocephalus, hī-dro-sef'a-lus, n., water in the head : dropsy of the brain. [Gr. hydor, water, kephale, the head.]
- Hydrodynamics, hi-dro-di-nam'iks, n.pl. used as sing. the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of a material system partly or wholly fluid, called Hydrostatics when the system is in equilibrium, Hydrokinetics when it is not.—adjs. Hydrodynam'ic, Hydrodynam'ical. [Gr. hydor, water, and Dynamics.]
- Hydrogen, hī'dro-jen, n. a gas which in combination with oxygen produces water, an elementary gaseous substance, the lightest of all known substances, and very inflammable.-adj. Hydrog'enous. [A word coined by Cavendish (1766) from Gr. hydör, water, and gen-naö, to produce.] Hydrographer, hī-drog'ra-fer, n. a describer of
- waters or seas : a maker of sea-charts.
- Hydrography, hī-drog'ra-fi, n. the art of measuring and describing the size and position of waters or seas: the art of making sea-charts.-adjs. Hydrograph'ic, Hydrograph'ical.-adv. Hydrograph'ically. [Gr. hydor, water, grapho, to write.
- Hydrokinetics, hī-dro-ki-net'iks, n.pl. used as sing. a branch of Hydrodynamics, which see. [Gr. hydor, water, and see Kinetics.] Hydrology, hī-drol'o-ji, n. the science which treats

of water. [Gr. hydor, water, logos, a discourse.] Hydrometer, hi-drom'et-er, n. an instrument for

#### Hyperbola

measuring the specific gravity of liquids, also the strength of spirituous liquors.—adjs. Hydromet/ric, Hydromet/rical.—n. Hydrom'-

- etry. [Gr. hydör, metron, a measure.] Hydropathist, hī-drop'a-thist, n. one who practises hydropathy.
- Hydropathy, hī-drop'a-thi, n. the treatment of disease by cold water.—adjs. Hydropath'ic, Hydropath'ical.—adv. Hydropath'ically. [Gr. hydor, water, and pathos, suffering, from pascho, pathein, to suffer.]
- Hydrophobia, hī-dro-fō'bi-a, n. an unnatural dread of water, a symptom of a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal, hence the disease itself.—adj. Hydrophob'ic. [Gr. hydör, water, and *phobos*, fear.] Hydropsy, hī'drop-si, n.
- Same as Dropsy.
- Hydrostatics, hī-dro-stat'iks, n.pl. used as sing. a branch of Hydrodynamics, which see.-adjs. Hydrostat'ic, Hydrostat'ical *adv.* Hydrostat'ically. [Gr. *hydor*, water, and Statics.] Hyemal, hi-ë'mal, *adj.* belonging to *winter*:
- done during winter. [L. hiemalis—hiems, winter. See Hibernal.] Hyena, Hyæna, hī-ēn'a, n. a bristly-maned quadruped of the dog kind, so named from its likeness to the sow. 'sow-like'—hys, a sow.] [L.-Gr. hyaina (lit.)
- enism, hī'ji-en-izm, n. the science which treats of
- the preservation of *health.—adj*. Hygien'ic.[Fr.] Hygienist, hi'ji-en-ist, *n*. one skilled in *hygiene*. Hygrometer, hi-grom'et-er, *n*. an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. [Gr. hygros, wet, metron, a measure.]
- Hygrometry, hi-grom'et-ri, n. the art of measur-ing the moisture in the atmosphere, and of bodies generally.-adjs. Hygromet'ric, Hygromet rical.
- Hygroscope, hi gro-skop, n. an instrument for shewing the moisture in the atmosphere.-adj.
- Hygroscop'ic. [Gr. hygros, skopeð, to view.] Hymen, hī men, n. (myth.) the god of marriage : marriage.—adjs. Hymene'al, Hymene'an. [L., Gr. hymen, perh. conn. with Gr. hymnos, a festive song, a hymn.]

Hymn, him, n. a song of praise.—v.t. to celebrate in song : to worship by hymns.—v.t. to sing in praise or adoration. [L. hymnus.—Gr. hymnos.] Hymnic, him'nik, adj. relating to hymns.

- Hymnologist, him-nol'o-jist, n. one skilled in hymnology : a writer of hymns.
- *Hymnology*, him-nolo-ji, *n*. the science which treats of hymns: a collection of hymns. [Gr. hymnos, a hymn, logos, a discourse.] **Hypallage**, hi-pal'a-je, *n*. an *interchange*: in rehetoric, a figure in which the relations of
- things in a sentence are mutually interchanged, but without obscuring the sense, as he covered his hat with his head, instead of he covered his head with his hat. [Fr.-L., Gr., from hypallasso, to interchange-hypo, under, and allasso, to change.]
- Hyperbaton, hī-per'ba-ton, n. (rhet.) a figure by which words are transposed from their natural order. [Gr. a 'transposition,' from hyperbaino -hyper, beyond, and baino, to go.]
- Hyperbola, hī-per'bo-la, n. (geom.) one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the

base than the side of the cone makes.-adjs. Hyperbol'ic, Hyperbol'ical. —adv. Hyperbol'ically. [L. (it.) a 'throwing beyond '-Gr. hyperbole, from hyperballo-hyper, beyond, ballo, to throw.]

- Hyperbole, hī-perbo-lē, *n*. a rhetorical figure which produces a vivid impression by representing things as much greater or less than they really are: an exaggeration.—adjs. Hyper-bol'ic, Hyperbol'ical.—adv. Hyperbol'ically. [A doublet of the above.]
- Hyperbolise, hī-per bol-īz, v.t. to represent hyperbolically.-v.i to speak hyperbolically or with exaggeration.-n. Hyperbolism.
- Hyperborean, hī-per-bō're-an, adj. belonging to the extreme north.-n. an inhabitant of the ex-
- the extreme north. --m. an inhabitant of the ex-treme north. [Gr. hyperboros-hyper, beyond, and Boreas, the north wind.] Hypercritic, hi-per-kritik, n. one who is over-critical.-adjs. Hypercritically.-n. Hy-percritical.-adv. Hypercritically.-n. Hy-percritical. hi-per-inet'rik-al, adj., beyond or exceeding the ordinary metre of a line : having a syllable too much [Gr. hyper asyllable too mu
- having a syllable too much. [Gr. hyper, and Metrical.]
- Hyperphysical, hī-per-fiz'ik-al, adj. beyond physical laws : supernatural.
- Hypertrophy, hi-per'tro-fi, n., over-nourishment: the state of an organ, or part of the body when it grows too large from over-nourishment. [From Gr. hyper, and trophe, nourishment-trephe, to nourish.]
- Hyphon, hī'fen, n. a short stroke (-) joining two
- syllables or words. [Gr. hypo, under, hen, one.] Hypnotism, hip'no-tizm, n. a sleep-like condition induced by artificial means: a nervous sleep like the condition under mesmerism. [Coined in 1843 from Gr. hypnos, sleep.] Hypochondria, hip-o-kon'dri-a, n. a nervous
- malady, often arising from indigestion, and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears. [L., Gr., from hypo, under, chondros, a cartilage, because the disease was supposed to have its seat
- in the parts under the cartilage of the breast.] Hypochondriac, hip-o-kon'dri-ak, adj. relating to or affected with hypochondria: mclancholy. n. one suffering from hypochondria.
- **Hypocrisy**, hi-pok'ri-si, *n*. a feigning to be what one is not : concealment of true character. [Lit. 'the acting of a part on the stage,' from Gr.
- the acting of a part on the stage,' from Gr. hypokrisis—hypokrinomai, to play on the stage, from hypo, under, krinö, to decide.]
   Hypoerite, hip'o-krit, n. one who practises hypo-crisy.—adj. Hypoerit'ic, practising hypoerisy.— adv. Hypoerit'ically. [Lit. 'an actor,' Fr.—L., Gr. hypoeritie.]
- Hypogastric, hip-o-gas'trik, adj. belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. [Gr. hypo, under, easter, the belly.]
- easter, the belly.] Hypostasis, hi-pos'ta-sis, n. a substance: the essence or personality of the three divisions of the Godhead.-adjs. Hypostat'ic, Hypostat'-ical.-adj. Hypostat'ically. [Lit. a 'standing under,' L., Gr. hypostasis-hyphistēmi-hypo, under,' L., Gr. hypostasis-hyphistēmi-hypo, under, histēmi, to make to stand.]
- under, nastemi, to make to stand.]
  Hypotenuse, hī-pot'en-ūs or hip-, Hypothenuse, hī-pott'en-ūs, n. the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle. [Fr.—Gr. hypoteinousa (grammē), (lit.) (a line) ' which stretches under'. -akybo, under, teinö, to stretch.]
  Hypothec, hī-poth'ek, n. in Scotch law, a security in favour of a creditor over the property of his debtor while the property continues in the
- debtor, while the property continues in the

debtor's possession. [Fr.-L. hypotheca-Gi. hypotheke, a pledge.] Hypothecate, hi-poth'e-kāt, v.t. to place or assign

- anything as security under an arrangement : to mortgage.-n. Hypotheca'tion. [Low L. hypotheco, hypothecatum—hypotheca, a pledge, from Gr. hypothēkē—hypo, under, tithēmi, to place.] Hypothēsis, hī-pothe-sis, n. a supposition : a pro-
- position assumed for the sake of argument : a theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts: a provisional explanation of anything. [Lit. 'that which is placed under,' Gr. hypo, under, tithēmi, to place.]
- Hypothetic, hī-po-thet'ik, Hypothetical, hī-po-thet'ik-al, adj. belonging to a hypothesis : conditional.-adv. Hypothet'ically. [Gr. hypothetikos.]
- Hyson, hī'son, n. a very fine sort of green tea. [Chinese 'first crop.']
- Hyssop, his'up, n. an aromatic plant. [Fr.-L.
- hyssopum—Gr. hyssopos—Heb. ezobh.] Hystoric, his-ter'ik, Hystorical, his-ter'ik-al, adj. resulting from the womb: convulsive: affected with hysterics .- adv. Hyster'ically. [L. hys-
- tericus, Gr. hysterikos—hysteria, the womb.] Hysterics, his-ter'iks, Hysteria, his-tēr'i-a, n. a disease resulting from an affection of the womb, causing nervous or convulsive fits.
- Hysteron-proteron, his'ter-on-prot'er-on, n. a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first: an inversion. [Gr. (lit.) ' the last first.']

Ι

- I, ī, pron. the nominative case singular of the first personal pronoun : the word used by a speaker or
- writer in mentioning himself. [M. E. *ich*, A.S. *ic*; Ger. *ich*, Ice. *ek*, L. *ego*, Gr. *ego*, Sans. *aham.*] Iambic, T-am'bik, Iambus, T-am'bus, *n*. a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long as in L. *Gifter we* the first second long, as in L. fides; or the first unac-cented and the second accented, as in deduce. [L. iambus-Gr. iambos, from iapto, to assail, this metre being first used by writers of satire.]
- Iambic, ī-am'bik, adj. consisting of iambics.
- Ibex, ibeks, n. a genus of goats, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]
- Ibis, ī'bis, n. a genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [L., Gr. ; an Egyptian word.]
- Icarian, ī-kā'ri-an, adi, belonging to Icarus: adventurous or unfortunate in flight. [L. Icarius -Gr. Ikarios-Ikaros, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun.]
- Ice, īs, n. water congealed by freezing : concreted sugar. - v.t. to cover with ice : to freeze : to cover with concreted sugar :- pr.p. īc'ing ; pa.p. īced'. [A.S. is; Ger. eis, Ice., Dan. is.]
- Iceberg, isberg, n. a mountain or huge mass of floating ice. [From Scand. or Dut., the latter part berg = mountain.]
- Iceblink, is'blingk, n. the blink or light reflected from ice near the horizon.
- Iceboat, īs'bot, n. a boat used for forcing a passage through or being dragged over ice.
- Icebound, is'bownd, adj., bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice.
- Icecream, īs'krēm, Iced-cream, īst'-krēm, 22. cream sweetened or flavoured, and artificially frozen.
- Icefield, is'feld, n. a large field or sheet of ice.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon: then.

Icofloat, is'flot, Icofloo, is'flo, n. a large mass of floating ice.

- Icehouse, is hows, n. a house for preserving ice. Iceland-moss, is land-mos, n. a lichen found in the northern parts of the world, esp. in Iceland and Norway, and valuable as a medicine and as an article of diet.
- Icopack, is'pak, n. drifting ice packed together.
- Iceplant, īs'plant, n. a plant whose leaves glisten in the sun as if covered with ice.
- Ichneumon, ik-nū'mun, n. a small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs: an insect which lays its eggs on the larvæ of other insects. [Gr. (*lit.*) the 'hunter,' from *ichneuö*, to hunt after-*ichnos*, a track.] Ichnography, ik-nog'rafi, *n. a tracing out*:
- (arch.) a ground-plan of a work or building. adjs. Ichnograph'ic, Ichnograph'ical.-adv. Ichnograph'ically. [Gr. ichnographia-ichnos,
- Ichnology, ik-noloj-i, n., footprint lore: the science of fossil footprints. [Gr. ichnos, a track, a footprint, and *logos*, discourse.] Ichor, Tkor, n. (myth.) the ethereal juice in the
- veins of the gods : a watery humour : colourless matter from an ulcer.—*adj.* I'chorous. [Gr. *ichōr*, akin to Sans. *sich*, to sprinkle, Ger. *seihen*, to filter.]
- Ichthyography, ik-thi-og'ra-fi, n. a description of or treatise on fishes. [Gr. ichthys, ichthyos, a fish, grapho, to write.] Ichthyolite, ik'thi-o-lit, n. a fish turned into stone,
- a fossil fish: the impression of a fish in a rock. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, and lithos, a stone.] Ichthyology, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, n. the branch of zoology
- that treats of *fishes.—adj.* Ichthyolog'ical.— *n.* Ichthyol'ogist, one skilled in ichthyology.
- [Gr. ichthys, a fish, logos, discourse, science.] Ichthyophagous, ik-thi-of'a-gus, adj., eating or subsisting on fish. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, phagō, to eat.]
- Ichthyosaurus, ik-thi-o-sawr'us, n. the fish-lizard, a genus of extinct marine reptiles, uniting some of the characteristics of the Saurians with those of
- b) the characteristics of the Saturation with mose of fishes. [Gr. ic/ht/ky, a fish, starros, a lizard.]
   Icicle, is5'-kl, n. a hanging point of *ice* formed by the freezing of dropping water. [A.S. *isgicel*, for *isesgicel*; *ises* being the gen. of *is*, *ice*, and gicel, a dim. of a Celt. word sig. *ice* (Ir. *aigk*). Cf. *ice*, *idbull*, *icicle*, also a dim.]
   Icily, Iciness. See Icy. [Sugar.]

- Icing, Ising, n. a covering of ice or concreted Iconoclasm, T.kon'o-klazm, n. act of breaking images. -adj. Iconoclast'ic, image-breaking: pertaining to iconoclasm.
- Iconoclast, i-kon'o-klast, n. a breaker of images, one opposed to idol-worship. [Coined from Gr. erkön, an image, and klastēs, a breaker—klaö, to break.]
- Iconology, ī-kon-ol'o-ji, n. the doctrine of images, especially with reference to worship. [Gr. eikön, and logos, science, discourse.]
- Icosahedral, ī-kos-a-hē'dral, adj. having twenty equal sides or faces.
- Icosahedron, I-kos-a-hē'dron, n. (geom.) a solid having twenty equal sides or faces. [Gr. eikosi, twenty, hedra, base-hed-, root of hezomai, E. Sit.]
- ICV, IS', adj. composed of, abounding in, or like ice: frosty: cold: chilling: without warmth of affection.—adv. Ic'ily.—n. Ic'iness.
- Idea, ī-dē'a, n. an image of a thing formed by the mind: a notion: thought: opinion. [L.-Gr. idea-idein, to see; akin to Wit.]

- Ideal, I-de'al, adj. existing in idea : mental : existing in imagination only: the highest and best conceivable, the perfect, as opp. to the real, the imperfect.—n. the highest conception of anything.-adv. Ide'ally.
- Idealisation, I-de-al-I-za'shun, n. act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception.
- Idealise, ī-dē'al-īz, v.t. to form in idea : to raise to the highest conception.-v.i. to form ideas.
- Idealism, i-de'al-izm, n. the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas : any system that considers thought or the idea as the ground either of knowledge or existence: tendency towards the highest con-ceivable perfection, love for or search after the best and highest. [of *idealism*.
- Idealist, ī-de'al-ist, n. one who holds the doctrine Idealistic, ī-dē-al-ist'ik, adj. pertaining to idealists or to idealism.
- Ideality, ī-dē-al'i-ti, n., ideal state: ability and dis-
- position to form ideals of beauty and perfection. Identical, ī-den'tik-al, adj. the very same: not dif-ferent.—adv. Iden'tically.—n. Iden'ticalness, identity. [L. as if identicus-idem, the same.]
- Identify, ī-den'ti-fī, v.t. to make to be the same: to ascertain or prove to be the same:-pa.p. īden'tified.-n. Identifica'tion. [Fr. identifier (It. identificare)-L. as if identicus-idem, the same, and *facio*, to make.]
- Identity, I-den'ti-ti, n. state of being the same: sameness. [Fr.-Low L. identitas-L. iden, sameness. the same.]
- Ideographic, id-e-o-graf'ik, Ideographical, -'ik-al, adj. representing ideas by pictures instead of words. [Gr. idea, idea, grapho, to write.]
- deology, T-de-ol'oji, n. the science of ideas, metaphysics. [Gr. idea, and logos, discourse.]
   Ides, idz, n.sing. in ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 15th of the other months. [Fr.-L. idus, origin doubtful, said to be Etruscan.]
- Idiocrasy, id-i-ok'ra-si, n. Same as Idiosyncrasy. [Fr.-Gr. idiokrasia-idios, peculiar, and krasis. See Crasis.] [an idiot: imbecility: folly. Idiocy, id'i-o-si, Idiotoy, id'i-ut-si, n. state of being

- Idiom, idi-um, n. a mode of expression *feculiar* to a language. [Fr.-L.-Gr. *idioma*, peculi-arity-*idioö*, make one's own.] Idiomatic, id-i-o-mat'ik, Idiomatical, id-i-o-mat'
- ik-al, adj. conformed or pertaining to the idioms of a language.-adv. Idiomat'ically. [Gr.
- idiomatikos-idioma. idiomatos, peculiarity.] Idiopathic, id-i-o-path'ik. adj. (med.) primary, not depending on or preceded by another disease .-adv. Idiopath'ically.
- Idiopathy, id-i-op'a-thi, n. a peculiar affection or state: (med.) a primary disease, one not occa-sioned by another. [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, *pathos*, suffering—*pathein*, to suffer.]
- Idiosyncrasy, id-i-o-sin'kra-si, n., peculiarity of temperament or constitution: any characteristic of a person.—*adj.* Idiosyncrat/ic. [Gr. *idios*, one's own, peculiar, and *syncrasis*, a mix-ing together—*syn*, together, and *krasis*, a mixing. See Crasis.]
- Idiot, id'i-ut, n. one deficient in intellect : a foolish or unwise person. [Fr.-L. idiota-Gr. idiotes, orig. a 'private man,' then an ignorant, rude
- person-*idios*, one's own, peculiar.] Idiotcy. Same as Idiocy. Idiotic, id-i-ot'ik, Idiotical, id-i-ot'ik-al, *adj*. per-taining to or like an *idiot*: foolish.—*adv*. Idiot'ically.
- Idiotism, id'i-ut-izm, n. an idiom. [L.-Gr.-

fate, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

*idiōtizō*, to put into common or current language —*idiōtēs*. See Idiot.]

- Idle, I'dl, adj. vain: trifling: unemployed: averse to labour : not occupied : useless : unimportant : unedifying. -v.t. to spend in idleness. -ns. I'dler, I'dleness. -adv. I'dly. [A.S. idel; Dut. ijdel, Ger. eitel, conn. with Gr. itharos, clear, aither, upper air, from aithe, burn. The orig. sense was prob. 'clear;' then pure, mere, sheer; than vain, unimportant (Skeat).]
- Idol, I'dul, n. a figure : an image of some object of worship: a person or thing too much loved or honoured. [L. idolun-Gr. eidolon-eidos, that which is seen-idein, to see. See Wit.]
- Idolater, I-dol'a-ter, n. a worshipper of idols: a great admirer.-fem. Idol'atress. [Fr. idolâtre, corr. of L.-Gr. eidölolatres-eidölon, idol, latres, worshipper.] [to adore.
- Idolatrise, ī-dol'a-trīz, v.t. to worship as an idol: Idolatrous, ī-dol'a-trus, adj. pertaining to idolatry. adv. Idol'atrously. cessive love.
- -aav. 1001'atrously. [cessive love. Idolatry, I-dol'a-tri, n. the worship of idols: ex-Idolise, I'dul-la, w.t. to make an idol of, for wor-ship: to love to excess. -n. Idolls'or. Idyl, Idyll, I'dil, n. a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects: a narrative poem. [L. idyllium-Gr. eidyllion, dim. of eidos, image-eidomai, to seem. See Wit.] Idyllic, Idyll', adje of or balerging to idule
- Idyllic, i-dil'ik, adj. of or belonging to idyls.
- If, if, conj. an expression of doubt: whether: in case that: supposing that. [A.S. gif; cog. with Dut. of, lee. ef, if, efa, to doubt; O. Ger. *ibu*, *ipu*, dative case of *iba*, a condition.]
- Igneous, ig'ne-us, adj. pertaining to, consisting of, or like *fire*: (geol.) produced by the action of fire. [L. igneus-ignis, fire, cog. with Sans. agni.] [L. ignescens-ignis.]

Ignescent, ig-nes'ent, adj. emitting sparks of fire.

- Ignis-fatuus, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, n. a light which mis-leads travellers, often seen over marshy places, of which the cause is not well understood, also called 'Will-O'the-wisp': -pl. Ignes-fatui, ig-nēz-fat'ū-ī. [L. ignis, fire, fatuus, foolish.] Ignite, ig-nīt', v.t. to set on fire, to kindle: to
- render luminous with heat.-v.i. to take fire : to burn. [See Ignition.] Ignitible, ig-nīt'i-bl, adj. that may be ignited.

- Ignition, ig-nish'un, n. act of setting on fire: state of being kindled, and esp. of being made red-hot. [Fr., coined from L. ignio, ignitus,
- to set on fire—*ignis*, fire.] Ignoble, ig-nō'bl, *adj*. of low birth: mean or worthless: dishonourable.-adv. Igno'bly.-n. Igno'bleness. [Fr.-] gnobilis, nobilis, noble.] [Fr.-L. ignobilis - in, not,
- Ignominious, ig-no-min'i-us, adj. dishonourable : marked with ignominy: contemptible: mean.
- -adv. Ignomin'iously. -n. Ignomin'iousness. Ignominy, ig'nō-min-i, n. the loss of one's good name: public disgrace: infamy. [Fr.-L. ignominia-in, not, gnomen, nomen, name. See Name.]
- Ignoramus, ig-no-ra'mus, n. an ignorant person, esp. one making a pretence to knowledge :--pl. Ignora'muses. [L. 'we are ignorant,' 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of ignoro.]
- Ignorance, ig'nō-rans, n. state of being ignorant: want of knowledge :-pl. in Litany, sins committed through ignorance. [Fr.-L. ignorantia.] Ignorant, ig'no-rant, adj. without knowledge:
- uninstructed : unacquainted with.-adv. Ig'norantly. [Fr.-L. ignorans, -antis, pr.p. of ignoro. See Ignoro.] Ignoro, ig-nor', v.t. wilfully to disregard: to set

aside. [Fr.—L. ignoro, not to know—in, not, and gno-, root of (g)nosco, to know. See Know.]

- Iguana, i-gwä'na, n. a genus of tropical lizards, having a large dewlap under the throat. [Sp., said to be a Haytian word.]
- Ilex, I'leks, n. the scientific name for Holly (which see): the evergreen or holm oak. [L.]
- Iliac, il'i-ak, adj. pertaining to the lower intes-tines. [Fr., through a Low L. iliacus—ilia, the flanks, the groin.]
- Iliad, il'i-ad, n. an epic poem by Homer, giving an account of the destruction of *llium* or ancient Troy. [L. *Ilias, Iliadis*—Gr. *Ilias, Iliados (poiēsis, a poem), relating to Ilium, the*
- titudis (press); a potent, reading to many the city of *Ilos*, its founder.] Ilk, ilk, *adj*. the same. [Scot., from A.S. *.ylc*, from *y* or *i* (base of He), and *lic* = like.]
- III, il, adj. (comp. WOTSO; superl. WOTSt), evil, bad: contrary to good: wicked; producing evil: unfortunate: unfavourable: sick: diseased: improper: incorrect: cross, as temper.-adv. not well: not rightly: with difficulty.-n. evil: wickedness : misfortune.-Ill, when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition. [From Ice. *illr*, a contr. of the word which appears in A.S. *yfel*, E. Evil.]
- Illapse, il-laps', n. a sliding in: the entrance of one thing into another. [L. illapsus-illaborin, into, labor, to slip, to slide.]
- Illation, il-lashun, n. act of inferring from premises or reasons : inference : conclusion. [Fr. -L. illatio, a bringing in, a logical inference-
- infero, illatum-in, in, into, fero, to bear.] Illative, il'la-tiv, adj. denoting an inference : that may be inferred. -adv. Il'latively.
- Ill-blood, il'-blud, n. ill feeling : resentment.
- Ill-bred, il'-bred, adj. badly bred, or educated : uncivil .- n. Ill-breed'ing.
- Illegal, il-le'gal, adj. contrary to law.—adv. Ille'-gally. [Fr.—L. in, not; see Legal.] Illegalise, il-le'gal-Iz, v.t. to render unlawful.

- Illegality, il-le-gal'i-ti, n. to render nutration. Illegality, il-le-gal'i-ti, n. the quality or condition of being illegal. Illegible, il-lej'i-bl, adj. that cannot be read: in-distinct.-adv. Illeg'ibly.-ns. Illeg'ibleness, Illegibl'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not; see Legible.] Illegitimate, il-le-jit'i-mät, adj., not according to interface there is unabled to an properly informed.
- *law.* not born in wedlock : not properly inferred or reasoned : not genuine. —*adv.* Illegit/imately.
   *n.* Illegit/imacy. [L. *in*, not; see Legitimate.] [ugly.
- Ill-favoured, il-fa'vurd, adj. ill-looking : deformed :
- Illiberal, il-lib'er-al, adj. niggardly: mean.-adv. Illib'erally.-n. Illiberal'ity. [Fr.-L. in. not, and Liberal.
- Illicit, il-lis'it, adj., not allowable: unlawful: unlicensed.—adv. Illic'itly.—n. Illic'itness. [Fr.—L. illicitus.—in, not, and licitus, pa.p. of liceo, to be allowable. See License.]
- Illimitable, il-lim'it-a-bl, adj. that cannot be bounded: infinite. --adv. Illim'itably. -n. Illim'itableness. [L. in, not, and Limitable.] Illision, il-lizh'un, n. the act of dashing or strik-
- ing against. [L. illisio-illido, to strike agains in, in, upon, læds, to dash, to strike.]
- Illiteracy, il-lit'er-a-si, n. state of being illiterate : want of learning.
- Walt of likiterate, adj., not learned: unin-structed: ignorant.—adv. Illit/orately.—n. Il-it/orateless. L. in, not, and Literate.] Ill-natured, il-nā/tūrd, adj. of an ill nature or
- temper: cross: peevish.-adv. Ill-na/turedly.
- Illness, il'nes, n. sickness : disease. Illogical, il-loj'i-kal, adj. contrary to the rules of

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

logic.-adv. Illog'ically.-n. Illog'icalness.

- [L. in, not, and Logical.] Ill-starred, il'-stärd, adj. born (according to an ancient superstition) under the influence of an
- unlucky star: unlucky. Illude, il-lūd', v.t. to play upon by artifice: to deceive. [L. illudo, illusum—in, upon, ludo, to play.

See Illumine. Illume.

- Illuminate, il-lū'min-āt, v.t. to light up : to enlighten: to illustrate: to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations .- adj. enlightened. [L. illumino, illuminatus—in, in, upon, and lumino, to cast light-lumen (= lucimen)luceo, to shine, light.]
- Illuminati, il-lū-min-ā'tī, n. pl. the enlightened, a name given to various sects, and esp. to a society of German Freethinkers at the end of last century.
- Illumination, il-lū-min-ā'shun, n. act of giving *light*: that which gives light: splendour: brightness: a display of lights: adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations: (B.) enlightening influence, inspiration.
- Illuminative, il-lū'min-ā-tiv, adj. tending to give
- *light* : illustrative or explanatory. Illuminator, il-lū'min-ā-tor, n. one who illuminates, especially one who is employed in adorning books with coloured letters and illustrations.
- Illumine, il-lū'min, Illume, il-lūm', v.t. to make luminous or bright : to enlighten : to adorn.
- Illusion, il-lū'zhun, n. a playing upon : a mocking : deceptive appearance : false show : error. [Fr. See Illude.] Illusive, il-lū'siv, Illusory, il-lū'sor-i, adj., de-
- ceiving by false appearances : false.-adv. Illu'sively.—n. Illu'siveness. Illustrate, il-lus'trāt, v.t. to make distinguished :
- to make clear to the mind: to explain: to explain and adorn by pictures.-n. Illus'trator. [L. illustro, illustratum, to light up-illustris. See Illustrious.]
- Illustration, il-lus-trā'shun, n. act of making lustrous or clear : act of explaining : that which illustrates : a picture or diagram. Illustrative, il-lus'tra-tiv, *adj*, having the quality
- of making clear or explaining .- adv. Illus'-
- tratively. Illustrious, il-lus'tri-us, adj. morally bright, distinguished : noble : conspicuous : conferring honour.-adv. Illus'triously.-n. Illus triousness. [L. illustris, prob. for illucestris—in, in, and lux, lucis, light.] Ill-will, il-wil, n. unkind feeling: enmity. Image, in'āj, n. likeness: a statue: an idol: a

- representation in the mind, an idea : a picture in the imagination: (optics) the figure of any object formed by rays of light. -v.t. to form an image of: to form a likeness of in the mind. [Fr.-L. imago, an image, from root of imitor, to imitate. See Imitate.
- Imagery, im'a-jer-i or im'āj-ri, n. (orig.) images in general : the work of the imagination : mental
- pictures: figures of speech. Imaginable, im-aj'in-a-bl, *adj*. that may be im-agined.—*adv*. Imag'inably.—*n*. Imag'inableness.
- Imaginary, im-aj'in-ar-i, adj. existing only in the imagination : not real : (alg.) impossible. Imagination, im-aj-in-ā'shun, n. act of imagining:
- the faculty of forming images in the mind : that which is imagined : contrivance. [See Imagine.] Imaginative, im-aj'in-a-tiv, *adj*. full of imagina-

# Immaterialism

tion: given to imagining: proceeding from the imagination .- n. Imag'inativeness.

- Imagine, im-aj'in, v.t. to form an image of in the mind: to conceive: to think: (B.) to contrive or devise.—v.i. to form mental images: to conceive .- n. Imag'iner. [Fr.-L. imagino-
- imago, an image.] Imago, i-mā'gō, n. the last or perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and
- the inclosed *image* or being comes forth. [L.] Iman, i-man', Imam, i-mam', Imaum, i-mawm', *n.* a Mohammedan priest: a Mohammedan prince with both temporal and spiritual autho-

- rity. [Ar. Imam, chief.] Imbank, im-bangk'. Same as Embank. Imbeeile, im'be-sēl, *adj.* without strength either of body or of mind: feeble. -n. one destitute of strength, either of mind or body. [Fr. imbecile-L. imbecillus; origin unknown. See Embezzle.]
- Imbecility, im-be-sil'i-ti, n. state of being imbecile : weakness of body or mind.
- Imbed, im-bed', v.t. to lay, as in a bed: to place in a mass of matter. [E. In (= into) and Bed.] Imbibe, im-bib', v.t. to drink in: to absorb: to
- receive into the mind.-n. Imbib'er. [Fr.-L. imbibo-in, in, into, and bibo, to drink.]
- Imbitter, im-bit'er, v.t. to make bitter : to render more violent: to render unhappy .- n. Imbitt'-

- erer. [E. In and Bitter.] Imbody, im-bodi. Same as Embody. Imborder, im-bor'der, v.t. to border. Imbosom, im-booz'um. Same as Embosom. Imbricate, im'bri-kāt, Imbricated, im'bri-kāt-ed, adj. bent like a gutter-tile: (bot.) overlapping each other like tiles on a roof. [L. imbricatus, pa.p. of imbrico, to cover with tiles-imbrex, a gutter-tile-*imber*, a shower.] Imbrication, im-bri-kā'shun, *n*. a concave inden-
- ture as of a *tile*: an overlapping of the edges. Imbroglio, im-brol'yo, n. an intricate plot in a romance or drama : a perplexing state of matters :
- a complicated misunderstanding. [It.] Imbrown, im-brown', v.t. to make brown: to darken: to obscure. [E. In and Brown.]
- Imbrue, im-broo', v.t. to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench; causal of *imbibe*. [O. Fr. *embruer* -O. Fr. *bevre* (Fr. *boire*)-L. *bibere*, to drink.]
- Imbue, im-bū', v.t. to cause to drink: to moisten: to tinge deeply: to cause to imbibe, as the mind. [L. *imbuo-in*, and root of *bibo*, to drink; akin to Gr. pi, po, root of pino, Sans. pa, to drink.]
- Imitable, im'it-a-bl, adj. that may be imitated or copied : worthy of imitation .- n. Imitabil'ity.
- Imitate, im'i-tat, v.t. to copy, to strive to be the same as: to produce a likeness of.—n. Im'itator. [L. imitor, imitatus, ety. unknown.]
- Imitation, im-i-tā'shun, n. act of imitating : that which is produced as a copy, a likeness.
- Imitative, im'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* inclined to imitate: formed after a model.—*adv.* Im'itatively.
- Immaculate, im-mak'ū-lāt, adj., spotless: un-stained: pure.—adv. Immac'ulately.—n. Immac'ulateness.-Immaculate Conception, the R. Cath. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was . born without original sin. [L. immaculatus-
- in, not, and maculo, to stain-macula, a spot.]
- Immanent, im'a-nent, adj., remaining within: inherent. [L. immanens, -entis, pr.p. of im-
- maneo-in, in or near, maneo, to remain.] Immaterial, im-a-te ri-al, adj., not consisting of matter: incorporeal: unimportant .-- adv. Immate'rially .- v. Immate'rialise. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Material.]

Immaterialism, im-a-te'ri-al-izm, n. the doctrine

that there is no material substance. -n. Immate'rialist, one who believes in this.

Immateriality, im-a-te-ri-al'i-ti, n. the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.

- Immature, im-a-tūr', Immatured, im-a-tūrd', adj. not ripe: not perfect: come before the natural time.—adv. Immature'ly.—ns. Immature'ness, Immatur'ity. [L. in, not, and Mature.]
- Immeasurable, im-mezh'ūr-a-bl, adj. that cannot be measured.—adv. Immeas'urably.—n. Immeas'urableness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Measurable.
- Immediate, im-mē'di-āt, adj. with nothing in the middle between two objects: not acting by second causes: direct: present: without delay. adv. Imme'diately. - n. Imme'diateness. [Fr.-Low L. immediatus-in, not, and medius,
- the middle.] [mmemorial, in-me-mö'ri-al, *adj*. beyond the reach of *memory.—adv*. Immemo'rially. [Fr. —L. *in*, not, and Memorial.]
- Immense, im-mens', adj. that cannot be measured : vast in extent: very large.—adv. Immense/ly. —n. Immense/ness. [Fr.—L. immensus—in, not, mensus, pa.p. of metior, to measure.]
- Immensity, im-mensit-i, n. an extent not to be measured : infinity : greatness.
- Immensurable, im-mens'ūr-a-bl, adj. that cannot be measured. -n. Immensurabil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and mensurabilis-metior.]
- Immerge, im-merj', v.t. to plunge something into.

[L. in, into, and mergo, mersus, to plunge.] Immerse, im-mers', v.t. to immerge or plunge something into: to engage deeply: to overwhelm.

Immersion, im-mer'shun, n. act of immersing or plunging into: state of being dipped into: state of being deeply engaged.
Immethodical, im-me-thod'ik-al, adj. without

method or order: irregular .- adv. Immethod'ically. [L. in, not, and Methodical.]

Immigrant, im'i-grant, n. one who immigrates.

Immigrate, im'i-grāt. v.i. to migrate or remove into a country. [L. immigro—in, into, and migro, migratum, to remove.]

Immigration, im-i-grā'shun, n. act of immigrating. Imminent, im'i-nent, adj. near at hand : threaten-

ing: impending .- adv. Imm'inently .- n. Imm'inence. [L. imminens, -entis-in, upon, mineo, to project.]

Immission, im-mish'un, n. act of immitting.

Immilsion, imministry, act of immitting.
 Immit, immit', v.t. to send into: to inject: --pr.p. immitting; pa.p. immitted. [L. immitto-in, into, mitto, missus, to send.]
 Immobility, immobil'i-ti, n. the being immovable. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Mobility.]
 Immoderate, immod'erately. [L. in, not, and senderate]

- and Moderate.]
- immodest, im-mod'est, adj. wanting restraint: impudent: wanting shame or delicacy.-adv. Immodestly.-n. Immodesty, want of mod-esty, [Fr.-L. in, not, and Modest.] Immolate, in'o-lat, v.t. to offer in sacrifice. [Lit. 'to sprinkle meal on a victim,'L. immolo, immo-to sprinkle meal on a victim,'L. immolo, immo-
- latus-in, upon, mola, meal.] [a sacrifice.
- Immolation, im-o-la'shun, *n*. act of immolating : Immoral, im-mor'al, *adj*. inconsistent with what is right : wicked.—*adv*. Immor'ally. [Fr.—L.
- in, not, and Moral.] Immorality, im-mor-al'i-ti, *n*. quality of being im-moral: an immoral act or practice.
- Immortal, im-mor'tal, *adj.* exempt from death: imperishable: never to be forgotten (as a name,

- poem, &c.). -n. one who will never cease to exist.-adv. Immor'tally. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Mortal.]
- Immortalise, im-mor'tal-īz, v.t. to make immortal. Immortality, im-mor-tal'i-ti, n. quality of being immortal : exemption from death or oblivion.
- Immortelle, im-mor-tel', n. the flower commonly called everlasting. [Fr. (fleur) immortelle, immortal (flower).
- Immovable, im-moov'a-bl, adj. steadfast: un-alterable: that cannot be impressed or made to
- fall.—*a.to*. Immov'ably.—*ns*. Immov'ableness, Immovabil'ity. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Movable.] Immovables, im-mov'a-blz, *n.pl*. fixtures, &c., *not movable* by a tenant.
- Immunity, im-mūn'i-ti, n., freedom from any obligation or duty: privilege. [Fr.-L. immunitas-in, not, munis, serving, obliging.]
- Immure, im-mūr', v.t. to wall in : to shut up : to imprison. [Fr.-L. in, in, and murus, a wall.] Immutability, im-mūt-a-bil'i-ti, Immutableness,
- im-mūt'a-bl-nes, n. unchangeableness. Immutable, im-mūt'a-bl, adj. unchangeable.-
- adv. Immut'ably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Mutable.]
- Imp, imp, n. a little devil or wicked spirit. -v.t.(falconry) to mend a broken or defective wing by inserting a feather: to qualify for flight.—adj. a graft, offspring; from Low L. imposts, a graft, offspring; from Low L. imposts, a graft-Gr. emphytos, ingrafted-en, and root phy-, to grow ; akin to Be.]
- Impact, in pakt, n. a striking against: collision: the blow of a body in motion *inpinging* on another body: the impulse resulting from collision .- Impact', v.t. to press firmly together.
- Indigate, o.c. to press infinity together.
   [L. timpacts, pap. of implings. See Implings.]
   Impair, im-pär', v.t. to make worse: to diminish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken. [M. E. empeirer—O. Fr. empeirer (Fr. empirer, from L. im (= in), intensive, and Low L. pejorare, to make worse—L. pejor, worse] worse.] [palement.

- Impale, Impalement. Same as Empale, Em-Impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, adj. not perceivable by touch: not coarse: not easily understood.—adv. Impal'pably.—n. Impalpabil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Palpable.]
- Impanel, Impannel, im-pan'l, v.t. to enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment called a *banel*: --*pr.p.* impan'elling ; *pa.p.* impan'elled. [L. *in*, in, and **Panel**.] **Imparity**, im-par'it, *n., want* of *parity* or equality : indivisibility into equal parts. [L. *in*,
- and and Parity.] Impark, im-pärk', v.t. to *inclose* for a *park*: to shut up. [L. *in*, in, and **Park**.] Impart, im-pärk', v.t. to bestow a *part* of : to give:
- to communicate : to make known.-v.i. to give a part. [O. Fr.-L. impartio-in, on, and pars, partis, a part.]
- Impartial, im-par'shal, *adj.* not favouring one more than another: just.—*adv.* Impar'tially. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Partial.]
- Impartiality, im-par-shi-al'i-ti, n. quality of being impartial : freedom from bias.
- Impartible, im-pärt'i-bl, adj. capable of being imparted.—n. Impartibil'ity. [From Impart.]
- Impartible, im-part'i-bl, adj. not partible: indi-visible.—n. Impartibil'ity. [L. in, not, and Partible.]
- Impassable, im-pas'a-bl, adj. not capable of being passed.-adv. Impass'ably.-ns. Impassabil' ity, Impass'ableness. [L. in, not, Passable.]

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Impassible, im-pas'i-bl, adj. incapable of passion or feeling.—ns. Impassibil'ity, Impass'ible-ness, quality of being impassible. [Fr.—L. impassibilis—in, not, and patior, passus, to suffer.]
- Impassioned, im-pash'und, Impassionate, im-pash'un-ät, *adj.* moved by strong passion or feeling : animated : excited. [L. *in*, intensive, and Passion.]
- Impassive, im-pas'iv, adj. not susceptible of pain or feeling.-adv. Impass'ively.-n. Impass' iveness.
- Impatient, im-pā'shent, adj. not able to endure or to wait: fretful: restless.—adv. Impa/tiently .- n. Impa'tience, want of patience.
- Impawn, im-pawn', v.t. to *paum* or deposit as security. [L. *in*, intensive, and **Pawn**.] Impeach, im-pech', v.t. to charge with a crime:
- to cite before a court for official misconduct: to call in question .- n. Impeach'ment, an accusation presented by the House of Commons to the House of Lords, as the supreme court of criminal jurisdiction. [Lit. 'to hinder,' Fr. empêcher (It. impacciare); either from L. impingere, to strike against, or impedicare, to fetter. See Impinge and Impede.]
- Impeachable, im-pech'a-bl, *adj*. liable to impeachment: chargeable with a crime.
- Impearl, im-perl', v.t. to adorn with or as with pearls: to make like pearls. [L. in, in, and Pearl.] Impeccable, im-pek-a-bl, adj. not liable to sin.— ns. Impeccabil'ity, Impecc'ancy. [L. in, not, and Peccable.]
- Impecunious, im-pe-kū'ni-us, adj. having no money : poor .- n. Impecunios'ity. [L. in,
- priv., and *pecunia*, money.] Impede, im-pēd', v.t. to hinder or obstruct. [Lit. 'to entangle the feet,' from L. *impedio-in*, in, and pes, pedis, a foot.]
- Impediment, im-ped'i-ment, n. that which impedes: hinderance: a defect preventing fluent speech.
- Impeditive, im-ped'i-tiv, adj. causing hinderance.
- Impel, im-pel', v.t. to drive or urge forward : to excite to action : to instigate :-pr.p. impell'ing ; pa p. impelled'.-n. Impell'er. [L. impello, pa.p. impelled' .- n. Impell'er. impulsus-in, on, and pello, to drive.]
- Impellent, im-pel'ent, adj. having the quality of
- impelling or driving on.—*n*. a power that impels. Impend, im-pend, *v.t.* to hang *over*: to threaten: to be near. (*L. iv.*, on, and *pendeo*, to hang.) Impendent, im-pend'ent, Impending, im-pend'-
- ing, adj., hanging over: ready to act or happen.
- Impenetrable, im-pen'e-tra-bl, adj. incapable of being pierced : preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time : not to be impressed in mind or heart.—*adv*. Impen'etrably .- n. Impen'etrability, quality of being impenetrable. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Penetrable.]
- Impenitent, im-pen'i-tent, adj. not repenting of sin.-n. one who does not repent: a hardened sinner.-adv. Impen'itently.-n. Impen'i tence. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Penitent.]
- tence. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Penitelit.] Impennate, im-pen'at, Impennous, im-pen'us, adj. wingless: having very short wings useless for flight. [L. in, not, and Pennate.] Imperative, im-per-a-tiv, adj. expressive of com-mand: authoritative: obligatory.-ada. Im-per'atively. [Fr.-L. imperations--impero, to command--in, and paro, to prepare.] Imperceptible, im-per-sep'ti-bl, adj. not discern-ible : incernsible.
- ible : insensible : minute.-ns. Imperceptible ness, Imperceptibil'ity.-adv. Imperceptibly. [L. in, not, and Perceptible.]
- Imperfect, im-perfekt, adj. incomplete: defec-

#### Impetus

tive : not fulfilling its design : liable to err.-ns. Imper'fectness, Imperfec'tion.-adv. Imper'-

- fectly. [Fr. -L. *in*, not, and Perfect.] Imperforable, im-per'for-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be perforated or bored through.
- Imperforate, im-perfo-rat, Imperforated, imper'fo-rat-ed, *adj.* not pieroed through: having no opening.—*n.* Imperfora/tion. [L. *in*, not, and Perforate.]
- Imperial, im-pe'ri-al, adj. pertaining to an empire or to an emperor: sovereign: supreme: of or to an emperor: sovereign: supreme: of superior size or excellence.—*n.* a tuft of hair on the lower lip: a kind of dome, as in Moorish buildings: an outside seat on a diligence.—*adv.* Imporially. [Fr.—L. *imperialis—imperium*, sovereignty. See Empire.] Imperialism, im-pë'ri-al-izm, *n.* the power or authority of an *emperor*: the spirit of empire. Imperialist im-pë'ri-al-izm, *u* one who helporer to
- Imperialist, im-pe'ri-al-ist, n. one who belongs to an *emperor*: a soldier or partisan of an emperor. Imperiality, im-pē-ri-al'i-ti, *n*. imperial power, right, or privilege.
- Imperil, im-peril, v.t. to put in peril: to endan-ger. [L. in, in, and Peril.] Imperious, im-peri-us, adj. assuming command:
- haughty: tyrannical: authoritative.-adv. Impe'riously .-- n. Impe'riousness. [L. imperiosus.
- Imperishable, im-per'ish-a-bl, adj. indestructible : everlasting.—ns. Imper'ishableness, Imperishabil'ity.—adv. Imper'ishably. [Fr.—L. in = not, and Perishable.]
- Impermeable, im-per'me-a-bl, adj. not permitting passage : impenetrable .- ns. Impermeabil'ity, Imper'meableness.-adv. Imper'meably. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Permeable.]
- Impersonal, im-per'sun-al, adj. not representing a person: not having personality: (gram.) not varied acc. to the persons.—adv. Imper'son-ally.—n. Impersonal'ity. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Personal]
- Impersonate, im-per'sun-at, v.t. to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person : to ascribe the qualities of a person to: to per-sonify.-n. Impersona/tion. [L. *in*, in, and Personate.]
- Impersuasible, im-per-swā'zi-bl, adj. not to be moved by persuasion or argument. [L. in, not, and Persuasible.]
- Impertinence, im-per'ti-nens, n. that which is impertinent, out of place, or of no weight : intrusion : impudence.
- Impertinent, im-per'ti-nent, adj. not pertaining to the matter in hand: trifling: intrusive: saucy: impudent. - adv. Imper'tinently. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Pertinent.
- Imperturbable, im-per-tur'ba-bl, adj. that cannot be disturbed or agitated : permanently quiet .n. Imperturbabil'ity. [L. imperturbabilis-in, not, and perturbo, to disturb.] Imperturbation, im-per-tur-bā'shun, n. freedom
- from agitation of mind.
- Imperviable, im-per'vi-a-bl, Impervious, im-per'vi-us, adj. not to be penetrated.—ns. Imper'vi-ableness, Imperviabil'ity, Imper'viousness.—
- adv. Imper viously. [L. in, not, and Pervious.] Impetigo, im-pe-tr'go, n. a skin disease charac-terised by thickly-set clusters of pustules. [L. impeto, to attack.

Impetuous, im-pet'ū-us, adj. rushing upon with impetus or violence : vehement in feeling : furi-ous : passionate. --ns. Impet/uousness, Impetuos'ity.-adv. Impet'uously.

Impetus, im'pe-tus, n. an attack : assault : force

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

or quantity of motion : violent tendency to any point : activity. [L.—in, and peto, to fall upon.]

Impiety. See Impiousness. Impinge, im-pinj', v.i. to strike or fall against: to touch upon. [L. impingo-in, against, and pango, to strike.

Impingement, im-pinj'ment, n. act of impinging.

- Impingent, im-pinjent, adj. striking against. Impingent, im-pinjent, adj. striking against. Impious, im pi-us, adj. irreverent; wanting in veneration for God : profane.-adv. Im piously. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Pious.]
- Impiousness, im'pi-us-nes, Impiety, im-pī'e-ti, n. want of piety: irreverence towards God: neglect of the divine precepts.
- Implacable, im-plak'a-bl, adj. not to be appeased : inexorable : irreconcilable. adv. Impla cably. -ns. Impla/cableness, Implacabil/ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Placable.]
- Implant, im-plant, v.t. to plant or fix into: to plant in order to grow : to insert : to infuse. [Fr. -L. in, into, and Plant.]
- Implantation, im-plan-ta'shun, *n*. the act of implanting or infixing, esp. in the mind or heart.
- Implead, im-plēd', v.t. to put in or urge a plea: to prosecute a suit at law.—n. Implead'er. [Fr. -L. in, in, and Plead.]
- Implement, in'plement, n. a tool or instrument of labour.—v.t. to give effect to. [Low L. im-plementum, an accomplishing—L. im-pleo, to fill, to discharge; akin to ple-nns. See Full.]
   Impletion, im-ple'shun, n. a filling: the state of being full. [From impleo. See Implement.]
- Implex, implex, adj. not simple: complicated. [L. implexus-implecto-in, into, and plecto, akin to Gr. pleka, to twine.] Implicate, implikat, v.t. to infold: to involve:
- to entangle. [L. implicatus, implicatus, implicatus, -im(=in), in, and plica, a fold. See Ply. Imply and Employ are doublets.]
- Implication, im-pli-kā'shun, n. the act of implicating : entanglement : that which is implied.
- cating : entanglement : that which is implied.
  Implicative, im/plicatively.
  Implicit, im-plicitively.
  Implicit, im-plicitively.
  Implicitius another: relying entirely.-adv. Implicitius another: relying entirely.-adv. Implicitius.-implicitatess. [Lit. infolded, from L. implicitus-implicit. See Implicate.]
  Implore, im-plor, v.t. to ask earnestly: to beg. [Fr.-L. imfloro-in, and ploro, to weep aloud.]
  Implorely, im-ploro-ind, and ploro, to weep aloud.]
- Imploringly, im-ploring-li, adv. in an imploring or very earnest manner. Imply, im-pli', v.t. to include in reality : to mean :
- to signify :- pa.p. implied'. [Lit. to infold-L. implico. Cf. Implicate.]

- implico. Cf. Implicate.] Impolicy, im-pol'i-si, n. inprudence. Impolite, im-po-It', adj. of unpolished manners : uncivil.-ada. Impolite ly. n. Impolite mess. [L. in, not, and Polite.]
- Impolitic, im-pol'i-tik. adj. imprudent: unwise: inexpedient.—adv. Impol'iticly. [L. in, not, and Politic.]
- Imponderable, im-pon'der-a-bl, adj. not able to be weighed : without sensible weight.-Impon'derables, n.pl. fluids without sensible weight, the old general name given to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, when they were supposed to be material .-- ns. Impon'derableness, Imponderabil'ity. [L. in, not, and Ponderable. [derable.
- Imponderous, im-pon'der-us. Same as Impon-Import, im-port', v.t. to carry into : to bring from abroad : to convey, as a word : to signify : to be of consequence to : to interest. [Fr.-L. importo, -atus-in, in, and porto, to carry.]

Import, im'port, n. that which is brought from abroad : meaning : importance : tendency.

- Importable, im-porta-bl, *adj*. that may be imported or brought into a country: (*obs.*) not to be borne or endured : insupportable.
- Important, im-port'ant, adj. of great import or consequence : momentous.-adv. Import'antly. -n. Import'ance.
- Importation, im-por-ta'shun, n. the act of importing: the commodities imported. Importer, im-port'er, n. one who brings in goods
- from abroad.
- Importunate, im-port'ū-nāt, adj. troublesomely urgent: over-pressing in request. -adv. Import-unately. -n. Import'unateness. [Coined from the word following.]
- Importune, im-por-tun', v.t. to urge with troublesome application : to press urgently. [In M. E. an adj., and sig. 'troublesome,' through the Fr., from L. infortunus, orig. 'difficult of access,' from in, not, and portus, a harbour. Cf. Opportune.
- Importunity, im-por-tūn'i-ti, n. the quality of being importunate: urgent request. [L. impor-[posed or laid on. tunitas.]
- Imposable, im-poz'a-bl, adj. capable of being im-
- Impose, im-poz<sup>2</sup>, v.t. to place upon: to lay on: to enjoin or command: to put over by authority or force : to obtrude unfairly : to palm off. -v.i. to mislead or deceive. [Fr. imposer-im (= L. in), on, and poser, to place. See Pose.] Imposing, im-poz'ing, adj. commanding : adapted
- to impress forcibly. -adv. Imposingly. Imposition, im-po-zish'un, *n. a laying on*: laying on of hands in ordination: a tax, a burden; a deception. [Fr.-L.-impono, impositus, to lay
- on-*in*, on, and *pono*, to place.] Impossible, im-pos'i-bl, *adj*, that which cannot be done: that cannot exist: absurd.-*n*. Impossibil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Possible.]
- Impost, im'post, n. a tax, esp. on imports : (arch.) that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building is laid. [O. Fr. impost, Fr. impôt-L. impono, to lay on.]
- Imposthumate, im-pos'tūm-āt, v.i. to form an imposthume or abscess. -v.t. to affect with an imposthume .- n. Imposthuma'tion, the act of forming an abscess: an abscess.
- Imposthume, im-pos'tūm, n. an abscess : a gathering of corrupt matter in a cavity in the tissues. [A corr. of L. apostema-Gr. aphistemi, to separate-apo, away, histêmi, to make to stand. ]

- Separate up, away, nature, to make to standy Impostor, im-pos'tur, n. one who practices impo-sition or fraud. [L.—impono, to lay on.] Imposture, im-pos'tur, n. imposition or fraud. Impotent, impo-tent, adj. powerless: unable: imbecile: useless: wanting the power of self-restraint.—adv. Im'potently.—n.s. Im'potence, Im'potency. [Fr = L in oct and Potent].
- Im'potency. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Potent.]
   Impound, im-pownd', v.t. to confine, as in a *pound*; to restrain within limits: to take possession of. -n. Impound'age, the act of impounding cattle. [E. In and Pound, an inclosure.] Impoverish, im-pov'er-ish, v.t. to make poor: to
- exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil).-n. Impov'erishment. [A corr. of apporriss-ant, pr.p. of O. Fr. apporrir (Fr. appauvrir)—Fr. prehr ap-(=L. ad), towards, and O. Fr. povre (Fr. pauver), poor-L. pauper.] Impracticable, im-prak'tik-a-bl, adj. not able to be
- done: unmanageable: stubborn.-adv. Imprac'ticably.—ns. Imprac'ticability, Imprac'ticable. ableness. [L. in, not, and Practicable.] Imprecate, im/pre-kāt, v.t. (lit.) to pray for good

fate, far : mē, her ; mīne ; möte ; mūte ; möön ; then.

or evil upon: to curse.-n. Imprecation, the act of imprecating : a curse. [L. imprecor, im-

- act of imprecating : a curse. I. imprecor, imprecating : a curse. The imprecation imprecation is a curse in the imprecatory, impre-kā-tor-i, adj. cursing. Impregnable, im-preg'na-bl, adj. that cannot be taken or seized : that cannot be moved or shaken : invincible.—adv. Impreg'nably.—n.
- Impregnabil'ity. [Fr. imprenable-L. in, not, and prehendo, to take. See Get.] Impregnate, im-preg'nāt, v.t. to make pregnant.
- to come into contact with an ovum, so as to cause it to germinate : to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another. [Low L. imprægno, -atus-in, and prægnans, pregnant. See Pregnant.]
- Impregnation, im-preg-nā'shun, n. the act of impregnating: that with which anything is impregnated.
- Impress, im-pres', v.t to press upon: to mark by pressure : to produce by pressure : to stamp : to fix deeply (in the mind): to force into service, esp. the public service .- n. Im'press, that which
- is made by pressure: stamp, likeness: device, motto. [L. in, in, premo, pressus, to press.] Impressible, im-pres'i-bl, adj. capable of being impressed or made to feel: susceptible. adv. Impress'ibly.-n. Impressibil'ity.
- Impression, im-presh'un, *n*. the act of impressing : that which is produced by pressure : a single edition of a book : the effect of any object on the mind : idea : slight remembrance. - adj. Im-
- pressionable, able to receive an impression. Impressive, im-pres'iv, *adj.* capable of making an impression on the mind: solemn.-*adv.* Impress'ively.-n. Impress'iveness.
- Impressment, im-pres'ment, n. the act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy. [A word coined from press, in Pressgang.]
- Imprimatur, im-pri-mā'tur, n. a license to print a book, &c. [Lit. 'let it be printed ;' from L. imprimo-in, on, and premo, to press.]
- Imprint, im-print', v.t. to print in or upon: to print : to stamp : to impress : to fix in the mind. -n. Im'print, that which is imprinted : the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, &c. printed on the title-page: also the printer's name on the back of the title. page, and at the end of the book. [L. in, in or upon, and Print.]
- Imprison, im-priz'n, v.t. to put in prison : to shut up: to confine or restrain.-n. Impris'onment, the act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned: confinement or restraint. [Fr.-L. in. into, and Prison.
- Improbable, im-prob'a-bl, adj. unlikely .- adv. Improb'ably.-n. Improbabil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Probable.]
- Improbity, im-probl-ti, n. want of probity or in-tegrity: dishonesty. [L. in, not, and Probity.] Impromptu, im-promp'tū, adj., prompt, ready: off-hand.—adw. readily.—n. a short witty saying expressed at the moment: any composition produced at the moment. [Fr.-L.-in, and promptrus, readiness. See Prompt.] Improper, im-prop'er, adj. not suitable: unit:
- unbecoming : incorrect : wrong.-aa ). Improp'erly. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Proper.] Impropriate, im-pro/pri-at, v.t. (lit.) to appro-
- private to private use: to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.—n. Impropriation, the act of appropriating: the pro-perty impropriated. [L. in, in, and proprio, propriatum, to appropriate—proprius, one's own, proper.]

- Impropriety, im-pro-pri'e-ti, n. that which is improper or unsuitable : want of propriety or fitness. [L. in, not, and Propriety.]
- Improvable, im-proov'a-bl, adj. able to be improved : capable of being used to advantage.-adv. Improv'ably.-ns. Improvabil'ity, Improv'ableness.
- Improve, im-proov', v.t. to make better: to adwhere in value or excellence: to correct: to employ to good purpose.—*w.i.* to grow better: to make progress: to increase: to rise (as prices).—*n.* Improv'er. [Prefix *in*- and O. Fr.
- prover—L. probare, to try, to consider as good.] Improvement, im-proov/ment, n. the act of improving : advancement or progress : increase, addition, or alteration: the turning to good account: instruction.
- Improvident, im-prov'i-dent, adj. not provident or prudent: wanting foresight: thoughtless. adv. Improv'idently.-n. Improv'idence. [L. in, not, and Provident.] [ing manner.
- Improvingly, in-provident.] In manner. Improvisate, im-provi-sät, Improvise, im-pro-viz', w.t. to compose and recite, esp. in verse, without preparation: to bring about on a sud-den: to do anything off-hand, w. Improvis'er.
- [Fr. improviser-It. improvisare-L. in, not, and provisus, foreseen. See Provide.] Improvisation, im-prov-i-safshun, n. act of impro-vising: that which is improvised.
- Improvisatore, im-pro-viz-a-to'rā, n. one who improvises: one who composes and recites verses without preparation :-- pl. Improvisato'ri (-rē). See Improvisate.] [It.
- Imprudent, im-proo'dent, adj. wanting foresight or discretion : incautious : inconsiderate.-adv. Impru'dently.-n. Impru'dence. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Prudent.]
- Impudent, im'pū-dent, adj., wanting shame or modesty: brazen-faced : bold : rude : insolent. adv. Im'pudently.-n. Im'pudence. [Fr.-L. in, not, pudens, -entis, from pudeo, to be ashamed.]
- Impugn, im-pūn', v.t. to oppose: to attack by words or arguments: to call in question. -n. Impugn'er. [Fr.-L. impugno-in, against, pugno, to fight.]
- Impugnable, im-pan'a-bl, adj. able to be impugned or called in question.
- Impulse of cancer in question, im-pul'shun, n. the act of *impelling* or driving on : effect of an impelling force : force suddenly communicated : influence on the mind. [From Impel.]
   Impulsive, im-pulsiv, adj. having the power of *impelling* or driving on : actuated by mental impulse : (week) acting by impulse.
- impulse : (mech.) acting by impulse : not con-tinuous.—adv. Impuls'ively.—n. Impuls'iveness.
- Impunity, im-pūn'i-ti, n. freedom or safety from punishment: exemption from injury or loss.
- [Fr.-L. impunitas-in, not, pana, punishment.] Impure, in-pūr, adj. mixed with other sub-stances: defiled by sin: unholy: unchaste: unclean.-adv. Impurely.-ns. Impurity, Impure'ness, quality of being impure. [Fr.-L. in, not, Pure.
- Impurple, im-pur'pl. Same as Empurple.
- Imputable, im-pūt'a-bl, adj. capable of being imputed or charged : attributable .- adv. Imput'ably.-ns. Imput'ableness, Imputabil'ity.
- Imputation, im-pū-tā'shun, n. act of imputing or charging : censure : reproach : the reckoning as belonging to. [puted.—adv. Imput'atively. Imputative, im-pūt'a-tiv, adj. that may be im-Impute, im-pūt', v.t. to reckon as belonging to-

fate. far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

in a bad sense : to charge. -n. Imput'er. [Fr. imputer-L. imputo, -atum-in, and puto, to reckon.]

- In, in, prep. denotes presence or situation in place, In, pref. denotes presence or situation in place, time, or circumstances—within, during: by or through.—adv. within: not out. [A.S. in; ]. Dut., Ger., and Goth. in, Scand. i; W. yn, Ir. in; L. in, Gr. en; Sans. ana.]
   Inability, in-a-bil'i-ti, n. want of sufficient power: incapacity. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Ability.]
   Inaccessible, in-a-k-ses'i-bil, adj. not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—adv. Inaccess'ibley. -ms. Inaccess'iblity, Inaccess'ibleness. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Accessible.]
- -L. in, not, and Accessible.] [mistake.
- Inaccuracy, in-ak/kūr-a-si, *n*, want of exactness: Inaccurace, in-ak/kūr-a-si, *n*, want of exactness: Inaccurate, in-ak/kūr-āt, *ad*, not exact or cor-rect: erroneous.—*adv*. Inac/curately. [L. *in*, not, and Accurate.]
- Inaction, in-ak'shun, n. want of action : idleness :
- rest. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Action.] Inactive, in-akt'iv, adj. having no power to move :
- Inactive, in-active, acj, naving no power to incer-idle: lazy: (okewing any action.— adv. Inact/ively. [L. in, not, and Active.]
   Inactivity, in-akt-ivi-ti, n. want of activity: in-ertness: idleness. [L. in, not, and Activity.]
   Inadequate, in-ad'e-kwät, adj. insufficient.—adv. Inad'equately.—ns. Inad'equacy, Inad'e-cuations incerticipance. [L. in Advention of Advention] quateness, insufficiency. [L. in, not, Adequate.]
- Inadmissible, in-ad-mis'i-bl, adj. not admissible or allowable .- n. Inadmissibil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, Admissible.]
- Inadvertence, in-ad-vert'ens, Inadvertency, inad-vert'en-si, n. lack of advertence or attention :
- negligence : oversight. Inadvertent, in-ad-vert'ent, adj. inattentive.— adv. Inadvert'ently. [L. in. not, Advertent.] Inalienablo, in-al'yen-a-bl, adj. not capable of
- being transferred.-n. Inal'ienableness. [Fr. -L. in, not, Alienable.]
- Inamorato, in-am-o-rä'to, n. one who is enamoured or in love :- pl. Inamora'ti (-te). [It. See Enamour.]
- Inane, in-ān', adji, empty: void: void of intelli-gence: useless. [L. inanis.] Inanimate, in-an'im-āt, adj. without animation or life: dead. [L. in, not, Animate.] Inanimation, in-an-im-ā'shun, n. want of anima-

- tion: lifelessness. [L. in, not, and Animation.] Inanition, in-a-nish'un, n. state of being inane: emptiness: exhaustion from want of food. [Fr., from root of Inane.]
- Inanity, in-an'i-ti, n. empty space : senselessness. Inapplicable, in-ap'plik-a-bl, adj. not applicable or suitable.—n. Inapplicabil'ity. [L. in, not, Applicable.]
- Inapplication, in-ap-plik-ā'shun, n. want of appli-
- cation or attention. [L. in, not, Application.] Inapposite, in-ap/poz-it, adj. not apposite or suitable.-adv. Inap'positely. [L. in, not, Apposite.]
- Inappreciable, in-ap-pre'shi-a-bl, adj. not appreciable or able to be valued. [L. in, not, Appreciable.]
- Inapproachable, in-ap-proch'a-bl, adj. inaccess-
- ible. [L. in, not, Approachable.] Inappropriate, in-ap-pro'pri-āt, adj. not suitable. —adv. Inappro'priately.—n. Inappro'priate-
- ness. [L. in, not, Appropriate.] Inapt, in-apt', adj. not apt: unit.-adv. In-apt'ly.-n. Inapt'itude, unitness. [L. in. not, Apt.]
- Inarching, in-ärch'ing, n. a method of grafting by which branches are united together, generally in

the form of an arch, before being separated from the original stem. [L. *in*, and Arch.]

- Inarticulate, in-ar-tik'ul-ai, adj. not distinct: (zool) not jointed.—adv. Inartic'ulately.—nx. Inartic'ulateness, Inarticulation, indistinct-ness of sounds in speaking. [L. in, not, and Articulate.]
- Inartificial, in-ärt-i-fish'yal, adj. not done by art : simple.-adv. Inartific'ially. [L. in, not, Artificial.]
- Inasmuch, in-az-much', *adv.* since : seeing that : this being the case. [In, As, and Much.]
- Inattention, in-at-ten'shun, n. want of attention : neglect : heedlessness. [Fr.-L. in, not, Attention.] [attent'ively.
- Inattentive, in-at-tent'iv, adj. careless.-adv. In-
- Inaudible, in-awd'i-bl, *adj*. not able to be heard. —*adv*. Inaud'ibly.—*ns*. Inaudibil'ity, Inaud'ibleness. [L. in, not, and Audible.]
- Inaugural, in-aw'gur-al, adj. pertaining to, done, or pronounced at an inauguration.
- **Inaugurate**, in-aw'gūr-āt, v.t. to induct into an office in a formal manner : to cause to begin : to make a public exhibition of for the first time. [L. inauguro, -atum. See Augur.]
- Inauguration, in-aw-gūr-ā'shun, n. act of inau-gurating (in its different meanings).
- Inaugurator, in-aw'gūr-ā-tor, n. one who inaugurates.
- Inauspicious, in-aw-spish'us, adj. not auspicious : ill-omened: unlucky .- adv. Inauspi'ciously .n. Inauspi'ciousness. [L. in, not, and Au-
- spicious.] Inborn, in bawrn, adj., born in or with: im-planted by nature. [E. In and Born.] Inbreathe, in'breth', w.t. to breathe into. [E.
- In and Breathe.] [natural, Inbred, in'bred, adj., bred within: innate: Inbreed, in-brēd', v.t. to breed or generate within.
- [E. In and Breed.] Inca, ing'ka, n. a name given to the ancient kings
- and princes of Peru :- pl. Incas, ing'kaz. Incage, in-kāj'. Same as Encage.
- Incalculable, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *adj*. not calculable or able to be reckoned.—*adv*. Incal'culably. [L. in, not, Calculable.]
- Incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, adj. white or glowing with heat .- n. Incandes' cence, a whiteheat. [L. incandescens-in, and candesco, in-ceptive of candeo, to glow. Cf. Candle.] Incantation, in-kan-tā'shun, n. a magical charm
- uttered by *singing*: enchantment. [L. *incan-tatio*, from root of **Enchant**.]
- Incapable, in-kāp'a-bl, adj. not capable : insufficient : unable : disqualified.—adv. Incap'ably. —n. Incapabil'ity. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Capable.]
- Incapacious, in-kap-ā'shus, adj. not capacious or large : narrow. [L. in, not, and Capacious.] Incapacitate, in-kap-as'i-tāt, v.t. to deprive of
- capacity : to make incapable : to disqualify. [L. in, not, and Capacitate.]
- Incapacity, in-kap-as'i-ti, n. want of capacity or power of mind : inability : disqualification. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Capacity. See Capacious.] Incarcerate, in-kär'ser-ät, v.t. to imprison: to
- confine.-n. Incarcera'tion, imprisonment. [L. in, and carcer-o, -atus-carcer, a prison, a word of doubtful origin.]
- Incarnadine, in-kärna-din, v.t. to dye of a red colour. [Fr., from root of Incarnate.] Incarnate, in-kärnät, v.t. to embody in *flesh.—* adj. invested with flesh. [Low L. incarn-o.] -atus-in, and caro, carnis, flesh. Cf. Carnal.]

- **Incarnation**, in-kär-nā'shun, n. act of embodying in flesh: act of taking a human body and the nature of a man : an incarnate form : manifestation: (surg.) the process of healing, or forming new flesh.
- Incarnative, in-kär'na-tiv, adj. causing new flesh to grow .- n. a medicine which causes new flesh to grow.
- Incase, in-kās', v.t. to put in a case: to surround with something solid. [Fr. encaisser-L. in, in, and Case. 1
- Incasement, in-kās'ment, n. act of inclosing with a case : an inclosing substance.
- Incautious, in-kaw'shus, adj. not cautious or careful.-adv. Incau'tiously.-n. Incau'tiousness, want of caution. [L. in. not, and Cautious.]
- Incendiary, in-sen'di-ar-i, n. one that sets fire to a building, &c. maliciously: one who promotes quarrels.-adj. wilfully setting fire to : relating to incendiarism: tending to excite sedition or quarrels. -n. Incen'diarism. [L. incendiarius -incendium, a burning-incendo, incensus, to kindle, allied to candeo. to glow.]
- Incense, in-sens', v.t. to inflame with anger. [See above word.]
- Incense, in sens, n. odour of spices burned in religious rites: the materials so burned. [Fr. encens-L. incensum, what is burned. See Incendiary.]
- Incentive, in-sent'iv, adj. inciting: encouraging. -n. that which incites to action or moves the mind: motive. [L. incentivus, striking up a tune, hence provocative, from incino-in, and cano, to sing. Cf Chant, Enchant.]
- Inception, in-sep'shun, n. a beginning.-adj. Incep'tive, beginning or marking the beginning. [L. incipio, inceptus, to begin-in, on, and capio, to seize.
- Incertitude, in-ser'ti-tud, n. want of certainty: doubtfulness. [From L. incertus-in, not, and certus, certain.]
- Incessant, in-ses'ant, adj. not ceasing : uninterrupted: continual.-adv. Incess'antly. IL. incess-ans, -antis-in, not, and cesso, to cease.]
- Incest, in'sest, n. sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred. [Fr. inceste-L. incestus, unchaste—in, not, and castus, chaste. Cf. Chaste.]
- Incestuous, in-sest'ū-us, adj. guilty of incest .--adv. Incest'uously.
- Inch, insh, n. the twelfth part of a foot: proverbially, a small distance or degree.—By inches, by slow degrees. [A.S. *ynce*, an inch -L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything, an inch, also an ounce (twelfth of a pound). Doublet Ounce.
- Inch, insh, Inched, insht, adj. containing inches.
- Inchoate, in ko-āt, adj. only begun : unfinished. n. Inchoā'tion, beginning.-adj. Incho'ative, inceptive. [L. inchoo, inchoatus, to begin.]
- Incidence, in'si-dens, n. a falling upon: the meet-ing of one body with another.—Angle of Incidence, the angle at which a ray of light or radiant heat falls upon a surface. [See Incident.]
- Incident, in'si-dent, adj., falling upon : fortuitous : liable to occur: naturally belonging. -n. that which falls out or happens: an event: a subor-
- dinate action : an episode. [Fr.-L. incidens.] Incidental, in-si-dent'al, adj., falling out : coming without design : occasional : accidental.-adv. Incident'ally .-- n. Incident'alness.
- Incipient, in-sip'i-ent, adj. beginning.-adv. In-cip'iently. ns. Incip'ience, Incip'iency. [Pr.p. of L. incipio. See Inception.]

# Income

- Incircle, in-sierk'l. Same as Encircle. Incise, in-sie', v.t. to cut into: to cut or gash : to engrave. [Fr. inciser-L. incido, incisus-in, into, and cædo, to cut. Cf. Cæsura and Excision.]
- Incision, in-sizh'un, n. the act of cutting into a substance : a cut : a gash.
- Incisive, in-sī'siv, adj. having the quality of cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument : trenchant : acute : sarcastic. [Fr. incisif-L. incisus.] [Inci'sory. [L.]
- Incisor, in-sī'zor, n. a cutting or fore tooth. -adj.
- Incitation, in-si-tā'shun, *n*. the act of inciting or rousing: that which stimulates to action: an incentive. [Fr.-L. See Incite.] Incite, in-sīt', v.t. to rouse: to move the mind to
- action: to encourage: to goad.-adv. Incit'ingly.-n. Incit'er. [Fr.-L. incito-in, and cito, to rouse-cieo, to put in motion.

Incitement, in-sīt'ment. Same as Incitation.

- Incivility, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n*. want of civility or courtesy: impoliteness: disrespect: an act of discourtesy (in this sense has a pl., Incivil'ities). [L. in, not, and Civility.]
- Incloment, in-klem'ent, adj. unmerciful: stormy: very cold,—adv. Inclom'ently.—n. Inclom'
- ency. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Clement.] Inclinable, in-klīn'a-bl, adj. that may be inclined or bent towards: leaning: tending: somewhat disposed .- n. Inclin'ableness.
- Inclination, in-kli-nā'shun, n. the act of inclining or bending towards : tendency : natural aptness : favourable disposition : affection : act of bowing : angle between two lines or planes.
- Incline, in-klin', v.i. to lean towards : to deviate from a line toward an object: to be disposed: to have some desire.-v.t. to cause to bend towards: to give a leaning to: to dispose: to bend.-n. an inclined plane: a regular ascent or descent. [Fr.—L. inclino—in, towards, clino; cog. with Gr. klinō, to bend, and E. lean.] Inclose, in-klöz', v.t. to close or shut in: to con-
- fine: to surround: to put within a case: to fence. [Fr.-L. includo, inclusus-in, in, and claudo, to shut.
- Inclosure, in-klo'zhur, n. act of inclosing : state of being inclosed : that which is inclosed : a space
- fenced off: that which incloses: a barrier. Include, in-klood', v.t. to close or shut in: to embrace within limits: to contain: to comprehend. [L. includo, inclusus-in, in, and claudo, to shut. See Close.] Inclusion, in-kloo'zhun, n. act of including.

- Inclusive, in-kloo'siv, adj., shutting in: inclos-ing: comprehending the stated limit or extremes. -adv. Inclu'sively.
- Incognisable, Incognizable, in-kog'niz-a-bl or inkon'iz-a-bl, *adj*. that cannot be known or dis-tinguished. [Prefix *in-*, not, **Cognisable**.]
- Incognito, in-kog'ni-to, adj., unknown : disguised. -adv. in concealment : in a disguise : under an assumed title. [It.-L. incognitus-in, not,
- and cognitus, known-cognosco, to know.] Incoherence, in-kō-hēr'ens, n. want of coherence or connection: looseness of parts: want of connection: incongruity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Coherence ]
- Incoherent, in-kō-hēr'ent, adj. not connected: loose: incongruous.—adv. Incoher'ently.
- Incombustible, in-kom-bust'i-bl, adj. incapable of being consumed by fire. -ns. Incombustibil'ity, Incombust'ibleness.-adv. Incombust'ibly. [L. in, not, and Combustible.]

Income, in'kum, n. the gain, profit, or interest

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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resulting from anything : revenue. [E. In and Come.]

- Incommensurable, in-kom-en'sa-ra-bl, adj. having no common measure. -ns. Incommensurabil'ity, Incommen'surableness.-adv. Incommen'surably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Commensurable.
- Incommensurate, in-kom-en'sū-rāt, adj. not admitting of a common measure : not adequate : unequal.-adv. Incommon'surately.
- Incommode, in-kom-od', v.t. to cause trouble or inconvenience to : to annoy : to molest. [Fr.-L. incommodo-incommodus, inconvenient-in, not, and *commodus*. See Commodious.] Incommodious, in-kom-ō'di-us, *adj*. inconvenient :
- annoying. -n. Incommo'diousness. -adv. In-commo'diously. [L. in, not, and Commodious.] Incommunicable, in-kom-ūn'i-ka-bl, adj. that
- cannot be communicated or imparted to others. -ns. Incommunicability, Incommunicable-ness.-adv. Incommunicably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Communicable.]
- Incommunicative, in-kom-ūn'i-kā-tiv, adj. not disposed to hold communion with: unsocial.— adv. Incommun'icatively.
- Incomparable, in-kom'par-a-bl, adj. matchless. n. Incom'parableness. -adv. Incom'parably.
- Incompatibility. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Comparable.]
   Incompatible, in-kom-patible, adj, not consistent : contradictory :-pl. things which cannot co-exist. -n. Incompatibility. -adv. Incompatibly. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Compatible.]
- Incompetence, in-kom'petens, Incompetency, in-kom'peten-si, n. state of being incompetent : want of sufficient power: want of suitable means : insufficiency. Inco npetent, in-kom'pe-tent, adj. wanting ade-
- quate powers : wanting the proper qualifications : insufficient.-adv. Incom'petently. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Competent.]
- Incomplete, in-kom-plet, adj. imperfect.-n. In-complete/ness.-adv. Incomplete/ly. [L. in, not, and Complete.]
- Incompliant, in-kom-pli'ant, Incompliable, inkom-plī'a-bl, adj. not disposed to comply: unyielding to request .- n. Incompliance .- adv. Incompliantly. [L. in, not, and Compliant.] Incomprehensible, in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl, adj. (Pr.
- Bk.) not to be comprehended, or contained within limits: not capable of being under-stood: inconceivable.—ns. Incomprehensibil'ity, Incomprehen'sibleness, Incomprehen'sion.-adv. Incomprehen'sibly. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Comprehensible.]
- Incomprehensive, in-kom-pre-hen'siv, adj. limited.-n. Incomprehen'siveness.
- Incompressible, in-kom-pres'i-bl, adj. not to be compressed into smaller bulk .- n. Incompressibil'ity. [L. in, not, and Compressible.]
- Incomputable, in-kom-pūt'a-bl, adj. that cannot be computed or reckoned. [L. in, not, and Computable.]
- Inconceivable, in-kon-sev'a-bl, adj. that cannot be [Fr.--L. *in*, not, and Conceivable ] Inconclusive, in-kon-kloos'iv, *adj*. not settling a

point in debate .- adv. Inconclus'ively .- n. Inconclus'iveness. [L. in, not, and Conclusive.] Incondensable, in-kon-dens'a-bl, adj. not to be

#### Incorporate

condensed or made more dense or compact .- n.

- Incondensability. [L. in, not, Condensable.] Incongenial, in-kon-jē'ni-al, adj. unsuitable: un-sympathetic.—n. Inconge'niality. [See Congenial.]
- Incongruous, in-kong'groo-us, adj. inconsistent : unsuitable.-n. Incongru'ity.-adv. Incon'gruously. [L. in, not, and Congruous.]
- Inconsequent, in-kon'se-kwent, adj. not follow-ing from the premises.—n. Incon'sequence. [L. in, not, and Consequent.]
- Inconsequential, in-kon-se-kwen'shal, adj. not regularly following from the premises.-adv. Inconsequen'tially.
- Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'er-a-bl, adj. not worthy of notice : unimportant.-adv. Inconsid'erably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Considerable.]
- Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'er-at, adj. not considerate: thoughtless: inattentive.-adv. Inconsid'erately. -n. Inconsid'erateness.
- Inconsistent, in-kon-sist ent, adj. not consistent : not suitable or agreeing with: contrary: not uniform: irreconcilable.-ns. Inconsist/ence, Inconsist'ency .- adv. Inconsist'ently. [L. in, not, and Consistent.]
- Inconsolable, in-kon-sol'a-bl, adj. not to be comforted.-adv. Inconsol'ably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Consolable.]
- Inconspicuous, in-kon-spik'ū-us, adj. not conspicuous: scarcely discernible.-adv. Inconspic'uously .- n. Inconspic'uousness.
- Inconstant, in-kon'stant, adj. subject to change : fickle .- n. Incon'stancy .- adv. Incon'stantly. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Constant.]
- Inconsumable, in-kon-sūm'a-bl, adj. that cannot be consumed or wasted. [L. in, not, Consumable.]
- Incontestable, in-kon-test'a-bl, adj: too clear to be called in question : undeniable. - adv. Incon-
- test ably. [Fr.-L. *in*, not, and Contestable.] Incontinent, *in-kon'ti-nent*, *adj*, not restraining the passions or appetites : unchaste.-*max*, Incon'tinence, Incon'tinency.-*adv*. Incon-tinencity (Fr. 1)
- tinently. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Continent.] Incontinently, in-kon'ti-nent-h, adv. immediately. [Same root as above.]
- Incontrollable, in-kon-trol'a-bl, adj. that cannot be controlled. -adv. Incontroll'ably. [L. in, not, and Controllable.]
- Incontrovertible, in-kon-tro-vert'i-bl, adj. too clear to be called in question.—u. Incontro-vertibil'ity.—adv. Incontrovert'ibly. [L. in, not, and Controvertible.]
- Inconvenience, in-kon-vēn'yens, Inconveniency, in-kon-vēn'yen-si, n. the being inconvenient: want of convenience : that which causes trouble or uneasiness .- v. t. Inconvon'ience, to trouble or incommode.
- Inconvenient, in-kon-vēn'yent, adj. unsuitable: causing trouble or uneasiness : increasing difficulty: incommodious. -adv. Inconventiently. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Convenient.]
- Inconvertible, in-kon-vertibl, adj. that cannot be changed.—n. Inconvertibil'ity. [L. in, not, and Convertible.]
- Inconvincible, in-kon-vins'i-bl, adj. not capable of conviction.—adv. Inconvinc'ibly. [L. in, not, and Convincible.]
- Incorporate, in-kor'po-rat, v.t. to form into a body: to combine into one mass: to unite: to form into a corporation .- v.i. to unite into one mass: to become part of another body.-adj. united in one body: mixed. [L. incorporo, -atum -in, into, corporo, to furnish with a body. See Corporate.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then,

- Incorporation, in-kor-po-ra'shun, n. act of incorporating: state of being incorporated : formation
- of a legal or political body: an association. Incorporeal, in-kor-pö'rē-al, adj. not having a body: spiritual.—adv. Incorpo'really. [L. in, not, and Corporeal.]
- Incorrect, in-kor-ekt', *adj*. containing faults: not accurate: not according to the rules of duty.— *adv*. Incorrect/19.—*n*. Incorrect/ness. [Fr.— L. *in*, not, and Correct.]
- Incorrigible, in-kori-ji-bl, adj. bad beyond cor-rection or reform.—ns. Incorrigibleness, In-corrigibil'ity.—adv. Incorrigibly.
- Incorrodible, in-kor-öd'i-bl, *adj*. not able to be rusted. [L. *in*, not, and Corrodible.]
- Incorrupt, in-kor-upt', adj. sound: pure: not depraved: not to be tempted by bribes.-adv.
- Incorrupt'ly. [L. *in*, not, and **Corrupt**.] Incorruptible, in-kor-upt'i-bl, *adj*. not capable of decay: that cannot be bribed : inflexibly just .adv. Incorrupt'ibly .- n. Incorrupt'ibleness.
- Incorruption, in-kor-up'shun, n. state of being incorrupt or exempt from corruption.
- Incorruptness, in-kor-upt'nes, n. a being exempt from corruption or decay : purity of mind.
- Incrassate, in-kras'at, v.t. to make thick .- v.i. (med.) to become thicker.—adj. made thick or fat: (bot.) thickened towards the flower.—n. Incrassa/tion. [L. incrasso, -atum-in, into, crasso, to make thick-crassus, thick. See Crass.]
- Incrassative, in-kras'a-tiv, adj., thickening .- n. that which has power to thicken.
- Increase, in-krēs', v.i. to grow in size : to become greater: to advance. -v.t. to make greater: to advance: to extend: to aggravate. -In'crease, n. growth : addition to the original stock : profit : produce: progeny. [Through Norm. Fr. from L. incresco-in, in, cresco, to grow.] Incredible, in-kred'i-bl, adj. surpassing belief.-
- adv. Incred'ibly.-n. Incredibil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Credible. . See Creed.
- Incredulous, in-kred'ū-lus, adj. hard of belief.— adv. Incred'ulously.—n. Incredu'lity.
- Increment, in'kre-ment, n. act of increasing or becoming greater : growth : that by which any-thing is increased : (math.) the finite increase of a variable quantity : (rhet.) an adding of particulars without climax, see 2 Peter i. 5-7. [L. incrementum—incresco. See Increase.] Increscent, in-kres'ent, adj. increasing : growing.
- [L. in, and Crescent.]
- Incriminato, in-krim'in-āt. Same as Criminato.
- Incrust, in-krust', v.t. to cover with a crust or hard case: to form a crust on the surface of. [Fr.-L. incrust-o, -atus-in, on, and crusta. See Crust.]
- Incrustation, in-krus-tā'shun, n. act of incrusting: a crust or layer of anything on the surface of a body: an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c.
- Incubate, in kū-bāt, v.i. to sit on eggs to hatch them. [L. incubo, -atum-in, upon, cubo, to lie down.]
- Incubation, in-kū-bā'shun, n. the act of sitting on eggs to hatch them: (med.) the period between the implanting of a disease and its development.
- Incubator, in'kū-bā-tor, n. a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.
- Incubus, in'kū-bus, n. a sensation during sleep as of a weight lying on the breast, nightmare : any oppressive or stupefying infilience: --*pl*. In'cu-buses, Incubi (in'kū-bī). [L.-*incuba*.] Inculaate, in-kul'kāt, v.t. to enforce by frequent
- admonitions or repetitions .- n. Incul'cator.

## Indefensible

[Lit. to tread or press in ; L. inculco, inculcatum -in, into, calco, to tread-calx, the heel.]

- Inculcation, in-kul-kā'shun, n. act of impressing by frequent admonitions.
- Inculpable, in-kul'pa-bl, adj. blameless.-adv.
- Inculpable, in-kul pa-oi, aa?. onanciess.—aa?. Inculpably. [L. in, not, and Culpable.] Inculpate, in-kulpat, v.t. to bring into blame: to censure.—n. Inculpa/tion. [Low L. inculpa, inculpatum—L. in, into, culpa, a fault.] Inculpatum. Link theorem in the second interview blame.
- Inculpatory, in-kul'pa-tor-i, adj. imputing blame.
- Incumbency, in-kum'ben-si, n. a lying or resting on: the holding of an office: an ecclesiastical benefice. [See Incumbent.] Incumbent, in-kum/bent, adj., lying or resting
- on: lying on as a duty: indispensable .- n. one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice (in England or Ireland) .- adv. Incum/bently. [L. incumbens, -entis, pr.p. of incumbo, incubo, to lie upon. See Incubate.] [Encumbrance.

Incumber, Incumbrance. Same as Encumber, Incunabula, in-kū-nab'u-la, n.pl. books printed in the early period of the art, before the year 1500.

- [L. incunabula, (lit.) 'swaddling-clothes,' hence 'beginnings.'] Incur, in-kur', v.t. to become liable to: to bring
- on :- pr.p. incurr'ing ; pa.p. incurred'. [Lit. to run into, to fall upon; L. incurro, incursum-in, into. curro, to run.] Incurable, in-kūr'a-bl, adj. not admitting of cor-
- rection.—*n.* one beyond cure.—*ns.* [nour'able-ness, Incurabil'ity.—*adv.* Incur'ably. [Fr.— L. *in*, not, and Curable.]
- Incursion, in-kur'shun, n. a hostile inroad. [Fr. -L. incursio-incurro.]
- Incursive, in-kur'siv, adj. pertaining to or making an incursion or inroad.
- Incurvate, in-kur'vat, v.t. to curve or bend .adj. curved inward. -n. Incurva'tion. [L. incurvo, incurvatum-in, in, and curvus, bent. See Curve.]
- Indebted, in-det'ed, adj. being in debt: obliged by something received.—n. Indebt'edness. [Fr.
- Decision.]
- Indecisive, in-de-sī'siv, adj. unsettled : wavering.
- -adv. Indeci/sively.-n. Indeci/siveness. Indeclinable, in-de-klīn'a-bl, adj. (gram.) not varied by inflection.-adv. Indeclin'ably. [L. in, not, and Declinable.]
- Indecomposable, in-de-kom-poz'a-bl, adj. that cannot be decomposed. [L. in, not, Decomposable.]

Indecorous, in-de-kô'rus, *adj.* not becoming i violating good manners.—*adv.* Indeco'rously. [L. *in*, not, and Decorous.] Indecorum, in-de-kô'run, *n.* want of decorum or

propriety of conduct. [L. in, not, and Decorum.]

Indeed, in-ded', adv. in fact : in truth : in reality. [E. In and Deed.]

Indefatigable, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, adj. that cannot be fatigued or wearied out: unremitting in effort: persevering.—adv. Indefat'igably.—n. Indefat'igableness. [Fr.—L. indefatigabilis

-in, not, de, down, and fatigo, to tire.] Indefeasible, in-de-fēz'i-bl, adj. not to be defeated

or made void. -adv. Indefeas'ibly. -n. Indefeas'ibility. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Defeasible.] Indefectible, in-de-fekt'i-bl, adj. incapable of

defect : unfailing. [L. *in*, not, and **Defectible**.] Indefensible, in-de-fens'i-bl, *adj*. that cannot be

fāte, fär: mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

maintained or justified.—adv. Indefens'ibly. [L. in, not, and Defensible.]

- Indefinable, in-de-fin'a-bl, adj. that cannot be defined.-adv. Indefin'ably. [L. in, not, and Definable.]
- Defination, and the second second
- bility. [Fr.-L. in, not, and delebilis-deleo, to destroy.
- Indelicacy, in-del'i-ka-si, *n*. want of delicacy or refinement of taste and manners : rudeness.
- Indelicate, in-del'i-kät, adj. offensive to good manners or purity of mind: coarse.-adv. In-del'icately. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Delicate.]
- Indemnification, in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun, n. act of indemnifying : that which indemnifies.
- Indemnify, in-dem'ni-fī, v.t. to make good for damage done: to save harmless: -pa.p. indem'-nified. [Fr.-L. indemnis, unharmed-in, not, and damnum, loss ; and facio, to make.] Indemnity, in-dem'ni-ti, n. security from damage,
- loss, or punishment: compensation for loss or injury. [Fr.-L. indemnitas.]
- Indemonstrable, in-de-mon'stra-bl, adj. that cannot be demonstrated or proved. [L. in, not, and Demonstrable.]
- Indent, in-dent', v.t. to cut into points like teeth: to notch: (print.) to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.-n. a cut or notch in the margin : a recess like a notch.
- [Low L. indento-L. in, dens, dentis, a tooth.] Indentation, in-den-tā'shun, n. act of indenting or notching : notch : recess.
- Indenture, in-dent'ur, n. a written agreement between two or more parties: a contract.-v.t. to bind by indentures: to indent. [Indentures were originally duplicates *indented* so as to correspond to each other.]
- Independent, in-de-pend'ent, adj. not dependent or relying on others : not subordinate : not subject to bias : affording a comfortable livelihood : belonging to the Independents.—*adv.* Independently.—*ns.* Independently.—*ns.* Independent.]
- Independent, in-de-pend'ent, n. one who in ecclesiastical affairs holds that every congregation is independent of every other and subject to no superior authority.
- Indescribable, in-de-skrīb'a-bl, adj. that cannot
- be described. [L. in, not, and Describable.] Indestructible, in-de-struk'ti-bl, adj. that cannot be destroyed.—adv. Indestruc'tibly.—n. Inde-
- structibil'ity. [L. in, not, and Destructible.] Indeterminable, in-de-termin-a-bl, adj, not to be ascertained or fixed.—adv. Indeterminably. [L. in, not, and Determinable.]
- Indeterminate, in-de-ter min-at, adj. not determinate or fixed : uncertain .- adv. Indeter'minately.
- indetermination, iu-de-ter-min-ā'shun, n. want of determination : a wavering state of the mind : [mined : unsettled. want of fixed direction.
- Want of fixed direction. [mined : unsettied.] Indetermined, in-de-ter/mind, adj. not deter-Index, in/deks, n. (pl. Indexes, in/deks-ez, and in math., Indices, in/di-sēz), anything that indi-cates or points out: a hand that directs to any-thing of the heat of the day for the fact. thing, as the hour of the day, &c.: the fore-finger: alphabetical list of subjects treated of in a book : (math.) the exponent of a power.-v.t. to provide with or place in an index. [L. index, indicis-indico, to shew.]

# Indignity

- Indiaman, in'di-a-man or ind'ya-man, n. a large ship employed in trade with *India*. Indian, in'di-an, adj. belonging to the *Indies*, East or West, or to the aborigmes of America. *m.* a native of the Indies: an aborginal of America.—Indian corn, maize, so called be-cause brought from W. Indies.—Indian file, following one another in single file, like Indians through a wood.—Indian ink, a substance used in water-colours, composed of lampblack and animal glue, org. used in *India*, or rather in China.—Indian or India rubber, caoutchouc, so named from its *rubbing* out pencil-marks. [From the river *Indus*, and applied by mistake to the W. Indies by their first discoverers, who thought they had arrived at India. See Hindu.]
- Indicate, in'di-kat, v.t. to point out: to shew.
- [L. indica, atum-in, and dico, to proclaim.] Indication, in-di-kā'shun, n. act of indicating: that which indicates : mark : token : symptom.
- Indicative, in-dik'a-tiv, adj., pointing out: giving intimation of: (gram.) applied to the mood of the verb which indicates, i.e. affirms or denies. -adv. Indic'atively.
- Indicator, in'di-kā-tor, n. one who indicates : an instrument on a steam-engine to she where pres-sure.—*adj.* In/dicatory, shewing. Indict, in-dit', v.t. to charge with a crime formally
- or in writing, esp. by a grand-jury. [L. in, and
- dicto, freq. of dico, to say.] Indictable, in-dit'a-bl, adj. liable to be indicted. Indiction, in-dik'shun, n. (lit.) a proclamation: a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great. [L. *indictio*.] Indictment, in-dīt'ment, *n*. the written accusation
- against one who is to be tried by jury.
- Indifferent, in-dif'er-ent, adj. without importance : of a middle quality : neutral : unconcerned .- ns. Indifference, Indifferency. [Lit. 'without a difference; 'L. in, not, and Different.] Indifference; 'L. in, not, and Different.]

- Indifferently, in-different-izin, w. indifference, esp. in matters of belief: unconcern.
   Indifferently, in-different-li, adw. in an indifferent manner: tolerably, passably: (*Pr. Bk.*) without distinction, impartially. [poverty.]
   Indigence, in/di-jens, m., want of means: extreme Indigencus, in-differents, adv, native born or originating in : produced naturally in a country. If differents in the action is not activated and the set of the set [L. indigenus-indu or in, in, and gen, root of gigno, to produce.]
- Indigent, in'di-jent, adj., in need of anything: destitute of means of subsistence: poor.-adv. Indigently. [Fr.-L. indigens, -entis, pr.p. of indigeo-indu or in, in, and egeo, to need.] Indigested, in-di-jes'ted, adj. not digested : unar-
- ranged : not methodised. [L. in, not, and
- Digested. See Digest.] Indigestible, in-di-jest'i-bl, adj. not digestible : not easily digested : not to be received or patiently endured.-adv. Indigest'ibly.
- Indigestion, in-di-jest'yun, n. want of digestion: painful digestion. [L. in, not, and Digestion.] Indignant, in-dig'nant, adj. affected with anger
- and disdain.—adv. Indig'nantly. [Lit. 'con-sidering as unworthy' or 'improper,' from L. indignans, -antis, pr.p. of indignor—in, not, dignus, worthy.]
- Indignation, in-dig-nā'shun, n. the feeling caused by what is unworthy or base : anger mixed with contempt. [Fr.-L. indignatio.]
- Indignity, in-dig'ni-ti, n. unmerited contemptuous treatment: incivility with contempt or insult. [Lit. 'unworthiness,' Fr.-L. indignitas.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Indigo, in'di-go, n. a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo or Indian plant. [Fr.-Sp. indico-L. indicum, from Indicus, Indian.]
- Indirect, in-di-rekt', adj. not direct or straight: not tending to a result by the plainest course: not straightforward or honest. -adv. Indirect'ly. -n. Indirect'ness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Direct.]
- Indiscernible, in-diz-ern'i-bl, adj. not discernible. -adv. Indiscern'ibly. [L. in, not, and Discernible.
- Indiscoverable, in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. not dis-coverable. [L. in, not, and Discoverable.]
- Indiscreet, in-dis-krēt', add. not discreet impru-dent: injudicious.—adv. Indiscreet'ly.—n. In-discreet'ness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Discreet.] Indiscretion, in-dis-kresh'un, n. want of discre-
- tion: rashness: an indiscreet act.
- Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, adj. not distin-guishing: confused.-adv. Indiscrim'inately. [L. in, not, and Discriminate.]
- Indispensable, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *adj*. that cannot be dispensed with : absolutely necessary. *adv*. Indispens'ably.-n. Indispens'ableness. [L. in, not, and Dispensable.]
- Indispose, in-dis-poz', v.t. to render indisposed or unfit : to make averse to. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Dispose.]
- Indisposed, in-dis-pozd', adj. averse : disinclined : slightly disordered in health .- n. Indispos'edness.
- Indisposition, in-dis-po-zish'un, n. state of being indisposed : disinclination : slight illness
- Indisputable, in-dis'pū-ta-bl, adj. too evident to be called in question: certain.—*adv.* Indis-putably.—*n.* Indis'putableness. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Disputable.]
- Indissoluble, in-dis'ol-u-bl, adj. that cannot be broken or violated : inseparable : binding for ever. -adv. Indiss'olubly.-ns. Indiss'olubleness, Indissolubil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, Dissoluble]
- Indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', adj. not plainly marked : confused: not clear to the mind.-adv. Indistinct'ly .- n. Indistinct'ness. [L. in, not, and Distinct.]
- Indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, adj. that cannot be distinguished.-adv. Indistin'guishably.
- Indite, in-dīt', v.t. to dictate what is to be uttered noitement. [O. Fr. enditer, endicter, from divider.]
- Individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, adj. not divided : subsisting as one: pertaining to one only .- n. a single person, animal, plant, or thing.-adv. Individ'ually. [L. individuus, and suffix -alin, not, dividuus, divisible-divido, to divide.]
- Individualise, in-di-vid'ū-al-īz, v.t. to distinguish each individual from all others : to particularise. -n. Individualisa'tion
- Individualism, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, n. the state of regard to individual interests instead of those of society at large.
- Individuality, in-di-vid-ū-al'it-i, n. separate and distinct existence : oneness : distinctive character.
- Individuate, in-di-vid'ū-āt, v.t. to individualise :
- to make single.—n. Individua/tion. Indivisible, in-di-viz'i-bl, adj. not divisible.—n. (math.) an indefinitely small quantity.—adv. Indivis'ibly .- n. Indivis'ibleness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Divisible.]
- Indocile, in-do'sil or in-dos'il, adj. not docile : not disposed to be instructed.-n. Indocil'ity. [Fr. -L. in, not, and Docile.]

- Indoctrinate, in-dok'trin-āt, v.t. to instruct in auy doctrine : to imbue with any opinion.-n. Indoctrina'tion. [L. in, into, doctrina, doctrine. See Doctrine.]
- Indolent, in'do-lent, *adj.* indisposed to activity. —*adv.* In'dolently.—*n.* In'dolence. [Lit. and orig. 'free from pain' or 'trouble,' from L. *in.* not, dolens, -entis, pr.p. of doleo, to suffer pain.]
- Indomitable, in-dom'it-a-bl, adj. that cannot be tamed : not to be subdued .--adv. Indom'itably.
- [L. indomitus, untaned—in, not, domo, to tame.] Indorse, in-dors', v.t. to write upon the back of : to assign by writing on the back of : to give one's sanction to.-n. Indors'er. [Through an old form endosse, from Fr. endosser-Low L. indorso-L. in, upon, dorsum, the back.]
- Indorsee, in-dor-se, n. the person to whom a bill, &c. is assigned by indorsement.
- Indorsement, in-dors'ment, n. act of writing on the *back* of a bill, &c. in order to transfer it : that which is written on a bill, &c. : sanction
- given to anything. Indubious, in-du'bi-us, adj. not dubious : certain. [L. in, not, and Dubious.]
- Indubitable, in-du'bit-a-bl, adj. that cannot be doubted: too plain to be called in question: certain.-adv. Indu bitably.-n. Indu bitable**ness.** [Fr.—L. *indubitabilis—in*, not, *dubito*, to doubt. See Doubt.]
- Induce, in-dus', v.t. to prevail on : to cause : (physics) to cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces .- n. Induc'er. [L. induco, inductum - in, into, duco, to lead.]
- Inducement, in-dus'ment, n. that which induces or causes: (law) a statement of facts introducing other important facts.
- Inducible, in-dus'i-bl, adj. that may be induced : offered by induction.
- Induct, in-dukt', v.t. (lit.) to bring in : to introduce: to put in possession, as of a benefice. -n. Induct'or. [See Induce.]
- Inductile, in-duk'til, adj. that cannot be drawn out into wire or threads.-n. Inductil'ity.
- Induction, in-duk'shun, n. introduction to an office, especially of a clergyman: the act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals : (physics) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity. adj. Induc'tional. [See Induce.]
- Inductive, in-duk'tiv, adj., leading or drawing: leading to inferences: proceeding by induction in reasoning. -adv. Induc'tively.
- Indue, in-du', v.t. to put on, as clothes: to invest or clothe with : to supply with :- pr. p. indū'ing ; pa. p. indūed'.-n. Indue'ment. [L. induo, in-
- duere, to put on.] Indue, in-dū', v.t. a corr. of Endue (which see), which has been very generally confused with Indue, to invest with.
- Indulge, in-dulj', v.t. to yield to the wishes of : to allow, as a favour : not to restrain, as the will, &c.-v.i. to allow one's self.-n. Indulg'er. [See Indulgent.]
- Indulgence, in-dul'jens, n. permission : gratifica-tion : in R. Catholic Church, a remission, to a repentat sinner, of punishment which would otherwise await him in purgatory. [Fr.] Indulgent, in-dul'jent, adj. yielding to the wishes
- of others : compliant : not severe. adv. Indul'gently. [Fr.-L. indulgens, -entis, pr.p. of in-dulgeo, which perh. is from in, towards, and dulcis, sweet.
- Indurate, in'du-rat, v.t. to harden, as the feelings.-v.i. to grow hard : to harden.-n. In-

- dura'tion.
- duro, to harden-durus, hard.] Indusial, in-dū'zi-al, adj. (gcol.) composed of indusia, or the petrified larva-cases of insects.
- Indusium, in-dū'zi-um, n. (bot.) a sort of hairy cup inclosing the stigma of a flower : the scale covering the fruit-spot of ferns. [Lit. 'an under
- garment; 'L.-undito.] Industrial, in-dus'tri-al, adj. relating to or con-sisting in industry.-adv. Indus'trially.
- Industrialism, in-dus'tri-al-izm, n. devotion to labour or industrial pursuits: that system or condition of society in which industrial labour is the chief and most characteristic feature, opp.
- to feudalism and the military spirit. Industrious, in-dus tri-us, adj. diligent or active in one's labour : laborious : diligent in a parti-cular pursuit.—adv. Indus'triously. [Fr.—L.; perh. from indu, old form of in, within, and struo, to build up, to arrange.]
- Industry, in'dus-tri, n. quality of being industri-ous: steady application to labour: habitual diligence.
- Indwelling, in'dwel-ing, *adj.*, *dwelling within. n.* residence within, or in the heart or soul. [E. In, within, and Dwelling.]
- Inebriate, in-ébri-āt, v.t. to make drunk : to in-toxicate. [L. inebrio, inebriatum—in, inten., ebrio, to make drunk—ebrius, drunk. See Ebriety.]
- Inebriation, in-ē-bri-ā'shun, Inebriety, in-e-brī'-
- e-ti, *n*. drunkenness : intoxication. Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, *adj*. not edited : unpublished. [L. *in*, not, and Edited.]
- Ineffable, in effable, adj. that cannot be spoken or described.—adv. Ineff'ably.—n. Ineff'able-ness. [Fr.—L. ineffabilis—in, not, effabilis effor, to speak, to utter-ef, for ex, out, fari, to speak.]
- Inoffaceable, in-ef-fās'a-bl, adj. that cannot be rubbed out.-adv. Inefface'ably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Effaceable.]
- Ineffective, in-ef-fek'tiv, adj. inefficient : useless. -adv. Ineffec'tively. [L. in, not, and Effective.]
- Ineffectual, in-ef-fek'tū-al, adj. fruitless.-adv. Ineffec'tually.-n. Ineffec'tualness.
- Inefficacious, in-ef-fi-kā'shus, adj. not having power to produce an effect .- adv. Ineffica?ciously.
- Inefficacy, in-ef'fi-ka-si, n. want of efficacy or power to produce effect.
- Inefficient, in-ef-fish'ent, adj. effecting nothing. -adv. Ineffic'iently.-n. Ineffic'iency.
- Inelegance, in-el'e-gans, Inelegancy, in-el'e-gan-si, n. want of elegance : want of beauty or polish.
- Inelegant, in-el'e-gant, adj. wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament.--adv. Inel'egantly. [L. in, not, and Elegant.]
- Ineligible, in-el'i-ji-bl, adj. not capable or worthy of being chosen.—adv. Inel'igibly.—n. Ineligi-bil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Eligible.] Ineloquent, in-el'o-kwent, adj. not fluent or per-
- suasive. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Eloquent.]
- Inept, inexpert. adj. not apt or fit: unsuitable: foolish: inexpert. adv. Inept'ly. -n. Inept'-itude. [Fr.-L. ineptus-in, not, aptus, apt. See Apt.]
- Inequality, in-e-kwol'i-ti, *n*. want of equality: difference: inadequacy: incompetency: un-evenness: dissimilarity. [Fr.-L. *in*, not, and
- Equality.] Inequitable, in-ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* unfair, unjust. [L. *in*, not, and Equitable.]

## Inextricable

- [L. induro, induratum—in, in, Ineradicable, in-e-rad'i-ka-bl, adj. not able to be cradicated or rooted out.—adv. Inerad'icably. [L. in, not, and root of Eradicate.] Inert, in-ert', adj. dull: senseless: inactive:
  - slow: without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion: powerless.—adv. Inert/ly.—n. Inert/ness. [Lit. without art or skill, from L. iners, inertis—in, not, and ars, artis, art. See Art.]
  - Inertia, in-er'shi-a, n., inertness: the inherent pro-perty of matter by which it tends to remain for ever at rest when still, and in motion when moving
  - Inessential, in-es-sen'shal, adj. not essential or necessary. [L. *in*, not, and Essential.] Inestimable, in-es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* not able to be

  - estimated or valued: priceles.—adv. Ines' timably. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Estimable.] Inevitable, inevita-bl, adj. not able to be evaded or avoided: that cannot be escaped: irresist-ible.—adv. Inevitably.—n. Inevitableness. [Fr.—L. inevitabils.—iv, not, and evitabilis, avoidable.—evito, to avoid.—e, out of, and vito, to avoid.evito. to avoid.]
  - Inexact, in-egz-akt', adj not precisely correct or true.—n. Inexact/ness. [L. in, not, and Exact.]
  - Inexcusable, in-eks-kūza-bl, adj. not justifiable : unpardonable.—adv. Inexcus'ably.—n. Inex-cus'ableness. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Excusable.]

  - able.] Inexhausted, in-egz-hawst'ed, adj. not exhausted or spent. [L. in, not, and Exhausted.] Inexhaustible, in-egz-hawst'i-bl, adj. not able to be exhausted or spent: unfailing.-adv. In-exhaust'ibly.-n. Inexhaustibil'ity. Inexorable, in-egz'or-a-bl, adj. not to be moved by entreaty: unrelenting: unalterable.-adv. Inex'orably.-ns. Inexorabilis-in, not, and exorabilis, from exoro-ex, and ore, to entreat. exorabilis, from exoro-ex, and oro, to entreat, from os, oris, the mouth.]
  - Inexpedient, in-eks-pedi-int, adj. not tending to promote any end: unfit: inconvenient.—adv. Inexpediently.—ns. Inexpedience, Inexpe-diency. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Expedient.]
  - Inexpensive, in-eks-pens'iv, adj. of slight expense.
  - Inexperience, in-eks-pë'ri-ens, *n*. want of experi-ence. [Fr.-L. *in*, not, and Experience.] Inexperienced, in-eks-pë'ri-enst, *adj*. not having
  - experience : unskilled or unpractised.
  - Inexpert, in-eks-pert', adj. unskilled.—n. Inex-pert/ness. [L. in, not, and Expert.]
  - Inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, adj. not able to be expiated or atoned for.—*adv.* Inex'piably.—*n.* Inex'piableness. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Expiable.]
  - Inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, adj. that cannot be explained: unintelligible.—adw. Inex'plicably. —ns. Inexplicabil'ity, Inex'plicableness. [Fr. —L. in, not, and Explicable.] Inexplicit, in-eks-plis'it, adj. not clear. [L. in,
  - not, and Explicit.]
  - Inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bl, adj. that cannot be expressed: unutterable: indescribable .- adv.
  - Inexpressibly. [L. in, not, Expressible.] Inexpressive, in-eks-presiv, adj. not expressive or significant.—n. Inexpressiveness.
  - Inoxtinguishable, in-eks-ting'gwish-abl, adj. that cannot be extinguished, quenched, or de-stroyed.-adv. Inextin'guishably. [Prefix in., not, and Extinguishable.]
  - Inextricable, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *adj*. not able to be extricated or disentangled.—*adv*. Inex'tri-cably. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Extricable.]

- Infallible, in-fal'i-bl, adj. incapable of error: ( trustworthy: certain .- adv. Infall'ibly .- n. In. fallibil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Fallible.] Infamous, in'fa-mus, adj., of ill fame or bad re-
- port: having a reputation of the worst kind . publicly branded with guilt : notoriously vile : disgraceful.—adv. In'famously. [Prefix in-, not, and Famous.]
- Infamy, in'fa-mi, n., ill fame or repute : public disgrace : extreme vileness.
- Infancy, in'fan-si, n. the state or time of being an *infant*: childhood: the beginning of anything.
- Infant, in'fant, n. a babe: (*Eng. law*) a person under 21 years of age.—*adj.* belonging to infants or to infancy: tender: intended for infants. {L. infans, -antis, that cannot speak-in, not, and jans, pr.p. of fari, to speak, Gr. phēmi. See Fame.]
- Infanta, in-fan'ta, n. a title given to a daughter of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heiress-apparent. [Sp., from root of Infan'.]
   Infante, in-fan'tā, n. a title given to any son of the
- kings of Spain and Portugal except the heir-
- apparent. [Sp., from root of Infant.] Infanticide, in-fant'i-sīd, n., infant or child murder: the murderer of an infant.—adj. Infant'icidal. [Fr.-L. infanticidium-infans, and cædo, to kill.]
- Infantile, in'fant-īl or -il, Infantine, in'fant-īn or -in, adj. pertaining to infancy or to an infant.
- Infantry, in'fant-ri, n. foot-soldiers. [Fr. infanterie-It. infanteria-infante, fante, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier, foot-soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights.
- Infatuate, in-fat'ū-āt, v.t. to make foolish: to affect with folly: to deprive of judgment: to in-spire with foolish passion: to stupefy.—n. Infatua'tion. [L. infatuo, -atum-in, and fatuus, foolish.]
- Infatuate, in-fat'ū-āt, *adj., infatuated* or foolish. Infect, in-fekt', *v.t.* to taint, especially with disease : to corrupt : to poison. [Lit. 'to dip anything into,' from Fr. infect-L. inficio, infectum—in, into, and facio, to make.] Infection, in-fek'shun, n. act of infecting: that
- which infects or taints.
- Infectious, in-fek'shus, Infective, in-fek'tiv, adj. having the quality of infecting: corrupting: apt to spread.—*adv.* Infec'tiously.—*n.* Infec'tiousness.
- Infelicitous, in-fe-lis'i-tus, adj. not felicitous or happy. [L. in, not, and Felicitous.] Infelicity, in-fe-lis'i-ti, n. want of felicity or happi-
- ness : misery : misfortune : unfavourableness.
- Infer, in-fer', v.t. to deduce : to derive, as a consequence: -pr.p. inferr'ing; pa.p. inferre [Fr.-L. infero-in, into, and fero, to bring.] inferred'.
- Inferable, in-fer'a-bl, Inferrible, in-fer'i-bl, adj.
- that may be inferred or deduced. Inference, in fer-ens, n. that which is inferred or deduced i conclusion: consequence. Inferential, in-fer-en'shal, adj. deducible or
- deduced by inference.—*adv*. Inferen'tially. Inferior, in-fe'ri-ur, *adj.*, *lower* in any respect:
- subordinate: secondary .- n. one lower in rank or station : one younger than another. [Fr.--
- L. inferior, comp. of inferus, low.] Inferiority, in-fē-ri-or'i-ti, n. the state of being inferior : a lower position in any respect.
- Infernal, in-fer'nal, adj. belonging to the lower regions or hell : resembling or suitable to hell : devilish.—adv. Infer'nally. [Fr.—L. infernus -inferus.]

#### Inflexible

- Infertile, in-fer'til, adj. not productive : barren .-
- n. Infertil'ity. [L. in, not, and Fertile.] Infest, in-fest', v.t. to disturb: to harass. [Fr.-L. infesto, from infestus, hostile, from in and an old verb fendere, to strike, found in of-fendere, de-fendere.]
- Infidel, in'fi-del, adj., unbelieving : sceptical : disbelieving Christianity: heathen.-n. one who withholds belief, esp. from Christianity. [Fr.-L.
- infidelis-in, not, fidelis, faithful-fides, faith.] Infidelity, in-fi-del'i-ti, n., want of faith or belief: disbelief in Christianity: unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract : treachery.
- Infiltrate, in-fil'trāt, v.t. to enter a substance by filtration, or through its pores.-n. Infiltra'-
- tion, the process of infiltrating, or the substance infiltrated. [L. *in*, *iu*, and Filtrate.] Infilte, infin-it, *adj.* without end or limit: with-out bounds: (*maik.*) either greater or smaller than any quantity that can be assigned.—*adv.* In'finitely .- n. In'finite, that which is infinite : the Infinite Being or God. [L. in, not, and Finite.
- Infinitesimal, in-fin-i-tes'im-al, adj. infinitely small.—n. an infinitely small quantity.—adv. Infinites'imally.
- Infinitive, in-finit-iv, adj. (lit.) unlimited, unrestricted: (gram.) the mood of the verb which expresses the idea without person or number.— adv. Infin'titvely. [Fr.—L. infinitions.] Infinitude, in-fin'i-tūd, Infinity, in-fin'i-ti, m.
- boundlessness: immensity: countless or indefinite number.
- Infirm, in-ferm', adj. not strong: feeble: sickly: weak: not solid: irresolute: imbecile. [L. in, not, and Firm.]
- Infirmary, in-ferm'ar-i, n. a hospital or place for the infirm. [Fr.-Low L. infirmaria.]
- Infirmity, in-ferm'it-i, n. disease : failing : defect : imbecility.
- Infix, in-fiks', v.t. to fix in: to drive or fasten in: to set in by piercing. [L. in, in, and Fix.]
- Inflame, in-flam', v.t. to cause to flame : to cause to burn : to excite : to increase : to exasperate .v.i. to become hot, painful, or angry. [Fr.-L. in, into, and Flame.]
- Inflammable, in-flam'a-bl, *adj*. that may be burned: combustible: easily kindled.—*n*. In-flammabil'ity.—*adv*. Inflamm'ably. Inflammation, in-flam-ā'shun, *n*. state of being
- in flame : heat of a part of the body, with pain
- and swelling : violent excitement : heat. Inflammatory, in-flam'a-tor-i, adj. tending to inflame: inflaming : exciting.
- Inflate, in-flat', v.t. to swell with air: to puff up. -adv. Inflat'ingly. [L. inflo, inflatum-in, into, and *flo*, to blow, with which it is cog.] Inflation, in-flā'shun, *n*. state of being puffed up.
- Inflatus, in-flatus, n. a blowing or breathing into:
- inspiration. [L.] Inflect, in-flekt', v.t. to bend in: to turn from a direct line or course: to modulate, as the voice: (gram.) to vary in the terminations. [L. in-
- *flecto—in*, in, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend.] Inflection, in-flek shun, *n. a bending* or deviation: modulation of the voice: (gram.) the varying in termination.—*adj*. Inflectional.
- Inflective, in-flekt'iv, adj. subject to inflection. Inflexed, in-flekst', adj., bent inward: bent: turned.
- Inflexible, in-fleks'i-bl, adj. that cannot be bent : unyielding: unbending.—ns. Inflexibil'ity, In-flex'ibleness.—adv. Inflex'ibly. [Fr.-L. in, not, Flexible.]

- Inflexion. Same as Inflection. Inflexure, in-fleks'ür, n. a bend or fold. Inflict, in-flikt', n.t to lay on: to impose, as prin-ishment. [Lit. 'to strike against,' L. in, against, and *fligo*, to strike.] Infliction, in-flik'shun, *n*. act of inflicting or im-

- posing : punishment applied. Inflictive, in-fikely, ad, tending or able to inflict. Inflorescence, in-forestens, m. character or mode of flowering of a plant. [Fr.-L. inflorescensinfloresco, to begin to blossom. See Florescence.]
- Influence, in'floo-ens, n. power exerted on men or things: power in operation: authority.-v.t. to affect: to move: to direct. [Orig. a term in astrology, the power or virtue supposed to flow from planets upon men and things ; Fr.-Low L.
- influentia-L. in, into, and flue, to flow.] Influential, in-floo-en'shal, adj. having or exerting influence or power over.-adv. Influen'tially.
- Influenza, in-floo-en'za, n. a severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever.
- [It.-L., a by-form of Influence, which see.] Influx, in'fluks, n. a *flowing in* : influsion : abuad-
- ant accession. [L. influxus—influo.] Infold, in-fold', v.t. to inwrap: to involve: to embrace. [E. In, into, and Fold.]
- Inform, in-form', v.t. to give form to: to animate or give life to: to impart knowledge to: to tell.
- [Fr.-L. in, into, and Form.] Informal, in-form'al, adj. not in proper form: irregular.-adv. Inform'ally.-n. Informal'ity. [L. in, rot, and Formal.]
- Informal t, in-form'ant, n. one who informs or gives in telligence.
- Information, in-for-ma'shun, n. intelligence given : knowledge : an accusation given to a magistrate or court.
- Informer, in-form'er, n. one who informs against another for the breaking of a law.
- Infraction, in-frak'shun, n. violation, esp. of law. [Fr.-L. infractio-in, in, and france, fractus, to break. See Fraction.] Infrangible, in-fran'i-bl, adj. that cannot be broken; not to be violated, -ns. Infrangibil'ity,
- Infran'gibleness. [See Infraction.]
- Infrequents, in-frei/went, adj. seldom occurring: rare: uncommon.—adv. Infre/quently.—a. In-fre'quency. [J. in, not, and Frequent.] Infringe, in-frinj', v.t. to violate, esp. law. to neglect to obey. [Lit. to 'break into,' from L. in-fringo—in, and frango.] [non-fulfilment.]
- Infringement, in-frinj'ment, n. breach : violation :
- Infuriate, in-fu'ri-at, v.t. to enrage : to madden. [L. in, and furio, -atum, to madden-furo to rave.]
- Infuse, in-fuz', v.t. to pour into : to inspire with : to introduce : to steep in liquor without boiling.
- [Fr.-L. in, into, fundo, fusum, to pour.] Infusible, in-fuz'i-bl, adj. that cannot be dissolved or melted. [L. in, not, and Fusible.]
- Infusion, in-fu<sup>2</sup>/uhun, ... the pouring of water, whether boiling or not, over any substance, in order to extract its active qualities: a solution in water of an organic, esp. a vegetable substance : the liquor so obtained : inspiration : instilling.
- Infusoria, in-fū-sõ'ri-a, n.pl. microscopic animalcula found in infusions of animal or vegetable
- material exposed to the atmosphere. [L.] Infusorial, in-fū-sō'ri-al, Infusory, in-fū'sor-i, adj. composed of or containing infusoria.
- Ingathering, in'gäth-er-ing, n. the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth: harvest. [E. In and Gathering.]

Ingenious, in-je'ni-us, adj. of good natural abilities: skilful in inventing: shewing ingenuity: witty.-adw. Inge'niously.-n. Inge'niousness.

[Fr.-L. ingeniosus-ingenium, mother-wit, from in, and gen, root of gigno, to beget.] Ingenuity, in-jen-ū'i-ti, n. power of ready inven-

- tion : facility in combining ideas : curiousness in design. [Orig. meant 'ingenuousness;' L. ingenuitas—ingenuus.]
- Ingenuous, in-jen'ū-us, adj. frank : honourable : free from deception.-adv. Ingen'uously.-n. Ingen'uousness. [Lit. 'free-born, of good birth ;' L. ingenuus.]
- Inglorious, in-glo'ri-us, adj. not glorious ; without honour : shameful.-adv. Inglo'riously.-n. In-
- glo'riousness. [Fr.-L. *in*, not, and Glorious.] Ingot, in'got, *n*. a mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold or silver, cast in a mould. [Lit. 'something poured in, from A.S. *in*, in, and *goten*, pa.p. of *geotan*, to pour; cog. with Ger. *giessen*, Goth. *gjutan*, and L. *fu-n-do*, *fud-i*, to pour. The Ger. *ein-gauss* is an exact parallel to *ingot*.]
- Ingraft, in-graft, v.t. to graft or insert a shoot of one tree *into* another: to introduce something foreign: to fix deeply. [Fr.-L. *in*, into, and Graft.]
- Ingraftment, in-graft'ment, n., ingrafting : the thing ingrafted : a scion.
- Ingrain, in-gran', v.t. (orig.) to dye in grain (meaning with grain), that is, cochineal: hence, to dye of a fast or lasting colour : to dye in the raw state : to infix deeply. [L. in, into, and see Grain.] [gratus.]
- Grain.] Ingrate, in'grāt, adj. unthankful. [Fr.-L. in-Ingratiate, in-grā'shi-āt, v.t. to commend to grace or favour (used reflexively, and followed by with): to secure the good-will of another. [L. in, into, and gratia, favour. See Grace.] Ingratitude, in-grat'i-tūd, u. unthankfulness: the return of evil for good. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Gratitude.]
- Gratitude.]
- Ingredient, in-gre'di-ent, n. that which enters *into* a compound: a component part of any-thing. [Fr.-L. *ingrediens, entis*, pr.p. of *in-gredier-in*, into, and *gradier*, to walk, to enter. See Grade and Ingress.]
- Ingress, in'gres, n., entrance: power, right, or means of entrance. [L. ingressus-ingredior.]
- Inguinal, ing'gwin-al. *adj.* relating to the groin. [L. inguinalis-inguen, inguinis, the groin.] **Ingulf**, ingulf', *a.t.* to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf', to cast it to a gulf: to overwhelm.-n. **Ingulf'ment**. [E. In and Gulf.]
- Ingurgitate, in-gur'ji-tāt, v.t. to swallow up greedily, as in a gulf. [L. ingurgito, -atumin, into, and gurges, a gulf, whirlpool.] Inhabit, in-hab'it, v.t. to dwell in: to occupy.
- [Fr.-L., from *in*, in, and *habilo*, to have fre-quently, to dwell-*habeo*, to have. Cf. Habit.] Imabitable, in-habita-bl, *adj*, that may be in-habited. [Late L. *inhabitabilis.*]
- Inhabitant, in-hab'it-ant, Inhab'iter (B.), n. ene who inhabits : a resident. [L. inhabitans.]
- Inhalation, in-ha-lā'shun, n. the drawing into the
- Iungs, as air, or fumes. Inhale, in-hal', v.t. to draw in the breath: to draw into the lungs, as air.—n. Inhal'er. [L. inhalo, to breathe upon-in, upon, and halo, to breathe.]
- Inharmonious, in-har-mo/ni-us, adj. discordant: unmusical.-adv. Inharmo'niously.-n. Inharmo'niousness. [Prefix in-, not, Harmonious.]
- Inhere, in-hēr', v.i. to stick fast: to remain firm in. [L. inhæreo-in, and hæreo, to stick.]

#### Inherence

- Inherence, in-her'ens, Inherency, in-her'en-si, n. a sticking fast : existence in something else : a fixed state of being in another body or substance.
- Inherent, in-her'ent, adj., sticking fast : existing in and inseparable from something else : innate : natural.-adv. Inher'ently. [L. inhærens.]
- Inherit, in-her'it, v.t. to take as heir or by descent from an ancestor: to possess.-v.i. to enjoy, as property. [L. in, and Fr. hériter-L. heredito, to inherit. See Heir.] Inheritable. Same as Heritable.

- Inheritance, in-her'it-ans, n. that which is or may be inherited : an estate derived from an ancestor : hereditary descent : natural gift : possession.
- Inheritor, in-her'it-or, n. one who inherits or may inherit : an heir. -fem. Inher'itress, Inher'itrix. Inhesion, in-hē'zhun. Same as Inherence.
- Initistic, in-hib'it, a.t. to hold in or back: to keep back: to check. [L. inhibeo, -hibitum—in, in, and habeo, to have, to hold. Cf. Habit.] Initistition, in-hi-bish'un, n. the act of inhibiting or restraining: the state of being inhibited : pro-bibition is a writ from a birbaro court to an infoition
- hibition: a writ from a higher court to an inferior

- Inhibitory, in-hibit-or-i, adj. prohibitory. Inhospitable, in-hospit-a-bl, adj. affording n kindness to strangers.—adv. Inhospitably.no n. Inhos'pitableness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Hospitable.] [tality or courtesy to strangers.
- Inhospitality, in-hos-pi-tal'i-ti, n. want of hospi-Inhuman, in-hū'man, adj. barbarous: cruel: un-
- feeling .- adv. Inhu'manly. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Human.]
- Inhumanity, in-hū-man'i-ti, n. the state of being inhuman : barbarity : cruelty. Inhumation, in-hū-mā'shun, n. the act of inhuming
- or depositing in the ground : burial.
- Inhume, in-hūm', v.t. to inter. [Fr.-L. inhumo -in, in, and humus, the ground.] Inimical, in-im'i-kal, adj. like an enemy, not
- friendly: contrary: repugnant.-adv. Inim'ically. [L. inimicalis-inimicus-in, not, and amicus, friendly-amo, to love.]
- Inimitable, in-im'it-a-bl, adj. that cannot be imitated: surpassingly excellent.—adv. Inim'it-ably. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Imitable.] Iniquitous, in-ik'wi-tus, adj. unjust: unreasonable:
- wicked.—adv. Iniq'uitously. Iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, n. want of equity or fairness:
- injustice : wickedness : a crime. [Fr.-L. iniquitas-iniquus, unequal-in, not, and æquus, equal or fair.
- Initial, in-ish'al, adj. commencing : placed at the beginning.-n. the letter beginning a word, esp. a name .- w.t. to put the initials of one's name to. [L. initialis-initium, a beginning, ineo, initus -in, into, eo, itum, to go.] Initiate, in-ish'i-āt, v.t. to make a beginning: to
- instruct in principles : to acquaint with : to introduce into a new state or society.-v.i. to perform the first act or rite .- n. one who is initiated .adj. fresh : unpractised. [See Initial.].
- Initiation, in-ish-i-a'shun, n. act or process of initiating or acquainting one with principles before unknown: act of admitting to any society, by
- instructing in its rules and ceremonies. Initiative, in-ish'i-a-tiv, adj. serving to initiate: introductory .- n. an introductory step.
- Initiatory, in-ish'i-a-tor-i, adj. tending to initiat.:
- introductory.—n. introductory rite. Inject, in-jekt', v.t. to throw into: to cast on. L. injicio. injectum-in, into, jacio, to throw.]
- Injection, in-jek'shun, n. act of injecting or throwing in or into: the act of filling the vessels of an

animal body with any liquid : a liquid to be injected into any part of the body.

- Jetted into any part of the body. Injudicial, in-joo-dish'al, adj. not according to law-forms. [L. in, not, and Judicial.] Injudicious, in-joo-dish'us, adj. void of or want-ing in judgment: inconsiderate, -adv. Inju-diciously.-n. Injudiciousness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Judicious.]
- Injunction, in-jungk'shun, n. act of enjoining or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: a writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [L. *injunctio-in*, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join.] **Injure**, in'joor, w.t. to act with *injustice* or com-
- trary to law: to wrong: to damage: to annoy. [Fr. injurier-L. injurior-injuria, injury-in, not, and jus, juris, law.]
- Injurious, in-joo'ri-us, adj. tending to injure: unjust: wrongful: mischlevous: damaging repu-tation.—adv. Injuriously.—n. Injuriousness. Injury, injoori, n. that which injures: wrong: mischief: annoyance: (*Pr. Bk.*) insult, offence.
- Injustice, in-jus'tis, n. violation or withholding of another's rights or dues: wrong : iniquity. [Fr. L. injustitia, in, not, and Justice.
- Ink, ingk, n. a coloured fluid used in writing, printing, &c.-v.t. to daub with ink. [O. Fr. enque (Fr. encre)-L. encaustum, the purplered ink used by the later Roman emperors-Gr. engkauston-engkaio, to burn in. See Encaustic.]
- Inkholder, ingk'höld-er, Inkstand, ingk'stand, n. a vessel for holding ink.
- Inkhorn, ingk'horn, n. (obs.) an inkholder, for-merly of horn: a portable case for ink, &c. Inking-roller, ingk'ing-röl'er, n. a roller covered
- with a composition for inking printing types.
- Inking-table, ingk'ing-tā'bl, n. a table or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing.
- Inkling, ingk'ling, n. a hint or whisper : intima-tion. [From the M. E. verb to inkle (for im-k-le, cog. with Ice. *ym-ta*, to mutter, from *ym-r*, a humming sound), a freq. formed from an imi-tative base *-um* (Sw. *hum*, E. Hum).]
- Inky, ingk'i, adj. consisting of or resembling ink: blackened with ink.—n. Ink'iness.
- Inlaid, in-lad', pa.p. of Inlay.
- Inland, in'land, n. the interior part of a country. - adj. remote from the sea: carried on or pro-duced within a country: confined to a country. [A.S. *inland*, a domain—*in*, and *land*.]

Inlander, in'land-er, n. one who lives inland.

- Inlay, in-la', v.t. to ornament by *laying in or* inserting pieces of metal, ivory, &c. :- pa.p. In-laid'.- n. pieces of metal, ivory, &c. for inlaying. ns. Inlay'ing, Inlay'or. [E. In and Lay.]
- Inlet, in/let, n. a passage by which one is *let in*: place of ingress : a small bay. [E. In and Lot.] Inly, in/li, adj.; inward : secret.—adv., inwardly:
- in the heart. [A.S. *inite-in*, and *ic*, like.] **Immate**, in/mat, *n*. one who lodges in the same house with another: a lodge; one received into a hospital, &c. [In and Mate.]
- Inmost. See Innermost.
- **Inn**, in, n. a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers: a hotel: (B) a lodging.— Inns of Gourt, four societies in London for students-at-law, qualifying them to be called to the bar. [A.S. *in*, *inn*, an inn, house—*in*, *inn*, within, from the prep. *in*, in; Ice. *inni*, a house, inni, within.]
- Innate, in'at or in-nat', adj., inborn: natural: inherent.-n. Inn'ateness.-adv. Inn'ately. [L. innatus-innascor-in, in, nascor, to be born.]

- Innavigable, in-nav'i-ga-bl, adj. impassable by ships.-adv. Innav'igably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Navigable.] [terior. [A.S.]
- Inner, in'er, adj. (comp. of In), further in: in-Innermost, in'er most, inmost, in'most, adj. (superl. of In), furthest in: most remote from
- the outward part. [A.S. innemest ; for the termination -most, see Aftermost, Foremost.]
- Innerve, in-érv, v.t. to supply with force or nervous energy. -n. Innerva/tion, special mode of activity inherent in the nervous structure : nervous activity. [Fr.-L. in, in, and Norve.] Inning, in'ing, n. the ingathering of grain : turn
- for using the bat in cricket (in this sense used only in the pl.): -pl lands recovered from the sea. [A verbal noun from old verb to *inv.*, i.e. to house corn, which is from noun Inn.]

Innkeeper, m'kep-er, n. one who keeps an inn.

- Innocence, in'o-sens, Innocency, in'o-sen-si, n. harmlessness : blamelessness : purity : integrity. Innocent, in'o-sent, adj. not hurtful : inoffen-
- sive: blameless: pure: lawful.-n. one free from harm or fault.-adv. Inn'ocently. [Fr.-L. innocens, -entis-in, not, and noceo, to hurt. Cf. Noxious.]
- Innocuous, in-nok'ū-us, adj. not hurtful: harm-less in effects.—adv. Inncc'uously.—n. Innoc'uousness. [L. innocuus.]
- Innovate, in'o-vat, v.t. to introduce something new.-v.i. to introduce novelties: to make changes.-us. Inn ovator, Innova/tion. [L. innovo, -novatum- in, and novus, new.]
- Innoxious. Same as Innocuous.-adv. Innoz'iously. [L. in, not, and Noxious.] Innuendo, in-ū-en'dō, n. a side-hint: an indirect
- reference or intimation. [Lit. a suggestion con-veyed by a nod; L.; it is the gerund ablative
- of innuo-in, and nuo, to nod.] Innumerable, in-nū'mėr-a-bl, adj. that cannot be numbered : countless .- adv. Innu'merably .n. Innu/merableness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Numerable.]
- Innutrition. in-nū-trish'un, n. want of nutrition : failure of nourishment.
- Innutritious, in-nū-trish'us, adj. not nutritious : without nourishment. [L. in, not, Nutritious.] Inobservant, in-ob-zerv'ant, adj. not observant :
- heedless. [L. in, not, and Observant.] Inobtrusive, in-ob-troo'siv, adj. not obtrusive.— adv. Inobtru'sively.—n. Inobtru'siveness. [L. in, not, and Obtrusive.]
- Inoculate, in-ok'ū-lāt, v.t. to insert an eye or bud: to ingraft: to communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin.-v.i. to propagate by budding : to practise inoculation. [L. inoculo, -atum-in, into, and oculus, an eye. See Ocular.]
- Inoculation, in-ok-ū-lā'shun, n. act or practice of inoculating: insertion of the buds of one plant into another : the communicating of disease by inserting matter in the skin.
- Inodorous, in-o'dur-us, adj. without smell. [L. in, not, and Odorous.]
- Inoffensive, in-of-fen'siv, adj. giving no offence: harmless.—adv. Inoffen'sively.—n. Inoffen'-siveness. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Offensive.]
- Inofficial, in-of-fish'al, adj. not proceeding from the proper officer: without the usual forms of authority.—adv. Inoffic'ially. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Official.]
- Inoperative, in-op'er-a-tiv, adj. not in action : producing no effect. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Operative.]
- Inopportune, in-op-por-tun', adj. unseasonable in

time.-adv. Inopportune'ly. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Opportune.

- Inordinate, in-or'di-nat, adj. beyond usual bounds: irregular : immoderate. — adv. Inor'dinately. — n. Inor'dinateness. [L. in, not, and Ordinate.]
- Inordination, in-or-di-na'shun, n. deviation from rule : irregularity.
- Inorganic, in-or-gan'ik, adj. without life or organ-isation, as minerals, &c.-adv. Inorgan'ically.
- [Fr.-L. *iv*, not, and Organic.] [ganic. Inorganised, in-organ-īzd, *adj.* Same as Inor-Inosculate, in-os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to unite by
- mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body: to blend.—n. Inoscula/tion. [L. in, and osculor, -atum, to kiss.]
- Inquest, in'kwest, n. act of inquiring : search : judicial inquiry: a jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death. [O. Fr. enqueste; see Inquire. Doublet Inquiry.]
- Inquietude, in-kwī'et-ūd, n. disturbance or uneasiness of body or mind. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Quietude.]
- Inquire, in-kwir', v.i. to ask a question : to make an investigation .- v.t. to ask about : to make an examination regarding .- n. Inquir'er. [L. inquiro-in, and quæro, quæsitum, to seek.]
- Inquiring, in-kwiring, adj. given to inquiry .adv. Inquir'ingly.
- Inquiry, in-kwī'ri, n. act of inquiring : search for knowledge : investigation : a question. [Doublet Inquest.]
- Inquisition, in-kwi-zish'un, *n*. an *inquiring* or searching for : investigation : judicial inquiry ; a tribunal in some Catholic countries for examining and punishing heretics. [Fr.-L. inquisitio; sce Inquire.] Inquisitional, in-kwi-zish'un-al, adj. making in-
- quiry : relating to the Inquisition.
- Inquisitive, in-kwizi-tiv, adj., searching into: apt to ask questions: curious.-adv. Inquis'i-tively.-n. Inquis'itiveness.
- Inquisitor, in-kwiz'i-tur, n. one who inquires : an official inquirer : a member of the Court of In-quisition.—adj. Inquisito'rial.—adv. Inquisito'rially. [L.] Inroad, in'röd, n. a riding into an enemy's coun-
- try: a sudden or desultory invasion: attack:
- encroachment. [E. In, into, and Road.] Insalivation, is sal-i-va'shun, n. the process of mixing the food with the saliva.
- Insalubrious, in-sa-loo'bri-us, adj. not healthful : unwholesome .- n. Insalu'brity. [L. in, not, and Salubrious.]
- Insane, in-sān', adj. not sane or of sound mind: mad : pertaining to insane persons : utterly un-
- wise.—adv. Insane'ly. [L. in, not, and Sane.] Insanity, in-san'i-ti, n. want of sanity: state of being insane : madness.
- Insatiable, in-sa'shi-a-bl, Insatiate, in-sa'shi-at, adj. that cannot be satiated or satisfied.-adv. Insa'tiably .- ns. Insa'tiableness, Insatiabil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, Satiable, Satiate.]
- Inscribe, in-skrib', v.t. to write upon : to engrave, as on a monument: to address: to imprint deeply: (geom.) to draw one figure within another. --w. Insorib'er. [L. inscribe, inscrip-tus-in, upon, and scribe, to write.] Inscription, in-scrip'shun, n. a veriting upon : that which is inscribed : title : dedication of a
- book to a person. [See Inscribe.]
- Inscriptive, in-skrip'tiv, adj. bearing an inscription : of the character of an inscription.

Inscrutable, in-skroot'a-bl, adj. that cannot be

fate, far: mē, her: mīne: möte: mūte; möön: then.

scrutinised or searched into and understood: inexplicable.—adv. Inscrut'ably.—ns. Inscrut-abil'ity, Inscrut'ableness. [Fr.—L. inscrutabilis-in, not, and scrutor, to search into.]

Insect, in set, *n*. a small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if *cut* in the middle, or divided into sections: anything small or con-temptible.—*adj.* like an insect: small: mean. [Fr.-L. insectum, pa.p. of inseco-in, into, and seco, to cut.] [insect.

Insectile, in-sek'til, adj. having the nature of an Insection, in-sek'shun, n. a cutting in : incision.

- Insectivorous, in-sek-tiv'or-us, adj., devouring or living on insects. [L. insectum, and voro, to devour.]
- Insecure, in-se-kūr', adj. apprehensive of danger or loss : exposed to danger or loss. -adv. Insecure'ly .- n. Insecur'ity. [L. in, not, and Secure.]
- Insensate, in-sen'sat, adj. void of sense : wanting sensibility: stupid. [L. insensatus—in, not, and sensatus, from sensus, feeling.]
- Insensible, in-sen'si-bl, *adj*. not having feeling: callous: dull: imperceptible by the senses. adv. Insen'sibly .-- n. Insensibil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Sensible.]
- Insentient, in-sen'shi-ent, adj. not having per-ception. [L. in, not, and Sentient.]
- Inseparable, in-sep'ar-a-bl, adj. that cannot be separated.—adv. Insep'arably.—us. Insep'ar-ableness, Inseparabil'ity. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Separable.
- Insert, in-sert', v.t. to introduce into: to put in or among. [L. in, and sero, sertum, to join.] Insertion, in-ser'shun, n. act of inserting: con-dition of being inserted: that which is inserted.
- Insessorial, in-ses-so'ri-al, adj. having feet (as birds) formed for perching or climbing on trees. [L. insessor, from insideo, insessum—in, on, and sedeo, to sit.]
- Inseverable, in-sev'er-a-bl, adj. that cannot be severed or separated. [L. in, not, and Sever-able.] [sheath. [E. In and Sheathe.]
- Insheathe, in-sheth', v.t. to put or hide in a Inshore, in-shor', adv., on or near the shore. [E.
- In and Shore.] Same as Enshrine.

Inshrine, in-shrin'.

- Insiccation, in-sik-kā'shun, n. act of drying in. [L. in, in, and sicco, siccatum, to dry.
- Inside, in'sīd, n. the side or part within.-adj. being within: interior. — adv. or prep. within the sides of : in the interior of. [E. In and Side.]
- Insidious, in-sid'i-us, adj. watching an opportunity to insnare : intended to entrap : treach-Initian and a state in the state of the s
- Insight, in'sīt, n., sight into: view of the interior: thorough knowledge or skill: power of acute observation. [E. In and Sight.]
- Insignia, in-signia, n.pl., signs or badges of office or honour : marks by which anything is known. [L., pl. of insigne, from in, and signum, a mark.]
- Insignificant, in-sig-nif'i-kant, adj. destitute of meaning : without effect : unimportant : petty. -adv. Insignif'icantly.-ns. Insignif'icance,
- Insignif'icancy. [L. in, not, and Significant.] Insignificative, in-sig-nif'i-ka-tiv, adj. not significative or expressing by external signs. Insincere, in-sin-sēr', *adj.* deceitful: dissembling:
- not to be trusted : unsound.-adv. Insincere'ly.
- -n. Insincer'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, Sincere.] Insinuate, in-sin'ū-āt, v.t. to introduce gently or
- artfully: to hint, esp. a fault: to work into

favour.-v.i. to creep or flow in : to enter gently : to obtain access by flattery or stealth .- n. Insin'uator. [L. insinuo, -atum-in, and sinus,

- a curve, bosom.] Insinuating, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *adj*. tending to in-sinuate or enter gently : insensibly winning confidence.-adv. Insin'uatingly.
- Insinuation, in-sin-ū-ā'shun, n. act of insinuating : power of insinuating : that which is insinuated : a hint, esp. conveying an indirect imputation.
- Insinuative, in-sin<sup>t</sup>ū-ā-tiv, *adj.*, *insinuating* or stealing on the confidence : using insinuations.
- Insipid, in-sip'id, adj., tasteless : wanting spirit or animation : dull.-adv. Insip'idly.-ns. Insip'idness, Insipid'ity, want of taste. [Fr.-L. insipidus-in, not, sapidus, well-tastedsapio, to taste.]
- Insist, in-sist', v.i. to dwell on in discourse : to persist in pressing .- n. Insist'ence. [Fr.-L. in, upon, sisto, to stand.]
- Insnare, in-snar, v.t. to catch in a *snare*: to entrap: to take by deceit: to entangle. [E. In and Snare.]
- Insobriety, in-so-brī'e-ti, n. want of sobriety : intemperance. [Prefix *in*-, not, and Sobriety.]
- Insolate, in'so-lat, v.t. to expose to the sun's rays.
- -n. Insola'tion. [L. in, in, and sol, the sun.] Insolent, in'so-lent, adj. haughty and contemptuous: insulting: rude.-adv. In'solently.-n. In'solence. [Lit. 'unusual,' Fr.-L. insolens-
- in, not, solens, pr.p. of soleo, to be accustomed.] Insolidity, in-so-lid'i-ti, n. want of solidity: weak-
- ness. [Prefix in-, not, and Solidity.] Insoluble, in-sol'ū-bl, adj. not capable of being dissolved : not to be solved or explained.—ns. Insolubil'ity, Insol'ubleness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Soluble.]
- Insolvable, in-solv'a-bl, adj. not solvable : not to be explained. [L. in, not, and Solvable.]
- Insolvent, in-solv'ent, adj. not able to pay one's debts: pertaining to insolvent persons.-n. one who is unable to pay his debts.—n. Insolv'ency. [L. in, not, and Solvent.] Insomnia, in som'ni-a, n. sleeplessness.—adj. In-
- som'nious. [L. insomnis, sleepless.]
- Insomuch, in-so-much', adv. to such a degree: so. [In, So, Much.]
- Inspan, in-span', v.t. to yoke draught-oxen or horses to a vehicle. [E. In, and Span, a yoke of oxen.]
- Inspect, in-spekt', v.t. to look into: to examine: to look at narrowly : to superintend. [L. inspecto, freq. of inspicio, inspectum-in, into, and
- specie, to look or see.] Inspection, in-spek'shun, n. the act of inspecting or looking into: careful or official examination.
- Inspector, in-spekt'ur, n. one who looks into or oversees : an examining officer : a superintendent.

-n. Inspect'orship, the office of an inspector. Inspirable, in-spīr'a-bl, adj. able to be inhaled.

- Inspiration, in-spi-ra'shun, n. the act of inspiring or breathing into: a breath: the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed: superior elevating or exciting influence. Inspiratory, in-spīr'a-tor-i or in'spir-a-tor-i, adj.
- belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.
- Inspire, in-spir', v.t. to breathe into: to draw or inhale into the lungs: to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to instruct by divine influence: to instruct or affect with a superior influence. -v.i. to draw in the breath.—n. Inspir'er. [Fr.—L. inspiro-in, into, and spiro, to breathe.]

Inspirit, in-spir'it, v.t. to infuse spirit into : to give

new life to : to invigorate : to encourage. [In and Spirit.]

- Inspissate, in-spis'at, v.t. to thicken by the evap-oration of moisture, as the juices of plants.—n. Inspissa'tion. [L. inspisso, -atum-in, and spissus, thick.]
- Instability, in-sta-bil'i-ti, n. want of stability or steadiness : want of firmness : inconstancy : fickleness: mutability. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Sta-
- bility.] Install, Instal, in-stawl', v.t. to place in a stall or with any charge or office with the customary ceremonics. [Fr.-Low L.-L. in, in, and Low L. stallum, a stall or seat-O. Ger. stal (Ger. stall, E. Stall).]
- Installation, in-stal-ā'shun, n. the act of install-ing or placing in an office with ceremonies.
- Instalment, in-stawl'ment, n. the act of installing: one of the parts of a sum paid at various times :
- that which is produced at stated periods. Instance, in'stans, n. quality of being *instant* or urgent : solicitation : occurrence : occasion : example.—v.t. to mention as an example or case in point. [Fr.—L. instantia—instans.] Instant, instant, adj. pressing, urgent: imme-diate: quick: without delay: present, current,
- as the passing month.—*n.* the present moment of time: any moment or point of time.—*adv.* In'stantly, on the instant or moment : immediately: (B.) importunately, zealously. [L. instans, -antis, pr.p. of insto, to stand upon-in, upon, szo, to stand.]
- Instantaneous, in-stan-tan'e-us, adj. done in an instant: momentary: occurring or acting at once: very quickly.—adv. Instantan'eously. Instantor, in-stan'ter, adv. immediately. [I
- See Instant.] [install. [In and State.] Instate, in-stat', v.t. to put in possession: to Instead, in-sted', adv., in the stead, place, or room of. [M. E. in stede-A.S. on stede, in the place. See Stead.]
- Instep, in'step, n. the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg: in horses, the hindleg from the ham to the pastern joint. [Prob. from In and Stoop, as if sig. the 'in-bend' (Skeat).]
- Instigate, in'sti-gat, v.t. to urge on: to set on: to incite. [L. instigo-in, and root stig, Gr.
- stizō, Sans tij, to prick. See Stigma and Sting.] Instigation, in-sti-gā/shun, n. the act of instigating or inciting : impulse, esp. to evil.

Instigator, in'sti-gāt-ur, n. an inciter to ill.

- Instil, in-stil', v.t. to drop into: to infuse slowly into the mind :- pr.p. instill'ing ; pa.p. instilled'. [Fr.-L. instillo-in, and stillo, to drop. See Distil.
- Instillation, in-stil-ā'shun, Instilment, in-stil'ment, *n*. the act of instilling or pouring in by drops: the act of infusing slowly into the mind: that which is instilled or infused.
- Instinct, in'stingkt, n. impulse : an involuntary or unreasoning prompting to action: the natural impulse by which animals are guided apparently independent of reason or experience. [L. instinctus, from instinguo, to instigate-in, and
- instinction, rion training ab, to insight e-in, and stingto-stig.] [inoved: animated. Instinct, in-stingkt', adj. instigated or incited : Instinctive, in-stingkt'iv, adj. prompted by in-stinct: involuntary: acting according to or determined by natural impulse.—adv. Instinct/ively.
- Institute, in'sti-tut, v.t. to set up in: to erect: to originate : to establish : to appoint : to com-

or principle: a book of precepts or principles: an institution: a literary and philosophical society. [Lit. to 'cause' to 'stand up,' L. *instituo* -in, and statuo, to cause to stand-sto, to stand.]

- Institution, in-sti-tū'shun, n. the act of instituting or establishing: that which is instituted or established : foundation : established order : enactment: a society established for some object: that which institutes or instructs: a system of principles or rules.
- Institutional, in-sti-tū'shun-al, Institutionary, in-sti-tū'shun-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to an institu-tion : instituted by authority : elementary.
- Institutist, in'sti-tūt-ist, n. a writer of institutes or elementary rules. Institutive, in sti-tūt-iv, adj. able or tending to in-
- stitute or establish : depending on an institution.
- Instruct, in-strukt', v.t. to prepare : to inform : to teach: to order or command. -n. Instruct'or: -fem. Instruct'ress. [Lit. to 'put in order L. instruo, instructum-in, and struo, to pile up, to set in order.] [structed.
- Instructible, in-strukt'i-bl, adj. able to be in-Instruction, in-struk'shun, n. the act of instructing or teaching : information : command.
- Instructive, in-strukt'iv, adj. containing instruction or information: conveying knowledge.--adv. Instruct'ively.-n. Instruct'iveness.
- Instrument, in'stroo-ment, n. a tool or utensil: a machine producing musical sounds : a writing containing a contract : one who or that which is made a means. [Lit. 'that which instructs' or 'builds up,' Fr.—L. instrumentum—instruc. See Instruct.]
- Instrumental, in-stroo-ment'al, adj. acting as an instrument or means: serving to promote an object: helpful: belonging to or produced by musical instruments.—*adv.* Instrument'ally. n. Instrumental'ity, agency. Instrumentalist, in-stroo-ment'al-ist, n. one who
- plays on a musical instrument.
- Instrumentation, in-stroo-men-ta'shun, n. (music) the arrangement of a composition for performance by different instruments: the playing upon
- musical instruments. Insubjection, in-sub-jek'shun, *n*. want of subjec-tion or obechence. [Prefix *in-*, not, and Subjection.]
- Insubordinate, in-sub-or'din-āt, adj. not subordin ate or submissive: disobedient.-n. Insubordina'tion. [In, not, and Subordinate.]
- Insufferable, in-suf'er-a-bl, adj. that cannot be suffered or endured : unbearable : detestable.-adv. Insuff'erably. [In, not, and Sufferable.] Insufficient, in-suf-fish'ent, adj. not sufficient : de-
- ficient: unfit: incapable .- adv. Insuffi'ciently.
- -n. Insufficiency. [In. not, and Sufficient]. Insular, in'sū-lar, adj. belonging to an island: surrounded by water.-adv. In'sularly.-n. Insular'ity, the state of being insular. [Fr.-
- L. insularis-insula, an island. See Isle.] Insulate, in'sū-lāt, v.t. to place in a detuched situation : to prevent connection or communication: (*electricity*) to separate by a non-conductor. -n. Insula'tion. [Lit. to make an *island* of; from L. insula.]
- Insulator, in'sū-lāt-ur, n. one who or that which insulates : a non-conductor of electricity. Insult, in-sult', v.t. to treat with indignity or con-
- tempt : to abuse : to affront .- In'sult, n. abuse : affront : contumely. [Fr.-L. insulto-insilio, to spring at-in, upon, and salio, to leap.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Insultingly, in-sulting-li, adv. in an insulting or insolent manner.
- Insuperable, in-si'pėr-a-bl, adj. that cannot be passed over: insurmountable: unconquerable.— adv. Insu'perably.—n. Insuperabli'ity. [Fr. -L. insuperabilis-in, not, superabilis-supero, to pass over-super, above.
- Insupportable, in-sup-port'a-bl, adj. not support-able or able to be supported or endured : unbearable: insufferable. -adv. Insupport'ably .n. Insupport'ableness. [Fr.--L. in, not, and Supportable.]
- Insuppressible, in-sup-pres'i-bl, alj not to be suppressed or concealed. [L. in, not, and Suppressible.]

Insurable, in-shoor'a-bl, adj. that may be insured.

- Insurance, in-shoor ans, n. the act of insuring, or a contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss: the premium so paid.
- Insure, in-shoor', v.t. to make sure or secure : to contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, &c. or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death.—v.i. to practise making insur-ance. [Fr.—L. in, intensive, and Sure.]

- Insurgency, in-shoor'er, n. one who insures. Insurgency, in-surjen-si, n. a rising up or against: insurrection: rebellion.
- Insurgent, in-surjent, adj., rising up or against: rising in opposition to authority : rebellious.-n. one who rises in opposition to established authority: a rebel. [L. insurgens, -entis-insurgo, to rise upon-in, upon, and surgo, to rise."
- Insurmountable, in-sur-mownt'a-bl, ady. not surmountable : that cannot be overcome.-adv. Insurmount'ably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Surmountable.]
- Insurrection, in-sur-rek'shun, n. a rising up or against : open and active opposition to the execution of the law : a rebellion. -adjs. Insurrec'-tional, Insurrec'tionary. [L. insurrectio-insurgo. See Insurgent.
- Insurrectionist, in-sur-rek'shun-ist, n. one who favours or takes part in an *insurrection*.
- Insusceptible, in-sus-sep'ti-bl, adj. not susceptible: not capable of feeling or of being affected. -n. Insusceptibil'ity. [L. in, not, and Susceptible.]
- Intact, in-takt', adj., untouched : uninjured. IT. intactus-in, not, tango, tactus, to touch. See Tangent and Tact.]

Intactible, in-takt'i-bl, adj. = Intangible.

- Intagliated, in-tal'yat-ed, adj. formed in intaglio : engraved.
- Intaglio, in-tal'yo, n. a figure cut into any substance : a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, the opposite of a cameo. [It .intagliare—in, into, tagliare, to cut—Low L. taleo, to cut twigs—L. talea, a rod, twig. See Tally and Detail.]
- Intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, adj. not tangible or perceptible to touch. —ns. Intan'gibleness, Intan-gibil'ity. —adv. Intan'gibly. [See Intact.] Integer, in'te-jer, n. that which is left untouched
- or undiminished, a whole: (arith.) a whole number. [L.-*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch. Doublet Entire.] Integral, in'te-gral, *adj., entire* or *whole*: not fractional.-*m.* a whole: the whole as made up
- of its parts.—*adv.* In'tegrally.—*n.* Integral calculus, a branch of the higher mathematics.
- Integrant, in'te-grant, adj. making part of a whole : necessary to form an integer or an entire thing. [L. integrans, -antis, pr.p. of integro.]

- Integrate, in'te-grat, v.t. to make up as a whole : to make entire : to renew .- n. Integra'tion. [L. integro, integratum-integer. See Integer.]
- Integrity, in-teg'ri-ti, n. (lit.) entireness, wholeness : the unimpaired state of anything : uprightness: honesty: purity. [See Integer.]
- Integument, in-teg'ū-ment, n. the external protective covering of a plant or animal.—adj. Integument/ary. [L. integumentum—intego
- -*in*, upon, *tego*, to cover.] Intellect, in'tel-lekt, *n*. the mind, in reference to its rational powers : the thinking principle. [Fr. -L. intellectus - intelligo, to choose betweeninter, between, lego, to choose between Intellection, in-tel-lek'shun, n. the act of under
- standing: (phil.) apprehension or perception.
- Intellective, in-tel-lekt'iv, adj. able to understand: produced or perceived by the understanding
- Intellectual, in tel-lekt'ū-al, adj. of or relating to the intellect or mind: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of under-standing. -adv. Intellect'ually.
- Intellectualism, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ism, n. system of doctrines concerning the intellect : the culture of the intellect.
- Intellectualist, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ist, n. one who overrates the human intellect.
- Intelligence, in-tel'i-jens, n., intellectual skill or knowledge : information communicated : news :
- Intelligent, in-tel'i-jent, adj. having intellect: endowed with the faculty of reason: well-informed.—adv. Intell'igently. [L. intelligens, -entis, pr.p. of intelligo.] Intelligential, in-tel-i-jen'shal, adj. pertaining to
- the intelligence : consisting of spiritual being. Intelligible, in-tel'i-ji-bl, adj. that may be under-stood : clear. —adv. Intell'igibly.—ns. Intell'igibleness, Intelligibil'ity.
- Intemperance, in-tem'per-ans, n. want of due restraint : excess of any kind : habitual indul-gence in intexicating liquor. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Temperance.]
- Intemperate, in-temper-at, adj. indulging to excess any appetite or passion: given to an im-moderate use of intoxicating liquors: passionate: exceeding the usual degree. -adv. Intem'per-ately. -n. Intem'perateness.
- Intend, in-tend', v.t. to fix the mind upon: to design: to purpose. -v.i. to have a design: to purpose. [Orig. 'to stretch' out or forth, M. E. entend—Fr. entendre—L. intendo, intenium and intensum—in, towards, tendo, to stretch.] Intendant, in-tend'ant, n. an officer who superim-
- tends.—n. Intend'ancy, his office. Intended, in-tend'ed, adj. purposed: betrothed. -n. an affianced lover.
- Intense, in-tens', adj. closely strained : extreme in degree : very severe .- adv. Intense'ly .- ns. Intense'ness, Intens'ity. [See Intend.]
- Intensify, in-tens'i-fi, v.t. to make more intense. -v.i. to become intense; *pa.p* intens'ified. Intension, in-ten'shun, n. a straining or bending:
- increase of intensity: (logic) the sum of the qualities implied by a general name.
- Intensive, in-tens'iv, adj., stretched: admitting of increase of degree: unremitted: serving to intensify: (gram.) giving force or emphasis.— adv. Intens'ively.—n. Intens'ivenoss. Intent. in-tent'. adj. having the mind intense or bent on : fixed with close attention : diligently
- applied. -n. the thing aimed at or intended : a

design : meaning.-adv. Intent/ly.-n. Intent/- | Intercommunion, in-ter-kom-un'yun, n., comness. [See Intend.]

- Intention, in-ten'shun, n. (lit.) a stretching of the mind towards any object: fixed direction of mind: the object aimed at design: purpose.
- Intentional, in-ten'shun-al, Intentioned, in-ten'shund. adj., with intention: intended: designed. -Well (or Ill) Intentioned, having good (or ill) designs. -adv. Inten'tionally.
- Inter, in-ter', v.t. to bury :-pr.p. interring ; pa.p. interred'. [Fr. enterrer-Low L. interro-L. in, into, terra, the earth.]
- Interaction, in-ter-ak'shun, n., action between bodies, mutual action. [L. inter, between, and Action.]
- Intercalary, in-ter'kal-ar-i, Intercalar, in-ter'-kal-ar, adj. inserted between others.
- Intercalate, in-ter'kal-at, v.t. to insert between, as a day in a calendar. -n. Intercala'tion. [L. intercalo; -atum-inter, between, calo, to call. See Calends.]
- Intercede, in-ter-sed', v.t. to act as peacemaker between two: to plead for one.—n. Interced'er. [Fr.-L. intercedo, -cessum-inter, between, cedo, to go. See Cede.]
- Intercedent, in-ter-sed'ent, adj. going between : pleading for.—adv. Interced ently. Intercellular, in-ter-sel'ū-lar, adj. lying between
- cells. [L. inter, between, and Cellular.]
- Intercept, in-ter-sept', v.t. to stop and seize on its passage : to obstruct, check : to interrupt communication with : to cut off : (math.) to take or comprehend between.—ns. Intercept'er, Intercomprehend between.—*ns.* Intercept'or, Inter-cept'or, Interception.—*adj.* Intercept'ive. [Fr.—L. *intercipio, -ceptum—inter,* between, *capio,* to seize.] [or pleading for another. Intercession, in-ter-sesh'un, *n.* act of interceding Intercessional, in-ter-sesh'un-al, *adj.* containing
- intercession or pleading for others.
- Intercessor, in-ter-ses'ur, n. one who goes between: one who reconciles two enemies: one who pleads for another: a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see.—adj. Intercesso'rial.

- Intercessory, in-ter-ses'or-i, *adj*. interceding. Interchange, in-ter-chānj', *v.t.* to give and take mutually: to exchange: to succeed alternately. -n. mutual exchange : alternate succession. [Fr.-L. inter, between, and Change.]
- Interchangeable, in-ter-chanj'a-bl, adj. that may be interchanged : following each other in alternate succession.—adv. In berchange ably.—us. Interchange ableness, Interchange ably.—us. Intercipient, in-ter-sip'i-ent, adj., intercepting.—
- n. the person or thing that intercepts. [L. inter-
- interpretation into the second tercept : to cut off .- n. Interclu'sion. [L. intercludo-inter, between, claudo, to shut.] Intercolonial, in-ter-kol-ō'ni-al, adj. pertaining to
- the relation existing between colonies. [L. inter, between, and Colonial.]
- Intercolumniation, in-ter-ko-lum-ni-ā'shun, n. (arch.) the distance between columns, measured from the lower part of their shafts. [L. inter, between, and root of Column.]
- Intercommuno, in-ter-kom-ūn', v.t. to commune between or together. [L. inter, between, and Commune.]
- Intercommunicable, in-ter-kom-un'i-ka-bl, adj. that may be *communicated between* or mutually. Intercommunicate, in-ter-kom-ūn'i-kāt, v.t. to
- communicate between or mutually .- n. Intercommunica'tion.

#### Interject

- munion between or mutual communion.
- Intercommunity, in-ter-kom-ūn'i-ti, *n*. mutual communication : reciprocal intercourse.
- Intercostal, in-ter-kost'al, adj. (anat.) lying be-tween the ribs. [Fr.-L. inter, between, and Costal.1
- Intercourse, in'ter-kors, n. connection by deal-ings: communication; commerce: communion, [Fr.-L. inter, between, and Course.]
- Intercurrent, in-ter-kur'ent, adj., running be-tween: intervening. -n. Intercurr'ence. [L. inter, between, and Current.]
- Interdependence, in-ter-de-pend'ens, n. mutual dependence : dependence of parts one on another. [L. inter, between, and Dependence.]
- Interdice, in-ter-dikt, w.t. to prohibit; to forbid : to forbid communion.—n. Interdic'tion. [L. interdico, -dictum—inter, between, and dico, to
- say, pronounce.] Interdict, in'ter-dikt, *n.* prohibition: a prohibi-tory decree : a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service.
- Interdictive, in-ter-dikt'iv, Interdictory, in-ter-dikt'or-i, adj. containing interdiction: prohibitory.
- Interest, in'ter-est, n. advantage : premium paid for the use of money (in Compound Interest, the interest of each period is added to its principal, and the amount forms a new principal for the next period): any increase : concern : special attention: influence over others: share: par-ticipation. [O. Fr. *interest* (Fr. *intérét*)-L. *interest*, it is profitable, it concerns-*inter*, between, and esse, to be. See Essence.]
- Interest, in'ter-est, v.t. to engage the attention : to awaken concern in: to excite (in behalf of another). [From obs. interess-O. Fr. interesser, to concern-L. interesse.]
- Interested, in'ter-est-ed, adj. having an interest or concern : liable to be affected.-adv. In'terestedly.
- Interesting, in'ter-est-ing, adj. engaging the attention or regard : exciting emotion or passion,
- -adv. in'terestingly. Interfere, in-ter-fer', v.i. to come in collision: to intermeddle : to interpose : to act reciprocallysaid of waves, rays of light, &c.-ms. Inter-for'er, Interfor'ence. [Lit. 'to strike between,' through O. Fr., from L. *inter*, between, and ferio, to strike.]
- Interfluent, in-ter'floo-ent, Interfluous, in-ter'floo-us, adj., flowing between. [L. interfluens,
- not-us, ady, proving between. [1. interfuters, -inter, between, and fluo to flow.] Interfoliaceous, in-ter-foli-fishus, adj, placed between leaves. [1. inter, between, Foliaceous,] Interfretted, in-ter-fret'ed, adj., fretted between
- or interlaced. [L. inter, between, and Frotted.] Interfused, in-ter-fuzd', adj., poured or spread between. [L. interfusus-inter, between, and fundo, to pour.] [ing between.
- Interfusion, in-ter-fu'zhun, n. a pouring or spread-
- Interim, in'ter-im, n. time between or intervening : the mean time. [L.-*inter*, between.] Interior, in-té'ri-ur, *adj.*, *inner*: internal: re-

mote from the frontier or coast : inland. -n. the inside of anything : the inland part of a country. -adv. Interiorly. [L.-comp. of interus, inward.] [a space or region between others.

Interjacent, in-tér-ja'sent, *adj., lying between*: Interjacent, in-tér-ja'sent, *adj., lying between*: intervening. [L. *inter*, between, and *jaceo*,

- to lie.]
- Interject, in-ter-jekt', v.t. to throw between: to

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

insert. -v.i. to throw one's self between. [L. *inter*, between, and *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

- Interjection, in-ter-jek'shun, n. a throwing between: (gram.) a word thrown in to express emotion.-adj. Interjec'tional. [Fr.-L. interjectio.]
- Interjunction, in-ter-jungk'shun, n. a junction or joining between. [L. inter, between, and Junction.]
- Interknit, in-ter-nit', v.t. to knit together : to unite closely. [L. inter, between, and Kuit.] Interlace, in-ter-las', v.t. to lace together: to
- unite: to insert one thing within another: to intermix .- n. Interlaco'ment. [L. inter, between, and Lace.]
- Interlard, in-ter-lard', v.t. to mix in, as fat with lean: to diversify by mixture. [L. inter, between, and Lard.]
- Interlay, in-ter-la', v.t. to lay among or between. [L. inter, between, and Lay.] Interleave, in-ter-lev, v.t to put a leaf between :
- to insert blank leaves in a book. [L. inter, and Leaf.]
- Interline, in-tèr-līn', v.t. to write in alternate lines: to write between lines. [L. inter, between, and Line.]
- Interlinear, in-tér-lin'e-ar, adj. written between lines. [L. inter, between, and Linear.] Interlineation, in-tér-lin-e-ä/shun, n. act of inter-
- lining: that which is interlined.
- Interlink, in-ter-lingk', v.t. to connect by uniting links. [L. inter, between, and Link.] Interlobular, in-ter-lob'ū-lar, adj. being between
- lobes. [L. inter, between, and Lobular.]
- Interlocation, in-ter-lo-kā'shun, n. a placing between. [L. inter, between, and Location.] Interlocution, in-ter-lo-kū'shun, n. conference:
- an intermediate decree before final decision. [Fr.-L. interlocutio, from interloquor-inter,
- Interlocutor, in-ter-lok'ū-tur, no one who speaks] Interlocutor, in-ter-lok'ū-tur, n. one who speaks between or in dialogue : (Scotch law) an intermediate decree before final decision. - adj. Interloc'utory.
- Interlope, in-ter-lop', v.t. to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern.-n. Interloy'er. [L. inter, between, and Dut. loopen, to run; Scot. loup; E. leap.] Interlude, in'ter-lood, n. a short dramatic per-
- formance or play between the play and afterpiece, or between the acts of a play: a short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [From L. *inter*, between, *ludus*, play.]
- Interluded, in-ter-lood'ed, adj. inserted as an interlude: having interludes.
- Interlunar, in-ter-loo'nar, Interlunary, inter-loo'nar-i, adj. belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. [Lit. 'be-
- tween the moons; 'L. inter, between, and Lunar.] Intermarry, in-ter-mar'i, v.i. to marry between or among: to marry reciprocally or take one and give another in marriage.—n. Intermarr'iage.] Intermaxillary, in-ter-maks'il-ar-i, adj. situated
- the jawbones. [L. inter, between, and betw Maxillary.]
- Intermeddle, in-ter-med'l, v.i. to meadle or mix with: to interpose or interfere improperly.-n. Intermedd'ler. [Fr.-L. inter, among, Meddle.]
- Intermediate, in-ter-médiat, in-ter-médiat, in-ter-média-ri, Intermedial, in-ter-médial, adjs. in the middle between: intervening.-adv. Interme'diately. [L. inter, between, and Mediate, Mediary, Medial.]

### Interpetalary

- Intermedium, in-ter-mē'di-um, n. a medium between: an intervening agent or instrument.
- Interment, in-ter'ment, n. burial. [From Inter.]
- Intermigration, in-ter-mi-grā'shun, z. reciprocal migration. [L. inter, among, and Migration.] Interminable, in-ter'min-a-bl, Interminate, inter min-āt, adj., without termination or limit: boundless: endless.—adv. Inter'minably.—n. Inter'minableness. [L. interminabilis—in, not, and terminus, a boundary.]
- Intermingle, in-ter-ming'gl, v.t. or v.i. to mingle or mix together. [L. inter, among, Mingle.]
- Intermission, in-ter-mish'un, n. act of intermitt-ing: interval: pause.—adj. Intermiss'ive, coming at intervals.
- Intermit, in-ter-mit', v.t. to cause to cease for a time: to interrupt. [L. intermitto, -missum-inter, between, and mitto, to cause to go.]
- Intermittent, in-ter-mit'ent, adj., intermitting or ceasing at intervals, as a fever.-adv. Intermitt'ingly.
- Intermix, in-ter-miks', v.t. or v.i. to mix among or together. [L. inter, among, and Mix.]
- Intermixture, in-ter-miks'tur, n. a mass formed by mixture : something intermixed.
- Intermundane, in-ter-mun'dan, adj. between worlds. [L. inter, between, and Mundane.]
- Intermural, in-ter-mū'ral, adj. lying between walls. [L. inter, between, and Mural.]
- Intermuscular, in-ter-mus'kū-lar, adj. between the muscles. [L. inter, between, and Muscular.]
- Intermutation, in-ter-mū-tā'shun, n., mutual change: interchange. [L. inter, between, and Mutation.]
- Intern, in-tern', v.t. (mil.) to disarm and quarter in a neutral country such troops as have taken refuge within its frontier. [Fr. interner. See Internal.]
- Internal, in-ternal, adj. being in the interior: domestic, as opposed to foreign: intrinsic: pertaining to the heart :-- opposed to External.adv. Inter'nally. [L. internus-inter, within.]
- International, in-ter-nash'un-al, adj. pertaining to the relations between nations .- adv. Inter-
- na'tionally. [L. inter, between, and National.] Internecine, in-ter-nē'sīn, adj., mutually destruc-
- Internetine, internetine single state of the state of
- Internuncio, in-ter-nun'shi-o, n. a messenger between two parties : the Pope's representative at republics and small courts.-adj. Internun'cial. [Sp.-L. internuncius-inter, between, and nuncius, a messenger.]
- Interoceanic, in-ter-ö-she-an'ik, adj., between occans. [L. inter, between, and Oceanic.] Interocular, in-ter-ok'ū-lar, adj., between the eyes. [L. inter, between, and Ocular.]
- Interosseal, in-tér-os-c-al, Interosseus, in-tér-os-c-us, adj. situated between bones. [L. inter, between, and Osseal, Osseous.] Interpellation, in-tér-pel-a'shun, n. a question
- raised during the course of a debate : interruption: intercession: a summons: an earnest address .- v.t. Inter'pellate, to question. [Fr .-L. interpellatio, from interpello, interpellatum, to disturb by speaking-inter, between, and pello, to drive.]
- Interpetalary, in-ter-pet'al-ar-i, adj. (bot.) be-tween the petals. [L. inter, between, and Petal.1

- Interpetiolar, in-ter-pet'i-o-lar, adj. (bot.) between
- the petioles. [L. inter, between, and Potiole.] Interpilaster, in-ter-pi-las'ter, n. (arch.) space between two pilasters. [L. inter, between, and Pilaster.]
- Interplanetary, in-tér-plan'et-ar-i, adj., between the planets. [L. inter, between, and Planet.] Interplead, in-tér-plēd', v.i. (law) to plead or dis-
- cuss a point, happening between or incidentally, before the principal cause can be tried.
- betofe the pincipal case can be trick. Interpleader, in-ter-pled'er, n. one who inter-pleads: (lawa) a bill in equity to determine to which of the parties a suit, debt, or rent is due. Interpledge, in-ter-plej', v.t. to pledge mutually; to give and take a pledge. [L. inter, between, mutually: and Pledge ]
- mutually, and Pledge.]
- Interpolate, in-ter'po-lat, v.t. to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript: to corrupt: (math.) to fill up the intermediate terms of a series.—ns. Interpolator, Interpola/tion. [L. interpolo, interpolatum,
- from *inter*, between, and *polia*, to polish.] Interposal, in-ter-poz'al. Same as Interposition. Interpose, in-ter-poz'al. Same as Interposition. Interpose, in-ter-poz'a, *v.t.*, to *place between*; to thrust in: to offer, as aid or services.—*v.i.* to come between : to mediate : to put in by way of interruption : to interfere. -n. Interpos'er. [Fr. -L. inter, between, and Fr. poser, to place. See Pose, n.]
- Interposition, in-ter-pō-zish'un, n. act of inter-posing: intervention: mediation: anything interposed. [Fr.-inter, and Position.]
- **Interpret**, in-ter'pret, *v.t*, to explain the meaning of: to translate into intelligible or familiar terms. [Fr.-L. interpretor, -pretatus-interpres, from inter, between, the last part of the word being of uncertain origin.] [terpretation.
- Interpretable, in-ter pret-a-bl, adj. capable of in-Interpretation, in-ter-pre-tā'shun, n. act of interpreting: the sense given by an interpreter: the power of explaining.
- Interpretative, in-ter/pre-tā-tiv, adj. collected by or containing interpretation.—adv. Inter/pretatively.
- Interpreter, in-ter'pret-er, n. one who explains between two parties : an expounder : a translator.
- Interregnum, in-ter-reg'num, n. the time between two reigns: the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another govern-
- ment. [L. *inter*, between, *regnum*, rule.] Interrex, in'ter-reks, *n*. one who rules during an interregnum : a regent. [L. inter, between, and rex, a king.]
- Interrogate, in-ter'o-gāt, v.t. to question: to examine by asking questions. —v.i. to ask questions: to inquire. -n. Interr'ogator. [L. inter-rogo, interrogatum, from inter, between, and rogo, to ask.]
- Interrogation, in-ter-o-ga'shun, n. act of interrogating: a question put: the mark of a ques-tion (?), orig. the first and last letters of L. quæstio, a question.
- Interrogative, in-ter-rog'a-tiv, adj. denoting a question: expressed as a question.—n. a word used in asking a question.-adv. Interrog'atively.
- Interrogatory, in-ter-rog'a-tor-i, n. a question or
- inquiry,—*adj.* expressing a question. Interrupt, in-ter-rupt', *v.t.* to *break* in *between* : to stop or hinder by breaking in upon : to divide : to break continuity. [L. interrumpo-inter,
- between, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.] Interruptedly, in-ter-rup ted-li, *adv*. with interruptions.

- Interruption, in-ter-rup'shun, n. act of interrupting : hinderance : cessation.
- Interruptive, in-ter-rup'tiv, adj. tending to interrupt.—adv. Interrup'tivoly. Interscapular, in-ter-ska'pū-lar, adj. (anat.) be-
- tween the shoulder-blades. [L. inter, between, and Scapular.]
- Interscribe, in-ter-skrib', v.t. to write between. [L. interscribo-inter, between, and scribo, to write.] [parts: crossing.
- Intersecant, in-ter-se'kant, ad). dividing into Intersect, in-ter-sekt', v.t. to cut between or asunder: to cut or cross mutually: to divide into parts.—v.i. to cross each other. [L. inter,
- between, and seco, sectum, to cut.] Intersection, in-ter-sek'shun, n., intersecting: (geom.) the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
- Intersperse, in-ter-spers', v.t. to scatter or set here and there.-n. Intersper'sion. [L. interspergo, interspersum-inter, among, spargo, to
- scatter, akin to Gr. speiro, to sow.] Interstellar, in-ter-stel'ar, Interstellary, in-ter-stel'ar-i, adj. situated beyond the solar system or among the stars: in the intervals between the stars. [L. inter, between, and stella, a star.
- Interstice, in'ter-stis or in-ter'stis, n. a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body.—adj. Interstit/ial. [Fr. —L. interstitium—inter, between, and sisto, stitum, to stand.]
- Interstratified, in-ter-strat'i-fīd, adj., stratified between other bodies. [L. inter, between, and Stratified.]
- Intertexture, in-tér-teks'tür, n. a being inter-woven. [L. inter, between, and Texture.] Intertropical, in-tér-tropik-al, ad/, between the tropics. [L. inter, between, and Tropical.]
- Intertwine, in-ter-twin', v.t. to twine or twist together. -v.i. to be twisted together : to become mutually involved.-adv. Intertwin'ingly. [L. inter, together, and Twine.]
- Intertwist, in-ter-twist', v.t. to twist together.-adv. Intertwist'ingly. [L. inter, together, and Twist.]
- Interval, in'ter-val, n. time or space between : the distance between two given sounds in music. [Lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents, Fr.-L. intervalluminter, between, and vallum, a rampart.]
- Intervene, in-ter-ven', v.i. to come or be between: to occur between points of time : to happen so as to interrupt : to interpose. -v.t. to separate. [Fr.-L. inter, between, and venio, to come.]
- Intervention, in-ter-ven'shun, n., intervening: interference : mediation : interposition.
- Interview, in'ter-vū, n. a mutual view or sight : a meeting: a conference.-v.t. (in America) to visit a notable or notorious person with a view to publishing a report of his conversation. [Fr. entrevue-L. inter, between, and View.] Intervital, in-ter-vī'tal, adj., between lives, be-
- tween death and resurrection. [L. inter, between, and vita, life.]
- Interweave, in-terwev', v.t. to weave together : to intermingle. (L. inter, together, and Weave.) Intestacy, in-tes'rasy, n. the state of one dying without having made a valid will.
- a person who dies without making a valid will. [L. intestatus-in, not, and testatus-testor, to make a will.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

- **Intestinal**, in-tes' tin-al, *adj*. pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.
- Intestine, in-tes'tin, adj., internal: contained in the animal body: domestic: not foreign. -n. (usually in pl.) the part of the alimentary canal that lies between the stomach and the anus. [Fr.
- -L. intestinus-intus, within, on the inside.] Inthral, in-thrawl', v.t. to bring into thraldom or bondage: to enslave: to shackle: -pr.p. in-thrall'ing; pa.p. inthralled'. [E. In, into, and Thrall.] [or enslaving : slavery.
- Inthralment, in-thrawl'ment, n. act of inthralling
- Intimacy, in'ti-ma-si, n. state of being intimate : close familiarity.
- Intimate, in'ti-mat, adj., innermost : internal : close: closely acquainted: familiar. -n. a familiar friend: an associate. - adv. In'timately. [L. intimus, innermost-intus, within.]
- Intimate, in'ti-mat, v.t. to hint : to announce. [Lit. to make one intimate with, L. intimo, -atum-intus.] [announcement.
- Intimation, in-ti-mā'shun, n. obscure notice : hint :
- Intimidate, in-tim'i-dat, v.t. to make timid or fearful : to dispirit. [L. in, and timidus, fearful timeo, to fear.]
- Intimidation, in-tim-i-dā'shun, n. act of intimidating : state of being intimidated. Intituled, in-tit'üld. Same as Entitled.
- Into, in'too, prep. noting passage inwards: noting the passage of a thing from one state to another: (B.) often used for Unto. [Lit. coming to and going in, In and To.]
- Intolerable, in-tol'er-a-bl, adj. that cannot be endured .- n. Intol'erableness .- adv. Intol'erably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Tolerable.]
- Intolerant, in-tol'er-ant, adj. not able or willing to endure : not enduring difference of opinion : persecuting.—n. one opposed to toleration.—adv. Intol'erantly.—ns. Intol'erance, Intolera'tion. [L. *in*, not, and Tolerant.] Intomb, in-toom'. Same as Entomb. Intonate, in'ton-āt, *v.i.* to sound forth: to sound

- the notes of a musical scale: to modulate the voice. [Low L. intono, -atum-L. in tonum, according to tone. See Tono.] Intonation, in-to-nā'shun, n. act or manner of
- sounding musical notes: modulation of the voice.
- Intone, in-ton', v.i. to utter in tones: to give forth a low protracted sound.-v.t. to chant: to read (the church service) in a singing, recitative manner. [See Intonate.]
- Intorsion, in-tor'shun, n. a twisting, winding, or bending. [L. in, and Torsion.]
- Intoxicate, in-toks'i-kat, v t. to make drunk : to excite to enthusiasm or madness. [Lit. to drug or poison, from Low L. intoxico, -atum-toxicum-Gr. toxikon, a poison in which arrows were dipped-to.xon, an arrow.] Intoxication, in-toks-i-kā'shun, n. state of being
- drunk : high excitement or elation.
- Intractable, in-trakt'a-bl, adj. unmanageable: obstinate.-ns. Intractability. Intract'ableness .- adv. Intract'ably. [Fr.-L. in, not, Tractable.]
- Intramural, in-tra-mū'ral, adj., within the walls, as of a city. [L. *intra*, within, and **Mura**l.] Intransitive, in-tran'si-tiv, *adj.* not passing over
- or indicating passing over: (gram.) representing action confined to the agent.—adv. Intran'si-tively. [L. in, not, and Transitive.]
- Intransmissible. in-trans-mis'i-bl, adj. that cannot be transmitted. [L. in, not, and Transmissible.]

#### Intuition

- intransmutable, in-trans-mūt'a-bl, adj. that cannot be changed into another substance. -n. In-
- transmutability. [L. *in*, not, Transmutable.] Intrant, in trant, *adj.*, *entering*: penetrating.—*n.* one who enters, esp. on some public duty. [L. intrans, -antis-intro, to enter. See Enter.]
- Intrench, in-trensh', v.t. to dig a trench around : to fortify with a ditch and parapet : to furrow .v.i. to encroach. [E. In and Trench.]
- Intrenchment, in-trensh'ment, n. act of intrenching: a trench: a ditch and parapet for defence: any protection or defence : an encroachment.
- Intropid, in-trep'id, adj. without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave.—n. Intropid'ity, firm, unshaken courage.—adv. Intropid'ity, [L. in-trepidus.—in, not, and root of Tropidation.]
- Intricate, in'tri-kät, adj. involved: entangled: perplexed.—ns. In'tricacy, In'tricateness.— adv. In'tricately. [L. intricatus—in, and tricor, to make difficulties-tricae, hinderances.
- Intrigue, in-trēg', n. a complex plot : a private or party scheme : the plot of a play or romance : secret illicit love.-v.i. to form a plot or scheme : to carry on illicit love :- pr.p. intrigu'ing ; pa.p.
- intrigued'. [Fr. intriguer-root of Intricate.] Intriguer, in-trēg'er, n. one who intrigues, or pursues an object by secret artifices.
- Intrinsic, in-trin'sik, Intrinsical, in-trin'sik-al, adj. inward: essential: genuine: inherent.-n. Intrinsical'ity.-adv. Intrin'sically. [Fr.-L. intrinsecus-intra, within, and secus, following.]
- Introduce, in-tro-dus', v.t. to lead or bring in: to conduct into a place: formally to make known or acquainted : to bring into notice or practice : to commence : to preface. [L. introduco, -duc-
- tum-intro, within, duco, to lead. See Duke.] Introduction, in-tro-duk'shun, n. act of conducting into: act of making persons known to each other: act of bringing into notice or practice: preliminary matter to the main thoughts of a book: a treatise introductory to a science or course of study. [See Introduce.]
- Introductory, in-tro-duk'tor-i, Introductive, intro-duk'tiv, adj. serving to introduce: prelimi-nary: prefatory.—adv. Introduc'torily.
- Intromission, in-tro-mish'un, n. sending within or into: (Scot. law) intermeddling with another's goods. [See Intromit.]
- Intromit, in-tro-mit', v.t. to send within: to admit: to permit to enter :- pr.p. intromitt'ing; pa.p. intromitt'ed. [L. intro, within, mitto, missum, to send.]
- Introspection, in-tro-spek'shun, n. a sight of the inside or interior: self-examination. - adj.
- Introspec'tive. [L. intro, within, specio, to see.] Introvert, in-tro-vert', v.t. to turn inward. [L. intro, within, and verto, to turn.]
- Intrude, in-trood', v.i. to thrust one's self in: to enter uninvited or unwelcome. -v.t. to force in.-n. Intrud'er. [L. in, in, trudo, to thrust.
- Intrusion, in-troo'zhun, n. act of intruding or of entering into a place without welcome or invitation: encroachment.
- Intrusive, in-troo'siv, adj. tending or apt to in-trude: entering without welcome or right .-adv. Intru'sively .- n. Intru'siveness.
- Intrust, in-trust', v.t. to give in *trust*: to commit to another, trusting his fidelity. [E. In, in, and Trust.]
- Intuition, in-tu-ish'un, n. the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis: a truth so perceived .- adj. Intuitional. [Lit. a looking

- upon or into, L. in, into or upon, and tuitio-incor, tuitus, to look. See **Tuition** and **Tutor**.] Infuitive, into: to, adj., perceived or perceiving by intuition: received or known by simple in spection.—adv. Intuitively.
- Intumescence, in-tū-mes'ens, n. the action of swelling : a swelling : a tumid state. [Fr.-L.
- in, and tumesco, -cens-tumeo, to swell. Intwine, in-twin'. Same as Entwine. [In and [Twist.] Twine.]

- Intwist, in-twist'. Same as Entwist. [In and Inumbrate, in-um'brät, v.t. to cast a shadow upon: to shade. [L. inumbro, inumbratum—
- in, and umbro, to shade—umbra, a shadow.] Inundate, in-un'dät or in'-, v.t. to flow upon or over in waves (said of water): to flood: to fill with an overflowing abundance .- n. Inunda'tion, act of inundating : a flood : an overflowing. [L., from inundo, -atum -in, and undo, to rise in waves-unda, a wave.]
- Inure, in-ūr', v.t. to use or practise habitually: to accustom: to harden .- v.i. (law) to come into use or effect: to serve to the use or benefit Into use of effect: to serve to the use of benefit of. [From in, and an old word une (used in the phrase 'to put in ure'—*i.e.* in operation), which is from O. Fr. *oure*, *eure* (Fr. *auvre*, work)—*L. ofera*, work; the same word *ure* is found in *manure*, which see.]

Inurement, in-ur'ment, n. act of inuring : practice. Inurn, in-urn', v.t. to place in an urn; to entomb, to bury. [L. in, in, and Urn.] Inutility, in-ū-tili-ti, n. want of utility: useless-

- ness: unprofitableness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Utility.]
- Invade, in-vad', v.f. to enter a country as an enemy: to attack: to encroach upon: to violate: to seize or fall upon .- n. Invad'er. [Fr.-L. invado, invasum-in, and vado, to go. See Wade.]
- Invalid, in'va-lid, adj. not valid or strong : infirm : sick .-- n. one who is weak : a sickly person : one disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor.—*v.t.* to make invalid or affect with disease: to enrol on the list of invalids. [Fr. invalide-L. invalidus-in, not, and validus, strong. See Valid.] Invalid, in-val'id, adj. not sound : weak : without
- value, weight. or cogency : having no effect : void: null. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Valid.]
- Invalidate, in-val'id-āt, v.t. to render invalid : to weaken or destroy the force of .- n. Invalida'tion [want of force.
- Invalidity, in-val-id'i-ti, n. want of cogency: Invaluable, in-val'ū-a-bl, adj. that cannot be valued: priceless.—adv. Inval'uably. [Fr.— L. in, not, and Valuable.]
- Invariable, in-vā'ri-a-bl, adj. not variable : without variation or change : unalterable : constantly in the same state .- adv. Inva'riably .- n. In-
- variableness. [Fr.-L. *in*, not, and Variable.] Invasion, in-va'zhun, *n*. the act of *invading*: an attack: an incursion: an attack on the rights of another: an encroachment: a violation. '[See
- Invade.] [sive: infringing another's rights. Invasive, in-va'siv, adj. making invasion: aggres-Invective, in-vek'iv, n. a severe or reproachful accusation brought against any one; an attack with words: a violent utterance of censure: sarcasm or satire. - adj. railing : abusive : satirical. [See Inveigh.]
- Inveigh, in-va', v.i. to attack with words : to rail against: to revile. [Lit. to carry or bring against, L. inveho, invectum—in, and veho, to carry. See Vehicle.]

# Invigorate

- Inveigle, in-ve'gl, v.t. to entice: to seduce: to wheedle. [Ety. dub.; prob. a corr. of Fr. aveugle, blind-L. ab, without, oculus, the eye;
- therefore perh. (*lit.*) \* to hoodwink.'] Inveiglement, in-vē'gl-ment, *n*. an enticing : an enticement.
- Invent, in-vent', v.t. to devise or contrive: to make: to frame: to fabricate: to forge. [Lit. to come upon: Fr.-L. invenio, inventum-in, upon, and venio, to come.]
- Invention, in-ven'shun, n. that which is invented : contrivance: a deceit: power or faculty of in-venting: ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.
- Inventive, in-vent'iv, adj. able to invent: ready in contrivance.—adv. Invent'ively.—n. Invent'iveness.
- Inventor, Inventer, in-vent'ur, n. one who invents
- Inventor, inventor, invent ur, n. one who invents or finds out something new :--four. Invents'ress. Inventory, in/ven-tor-i, n. a catalogue of furni-ture, goods, &c.-w.f. to make an inventory or catalogue of. [Fr. inventaire-L. inventa-rium, a list of the things found. See Invent.] Inverse, in-vers', adj., inverted: in the reverse or contrary order: opposite.--adv. Inverse/iy. Inverse/in inverted: on the pact of inventions'.
- Inversion, in-ver'shun, n. the act of inverting: the state of being inverted : a change of order or position.
- Invert, in-vert', v.t. to turn in or about : to turn upside down : to reverse : to change the customary order or position. [L. inverto, inversum-in, and verto, to turn. See Verse.]
- Invertebral, in-vert'e-bral, Invertebrate, in-vert'e-brat, adj. without a vertebral column or backbone.—n. Invert'ebrate, an animal desti-tute of a skull and vertebral column. [L. in, not, and Vertebrate.] [contrary manner, Invertedly, in-vert'ed-li, *adv.* in an inverted or

- Invest, in-vest', v.t. to put vesture on, to dress: to confer or give: to place in office or authority: to adorn: to surround : to block up : to lay siege to: to place, as property in business: to lay out money on. [L. *investio*, *-itum-in*, on, and *vestio*, to clothe. See Vest.]
- Investigable, in-vest'i-ga-bl, adj. able to be investigated or searched out.
- Investigate, in-vest'i-gāt, v.t. (lit.) to trace the vestiges or tracks of: to search into: to inquire into with care and accuracy. [L. investigo, -atum-in, and vestigo, to track. See Vestige.] Investigation, in-vest-i-ga'shun, n. act of investi-
- gating or examining into : research : study.
- Investigative, in-vest'i-gā-tiv, Investigatory, in-vest'i-gā-tor-i, adj. promoting or given to in-[gates or examines into. vestigation.

Investigator, in-vest'i-gā-tur, n. one who investi-

- Investiture, in-vest'i-tur, n. the act or the right of investing or putting in possession.
- Investment, in-vest'ment, n. the act of investing : a blockade: the act of surrounding or besieging: laying out money on : that in which anything is invested.
- Inveterate, in-vet'er-at, adj. firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted: violent. adv. Invet'erately .- ns. Invet'erateness, Invet'eracy, firmness produced by long use or continuance. [Lit. grown old, L. invetero, -atum, to grow old—in, and vetus, veteris, old. Sec Veteran.]

Invidious, in-vid'i-us, adj. likely to incur or provoke ill-will: likely to excite envy, enviable.-adv. Invid'iously.-n. Invid'iousness. [L. in-vidiosus-invidia. See Envy.]

Invigorate, in-vig'or-āt, v.t. to give vigour to : to

## Invincible

strengthen: to animate.-n. Invigora'tion, the act or state of being invigorated. [L. in, in, and Vigour.]

- Invincible, in-vin'si-bl, adj. that cannot be overcome : insuperable.-adv. Invin'cibly.-ns. Invin'cibleness, Invincibil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Vincible.]
- Inviolable, in-vī'ol-a-bl, adj. that cannot be profaned : that cannot be injured.-adv. Invi'olably.-n. Inviolabil'ity. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Violable.]
- Inviolate, in-vī'o-lāt, Inviolated, in-vī'o-lāt-ed, adj. not violated : unprofaned : uninjured. [L.]
- Invisible, in-viz'i-bl, adj. not visible or capable of being sen. --adv. Invis'ibly. --ns. Invisibil'ity, Invis'ibleness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Visible.] Invitation, in-vit-ä'shun, n. the act of inviting:
- an asking or solicitation.
- Invite, in-vīt', v.t. to ask : to summon : to allure : to attract. -v.i. to ask in invitation. -n. Invit'er.
- [Fr.-L. invito, -atum.] [tempting manner. Invitingly, in-viting-li, adv. in an inviting or Invocate, in'vo-kat, v.t. to invoke or call on solemnly or with prayer: to implore. [See Invoke.]
- Invocation, in-vo-kā'shun, n. the act or the form of invocating or addressing in prayer : a call or summons, especially a judicial order.
- Invoice, in'vois n. a letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity.-v.t. to make an invoice of. [Prob. a corr. of envois, English plur. of Fr. envoi. See Envoy.] Invoke, in-vok', v.t. to call upon earnestly or
- solemnly: to implore assistance: to address in prayer. [Fr.-L. invoco, -atum-in, on, voco, to call, conn. with vox, vocis, the voice.]
- **Involuce**, in-vol-űkér, *n. (bot.)* a group of bracts in the form of a whorl around an expanded flower or umbel. [Lit. an *envelope* or *wrapper*,
- L. involucrum—involvo. See Involve.] Involuntary, in-vol'un-tar-i, adj. not voluntary: not having the power of will or choice: not done
- willingly: not chosen. n. Invol'untariness. adv. Invol'untarily. [L. in, not, Voluntary.] Involute, in'volut, n. that which is involved or rolled inward: a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.
- Involute, in'vo-lūt, Involuted, in'vo-lūt-ed, adj. (bot.) rolled spirally inward : (conchology) turned inward. [See Involve.]
- Involution, in-vo-lū'shun, n. the action of *involv-ing*: state of being involved or entangled: (arith.) act or process of raising a quantity to any given power.
- Involve, in-volv', v.t. to wrap up : to envelop : to implicate : to include : to complicate : to overwhelm: to catch: (arith.) to multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times. [Fr.-L. involvo-in, upon, volvo, volutum, to roll.]
- Involvement, in-volv'ment, n. act of involving : state of being involved or entangled.
- Invulnerable, in-vul'ner-a-bl, adj. that cannot be wounded.-ns. Invulnerabil'ity, Invul'ner-ableness.-adv. Invul'nerably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Vulnerable.]
- Inward, in'ward, adj. placed or being within: internal: seated in the mind or soul: (B.) intimate.-n.pl. (B.) the intestines.-adv. toward the inside : toward the interior : into the mind or thoughts. [A.S. innerveard-in, and ward, direction.]
- Inwardly, in'ward-li, adv. in the parts within: in the heart : privately : toward the centre.

## Ironclad

Inwards, in wardz, adv. Same as Inward.

- Inwards, in wards, and . Same as inward, Inwards, in wards, and . Same as inward, to complicate, [E. In and Weave.] Inwrap, in-rap', v.t. to cover by wrapping: to perplex: to transport. [E. In and Wrap.] Inwreathe, in-reit, v.t. to encircle as with a averative or the form of a wreach. [E. In and
- wreath, or the form of a wreath. [E. In and Wreathe.]
- Inwrought, in-rawt', adj., wrought in or among other things : adorned with figures. [E. In and Wrought. See Work.]
- Iodate, i'o-dat, n. a combination of iodic acid with a salifiable base. [simple body.
- Iodide, i'o-did, n. a combination of iodine with a Iodine, I'o-din, n. one of the elementary bodies, so named from the violet colour of its vapour. -adj. Iod'ic. [Gr. ioeidës, violet-coloured-ion, a violet, and eidos, form, appearance.
- Iolite, i'o-lit, n. a transparent gem which presents a violet-blue colour when looked at in a certain direction. [Gr. ion, a violet, and lithos, a stone.]
- Ionic, ī-on'ik, adj. relating to Ionia in Greece : denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram's horn volute of its capital.
- Iota, ī-ō'ta, n. a jot : a very small quantity or degree. [Gr., the smallest letter in the alphabet,
- corresponding to the English *i*. See Jot.] Ipecacuanha, ip-e-kak-ū-an'a, *n*. a West Indian plant, whose root affords a useful emetic. [Brazilian, roadside-sick-making (plant).]
- Irascible, ī-ras'i-bl, adj. susceptible of ire or anger : easily provoked : irritable.—n. Irascibil'ity.—adv. Iras'cibly. [ irascor, to be angry—ira.] [Fr.-L. irascibilis-
- Irate, ī-rāt', adj. enraged: angry. [L. iratus, pa.p. of irascor, to be angry.] [L. ira.]
- Ire, ir, *a., anger*: rage : keen resentment. [Fr.-Ireful, īr fool, *adj., full* of *ire* or wrath: resent-ful.-*adv.* Irefully.
- Iridescent, ir-i-des'ent, Irisated, ī'ris-āt-ed, adj. coloured like the iris or rainbow.—n. Irides'cence. [See Iris.]
- Iris, i'ris, n. the rainbow: an appearance resembling the rainbow: the contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the coloured part of the eye: the fleur-de-lis or flagflower :-pl. I'rises. [L. iris, iridis—Gr. iris, iridos, the messenger of the gods, the rainbow.]
- Irish, i'rish, adj. relating to or produced in Ireland.-n. language of the Irish, a form of Celtic: -pl. the natives or inhabitants of Ireland. .

Iritis, ī-rī'tis, n. inflammation of the iris of the eye.

- Irk, erk, v.t. to weary: to trouble : to distress (now used only impersonally). [From a Teut. root found in A.S. weorcsum, painful, Sw. yrka to urge, press; L. urgere. See Urge.]
- Irksome, erk'sum, adj. causing uneasiness : tedious: unpleasant .- adv. Irk'somely .- n. Irk'someness.
- Iron, Turn, n. the most common and useful of the metals : an instrument or utensil made of iron : strength :- pl. fetters : chains.-adj. formed of iron : resembling iron : rude : stern : fast-bind-ing : not to be broken : robust : dull of understanding .- v.t. to smooth with an iron instrument: to arm with iron: to fetter .- Cast-iron, a compound of iron and carbon, obtained directly from iron ore by smelting. [A.S. iren; Ger. eisen, Ice. jarn, W. haiarn.]
- Ironbound, Turn-bownd, adj., bound with iron: rugged, as a coast. Ironclad, T'urn-klad, adj., clad in iron: covered
- or protected with iron.-n. a vessel defended by iron plates.

- Iron-founder, i'urn-fownd'er, n. one who founds | or makes castings in iron.
- Iron-foundry, i'urn-fownd'ri, n. a place where iron is founded or cast.
- **Irongray**, i'urn-grā, adj. of a gray colour, like that of *iron* freshly cut or broken.—n. this colour. [hard as iron.
- Iron-handed, I'urn-hand'ed, adj. having hands Iron-hearted, i'urn-härt'ed, adj. having a heart
- hard as *iron* : cruel. **Ironical**, ī-ron'ik-al, *adj*. meaning the opposite of what is expressed : satirical.-adv. Iron'ically. [prietor of ironworks. [See Irony.]
- Iron-master, ï'urn-mäs'ter, n. a master or pro-Ironmonger, ï'urn-mung-ger, n. a monger or dealer in articles made of iron.
- **Ironmongery**, i'um-mung-ger-i, *n*. a general name for articles made of *iron*: hardware. **Ironmould**, i'urn-möld, *n*. the spot left on wet
- cloth after touching rusty iron. [See Mould, dust or earth.]
- Ironware, i'urn-war, n., wares or goods of iron.
- Ironwood, T'urn-wood, n. applied to the timber of various trees on account of their hardness.
- Ironwork, i'urn-wurk, n. the parts of a building, &c. made of *iron* : anything of iron : a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, &c. where it is made into heavy work.
- Irony, I'urn-i, adj., made, consisting, or partaking of iron : like iron : hard.
- **Irony**, i'run-i, *n*. a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant: satire. [Fr.-L. ironia, Gr. eironeia, dissimulation-eiron, a dissembler-eiro, to talk.]
- Irradiance, ir-rā'di-ans, Irradiancy, ir-rā'di-an-si, n. the throwing of rays of light on (any object) that which irradiates or is irradiated : beams of light emitted: splendour. Irradiant, ir-ra/di-ant, adj., irradiating or shed-
- ding beams of light.
- Irradiate, ir-rā'di-āt, v.t. to dart rays of light upon or into : to adorn with lustre : to decorate with shining ornaments: to animate with light or heat: to illuminate the understanding.-v.i. to emit rays : to shine.-adj. adorned with rays of light or with lustre. [L. irradio, irradiatum-in, on, and Radiate.]
- Irradiation, ir-rā-di-ā'shun, n. act of *irradiating* or emitting beams of light : that which is irradiated : brightness : intellectual light.
- Irrational, ir-rash'un-al, *adj.* void of reason or understanding: absurd.—*n.* Irrational'ity.—
- adv. Irra'tionally. [L. in, not, and Rational.] Irreclaimable, ir-re-klam'a-bl, adj. that cannot be reclaimed or reformed: incorrigible—adv. Irreclaim'ably. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Reclaim able.]
- Irreconcilable, ir-rek-on-sīl'a-bl, adj. incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship: inconsistent.—n. Irreconcil'ableness.—adv. İr-reconcil'ably. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Reconcilable.]
- Irrecoverable, ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. irretrievable. n. Irrecov'erableness. -adv. Irrecov'erably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Recoverable.]
- Irredeemable, ir-re-dem'a-bl, adj. not redeemable: not subject to be paid at the nominal value.--ns. Irredeem'ableness, Irredeema bil'ity.--adv. Irredeem'ably. [Prefix in-, not, and Redeemable.]
- Irreducible, ir-re-dis'i-bl, adj. that cannot be re-duced or brought from one form or state to another.—n. Irreduc'ibleness.—adv. Irreduc'ibly. [L. in, not, and Reducible.]

#### Irrespective

- Irreflective, ir-re-flekt'iv, adj. [L. in, not, and Reflective.] not reflective.
- Irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, adj. that cannot be refuted or overthrown : unanswerable .- ns. Irrefragabil'ity, Irref'ragableness.-adv. Irref'ragably. [Lit. that cannot be broken or bent, from Fr.-L. in, not, re, backwards, and frag, root of frango, to break.] Irrefutable, ir-re-fūt'a-bl or ir-ref'ū-ta-bl, adj.
- that cannot be refuted or proved false.—*adv.* Irrefut'ably or Irref'utably. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Refutable.]
- Irregular, ir-reg'ū-lar, adj. not according to rule: unnatural : unsystematic : vicious : (gram.) de-parting from the ordinary rules in its inflection : variable: not symmetrical.-n. a soldier not in regular service.—adv. Irreg'ularly. not, and Regular.] [L. in.
- Irregularity, ir-reg-ū-lar'i-ti, n. state of being irregular: deviation from a straight line, or from rule: departure from method or order: vice.
- Irrelative, ir-rel'a-tiv, adj. not relative: uncon-nected.--adv. Irrel'atively. [L. in, not, and [L. in, not, and Relative.]
- Irrelevant, ir-rel'e-vant, adj. not bearing directly on the matter in hand.—n. Irrel'evancy.—adv.
- on the matter in hand.—*n*. If et evancy.—*meet*. Irreligron, ir-re-lij'un, *n*. yot, and Relevant.] Irreligions, ir-re-lij'us, *adj*. destitute of religion: ungodly.—*adv*. Irrelig'iously.—*n*. Irrelig'ious-ness. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and Religious.]
- Irremediable, ir-re-mē'di-a-bl, adj. that cannot be remedied or redressed.—n. Irreme'diableness. -adv. Irreme'diably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Remediable.]
- Irremissible, ir-re-mis'i-bl, adj. not to be remitted or forgiven.-n. Irremiss'ibleness. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Remissible.]
- Irremovable, ir-re-moov'a-bl, adj. not removable: steadfast.—ns. Irremovabil'ity, Irremov'able-ness.—adv. Irremov'ably. [Prefix in-, not, and Removable.]
- Irreparable, ir-rep'ar-a-bl, adj. that cannot be recovered. - m. Irrep'arableness. - adv. Irrep' arably. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Reparable.] Irrepealable, ir-re-pel'a-bl, adj. that cannot be repealed or annulled. -- adv. Irrepeal'ably. [L.
- in, not, and Repealable.]
- Irreprehensible, ir-rep-re-hens'i-bl, adj. that cannot be blamed.-adv. Irreprehens'ibly.-n. Irreprehens'ibleness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Reprehensible.]
- Irrepressible, ir-re-pres'i-bl, adj. not to be restrained.-adv. Irrepress'ibly. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Repressible.]
- Intreproachable, ir-re-proch'a-bl, adj. free from blame: upright: innocent.—adv. Irreproach/-ably. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Reproachable.]
   Irreprovable, ir-re-prov'a-bl, adj. blameless.— adv. Irreprov'ably.—n. Irreprov'ableness. [Fr.—L. in, not, and Reprovable.]
   Irreprovable.]
- Irresistance, ir-re-zist'ans, n. want of resistance :
- passive submission. [L. *in*, not, **Resistance**.] Irresistible, ir-re-zist'i-bl, *adj*. not to be opposed with success.—*adv*. Irresist'ibly.—*ns*. Irresist'-
- ibleness, Irresistibility. Irresolute, ir-rez'o-lūt, adj. not firm in purpose. —adv. Irres'olutely. [L. ån, not, and Resolute.] Irresoluteness, ir-rez'o-lūt-nes, Irresolution, ir-
- rez-o-lū'shun, n. want of resolution, or of firm
- determination of purpose. Irresolvable, ir-re-zolva-bl, *adj*, that cannot be resolved. [L. *iv*, not, and **Resolvable**.] Irrespective, ir-re-spekt'iv, *adj*, not having regard

to.-adv. Irrespect'ively. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Respective.]

- Irresponsible, ir-re-spons'i-bl, adj. not responsible or liable to answer (for), -- adv. irrespons'ibly.-n. Irresponsibil'ity. [L. in, not, Responsible.]
- Irretrievable, ir-retrievabl, adj. not to be re-covered or repaired. adj. Irretrievably.--n. Irretrievableness. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Retrievable.]
- Irreverence, ir-rev'er-ens, n. want of reverence or veneration: want of due regard for the char-acter and authority of the Supreme Being.
- Irreverent, ir-rev'er-ent, adj. not reverent: pro-ceeding from irreverence. adv. Irrev'erently. [Fr.-L. in, not, and Reverent.]
- Irreversible, ir-re-vers'i-bl, adj. not reversible: that cannot be recalled or annulled.—adv. Irrevers'ibly .- n. Irrevers'ibleness. [L. in, not, and Reversible.]
- Irrevocable, ir-rev'o-ka-bl, adj. that cannot be
- Irrigation, ir-i-gā'shun. n. act of watering, esp. of watering lands artificially.

- Irriguous, ir-rig'ū-us, adj., watered : wet : moist. Irrision, ir-rizh un, n. act of laughing at another. Fr.-L. irrisio-in, against, rideo, risum, to laugh.
- Irritability, ir-i-ta-bil'i-ti, n. the quality of being easily irritated: the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues.
- Irritable, ir'i-ta-bl, adj. that may be irritated: easily provoked: (med.) susceptible of excitement or irritation .- adv. Irr'itably .-. n. Irr'itableness. [L. irritabilis. See Irritate.]
- Irritant, ir'i-tant, adj., itating .- n. that which causes irritation. [L. irritans, -antis, pr.p. of irrito.]
- Irritate, ir'i-tat, v.t. to make angry: to provoke: to excite heat and redness in. [L. irrito, -atum, prob. freq. of irrio, to snarl, as a dog.]
- Irritation, ir-i-tā'shun, n. act of irritating or exciting: excitement: (med.) a vitiated state of sensation or action.
- Irritative, ir'i-tāt-iv, Irritatory, ir'i-ta-tor-i, adj. tending to irritate or excite : accompanied with or caused by irritation.
- Irruption, ir-rup'shun, n. a breaking or bursting
- in: a sudden invasion or incursion. [Fr.-L. irruptio-in, and runipo, ruptum, to break.] Irruptive, irrupt'iv, adj., rushing suddenly in or upon.-adv. Irrupt'ively.
- Is, iz, third person sing. pres. of B0. [A.S. is; Ger. ist, L. est, Gr. esti, Sans. asti-as, to be.]
- Isagon, Tsa-gon, n. a figure having equal angles. [Fr. isagone-Gr. isos, equal, gonia, an angle.] Isohiadio, isk-i-ad'ik, Ischiatio, isk-i-at'ik, adj.
- relating to the region of the hip. [Fr.-L.-Cr., from is-chion, the hip-joint.]
- Isinglass, i'zing-glas, n. a glutinous substance, chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of the stargeon. [A corr. of Dut. huizenblas-huizen, a kind of sturgeon, blas, a bladder; Ger. hausen-blase. See Bladder.]
- Islam, iz'lam, Islamism, iz'lam-izm, n. the Mohammedan religion.—*adj.* Islamit'ic. [Lit. com-plete submission to the will of God, from Ar. *islam—salama*, to submit to God.] Island, T'land, *n.* land surrounded with water: a
- large floating mass. [M. E. iland, A.S. igland -ig, an island, and land, land; Dut. and Ger.

eiland, Ice. eyland, Swed. and Dan. öland. A.S. ig = Ice. ey, Swed. and Dan. ö, and is from a root which appears in A.S. ea, L. agua, water, so that it orig. means water-land. The water, so that it orig. means water-land. The s in island is due to a confusion with *isle*, from L. insula.]

- Islander, Tland-er, n. an inhabitant of an island. Isle, il, n. an island. [M. E. ile, yle-O. Fr. isle (Fr. ile)-L. insula, considered to be so called because lying in salo, in the main sea, L. because lying in salo, in the main sea, L. salum being akin to Gr. salos, the main sea, while both are allied to E. scoell, Ger. schneellen, and mean the 'swelling' or 'billowing,' the high sea; Celt. innis, ennis, Scot. inck.] Islet, i'let, n. a little isle. Isocheimal, I-so-ki'mal, Isocheimenal, I-so-ki'-men-al, adj. having the same mean winter tem perature. [Lit. having equal winters, Gr. isos. equal, cheima, winter.] Isocheimakia, Isocheimenik, adi (actice) having

- Isochromatic, I-so-kro-mat'ik, adj. (optics) having the same colour. [Gr. isos, equal, and chroma, colour.]
- Isochronal, ī-sok'ron-al, Isochronous, ī-sok'ron-us adj. of equal time : performed in equal times [Gr. isochronos-isos, equal, chronos, time.]
- Isochronism, ī-sok'ron-izm, n. the quality of being isochronous or done in equal times.
- Isolate, i'so-lat, is'o-lat, or iz'-, v.t. to place in a detached situation, like an *island.—n.* Isola'-tion. [It. *isolare—isola—L. insula*, an island.]
- Isomeric, i-so-merik, *adj.* applied to compounds which are made up of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different properties. -n. Isom'erism. [Lit. having equal parts, Gr. isos, equal, meros, part.]
- Isometric, i-so-met'rik, Isometrical, i-so-met'rik-al, adj. having equality of measure. [Gr. isos, equal, metron, measure.]
- Isomorphism, ī-so-morf'izm, n. the property of being isomorphous.
- rphous, ī-so-morf'us, adj. having the same crystalline form, but composed of different ele-
- ments. [Gr. isos, equal, and morphe, form.] Isonomy, i-son'o-mi, n., equal law, rights, or privileges [Gr. isonomia-isos, equal, nomes, law-nemo, to deal out, distribute.]
- Isosceles, ī-sos'e-lēz, adj. (geom.) having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Lit. having equal
- legs, Gr. isoskelēs—isos, equal, skelos, a leg.] Isotheral, ī-soth'er-al, adj, having the same mean summer temperature. [Lit. having equal sum-mers, Gr. isos, equal, theros, summer-thero, to be warm.]
- Isothermal, ī-so-ther'mal, adj. having an equal degree of *keat.* [Fr. *isotherme*-Gr. *isos*, equal *therme*, heat-*thermos*, hot.] Isotonic, ī-so-ton'ik, *adj.* having *equal tones*. [Gr.
- isos, equal, tonos, tone.]
- Israelite, izra-el-it, n. a descendant of Israel or Jacob: a Jew. [Gr. Israelitēs-Israēl, Heb. Visrael, contender, soldier of God-sara, to fight, and El, God.]
- Israelitic, iz-ra-el-it'ik, Israelitish, iz'ra-el-īt-ish, adj. pertaining to the Israelites or Jews.
- Issue, ish'ū, v.i. to go, flow, or come out :' to proceed, as from a source: to spring: to be produced : (law) to come to a point in fact or law : to terminate .- v.t. to send out : to put inte circulation: to give out for use. -n. Iss'uer. [Fr. issue-O. Fr. issir, to go or flow out-L. exire-ex, out, ire, to go.]
- Issue, ish'ū, *n. a going* or flowing *out*: act of sending out: that which flows or passes out: fruit of the body, children: produce, profits:

circulation, as of bank-notes : publication, as of | a book : a giving out for use : ultimate result, consequence: (law) the question of fact submitted to a jury : (med.) an ulcer produced artificially.

Issueless, ish'oo-les, adj. without issue : childless.

Isthmus, ist'mus, n. a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [L.-Gr. isthmos, a passage, an isthmus, allied to ithma, a step, from root of eimi, to go.]

- Rt, it, pron. the thing spoken of or referred to. [M. E. and A.S. hil, neut. of he; Ice. hil, Dut. het, Goth. ita; akin to L. id, Sans. i, pronominal root = here. The *t* is an old neuter suffix, as in *tha-t*, *voha-t*, and cognate with *d* in L. *illu-d*, *istu-d*, *quo-d*.]
- Italian, italyan, Italic, italik, adj. of or relating to Italy or its people.—n. a native of Italy: the language of Italy. [It. Italian.of. Italica-L. Italian.-Gr. italos, a bull, L. vitulus, a calf.]
- Italianise, i-tal'yan-īz, v.t. to make Italian.-v.i. to play the Italian : to speak Italian.

Italicise, i-tal'i-sīz, v.t. to print in Italics

- Italics, i-tal'iks, n.pl. a kind of types which slope to the right (as in the last four words), so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 2500.
- Itch, ich, n. an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin : an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic animal : a constant teasing desire. v.i. to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: to have a constant, teasing desire. [A.S. gictha, gicenes, an itching—giccan, to itch; Scot. youk, yuck, Ger. jücken, to itch.] Itchy, ich'i, adj. pertaining to or affected with
- itch.
- Item, I'tem, adv. (lit.) likewise : also.-n. a separate article or particular .- v.t. to make a note of. [L .- id, that, akin to Sans. ittham, thus.]
- Iterate, it'er-at, v.t. to do again: to repeat, in modern usage replaced by the verb reiterate. -n. Itora'tion, repetition. [L. itero, -atumiterum (is, this, and comparative affix terum), beyond this, again; akin to Sans. itara, other.]
- Iterative, it'er-at-iv, adj., repeating. [L. iterativus.]
- Itinerant, i-tin'er-ant, adj., making journeys from place to place: travelling.-n. one who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher : a wanderer. --adv. Itin'erantiy. --ns. Itin'eraoy, Itin'erancy. [L. itinerant, -antis, part. of obs. v. itinero, to travel-L. iter, itineris, a
- journey-*eo, itum*, to go.] **Itinorary**, ī-tin'er-ar-i, *adj.*, *travelling*: done on a journey.—*n*. a book of travels : a guide-book for travellers : a rough sketch and description of the country through which troops are to march. [L. itinerarius-iter.]
- Itinerate, i-tin'er-at, v.i. to travel from place to place, esp. for the purpose of preaching or lecturing. [L. itinero-iter, itineris-eo, itum, to go.]
- Its, its, poss. pron., the possessive of It. [The old form was his, its not being older than the end of the 16th century. Its does not occur in the English Bible of 1611, or in Spenser, rarely in Shakspeare, and is not common until the time
- of Dryden.) Itself, it-self, pron. the neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [It and Self.] Ivied, Ivyed, I'vid, Ivy-mantled, i'vi-man'tld,
- adj. overgrown or mantled with ivy.
- Ivory, i'vo-ri, n. the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the

sea-horse. - adj. made of or resembling ivory. [O. Fr. ivurie, Fr. ivoire-L. ebur, eboris, ivory

- -O. Egyptian *ebou*, Sans. *ibha*, an elephant.] Ivory-black, *i'vo-ri-blak*, *n*. a *black* powder, orig. made from burnt *izory*, but now from bone. Ivory-nut, *i'vo-ri-nut*, *n*. the *nut* of a species of
- palm, containing a substance like ivory.
- Ivy, I'vi, n. a creeping evergreen plant on trees and walls. [A.S. ifig; O. Ger. ebah; prob. conn. with L. apium, parsley.]

J

- Jabber, jab'er, v.i. to gabble or talk rapidly and indistinctly: to chatter. —v.t. to utter indistinctly: —pr.p. jabb'ering; pa.p. jabb'ered. —n. rapid indistinct speaking. —w. Jabb'erer. [From root of Gabble.
- Jacinth, jā'sinth, n. (B.) a precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called hyacinth : a dark-
- purple colour. [Contr. of Hyacinth.] Jack, jak, n. used as a familiar name or diminutive of John: a saucy or paltry fellow: a sailor: any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a bootjack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit, a screw for raising heavy weights: the male of some animals: a young pike: a support to saw wood on: a miner's wedge: a flag displayed from the bow-sprit of a ship: a coat of mail. [Fr. Jacques, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for John, the most common name in England; but it is really = Fames or Facob-L. Jacobus. See Jacobin.]
- Jack, Jak, jak, n. a tree of the E. Indies of the
- same genus as the bread-fruit-tree.
  Jackal, jak'awl, n. a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog. [Pers. shaghal; Sans. crigâla.]
- Jackanapos, jak'a-nāps, n. an impudent fellow: a coxcomb. [For Jack o' apes, being one who exhibited monkeys, with an n inserted to avoid the hiatus.]
- Jackass, jak'as, n. the male of the ass: a block-head. [Jack = the male, and Ass.] Jackboots, jak'boots, n.pl. large boots reaching
- above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and covered with plates of iron. [Jack = coat of mail, and Boots.]
- Jackdaw, jak'daw, n. a species of crow. Jack and Daw.]
- Jacket, jaket, n. a short coat. [O. Fr. jaquette, a jacket, or sleeveless coat, a dim. of O. Fr. jaque, a coat of mail.

Jacketed, jak'et-ed, adj. wearing a jacket.

- Jacksorew, jak'skröö, n. a screw for raising heavy weights. [Jack and Scröw.]
   Jacobin, jak'o-bin, n. one of an order of monks, so named from their orig, establishment in the Rue St Yacques (St James's Street), Paris; one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in a Yacobiz convent; a demander of the Street of Street o demagogue : a hoaded pigeon. [Fr.-I. Jacobus, James-Gr. Jacobus-Heb. Ja ahob.] Jacobinical, jak-o-bin'i-kal, adj. pertaining to the Jacobis or revolutionists of France : holding
- revolutionary principles. Jacobinism, jak'o-bin-izm, n. the principles of the
- Jacobins or French revolutionists.
- Jacobite, jak'o-bit, n. an adherent of James II. and his descendants.—*adj.* of or belonging to the Jacobites.—*adj.* Jacobit'ical.—*n.* Jac'obitism.

fate, tar : mē, her : mīne ; mote ; mūte ; moon ; then.

- Jacob's-ladder, jā'kobs-lad'er, n. (naut.) a ladder made of ropes with wooden steps: a garden plant with large blue flowers. [From the ladder which Jacob saw in his dream.]
- Jacquerie, zhak'e-rē, n. name given to the revolt of the French peasants in the 14th century. [From Jaques (Bonhomme), Jack (Goodfellow), a name applied in derision to the peasants.]
- Jade, jäd, n. a tired horse : a worthless nag : a woman—in contempt or irony.—v.t. to tire : to harass. [Ety. dub.; Sc. yad, yaud.]
- Jade, jād, n. a dark-green stone used for ornamental purposes. [Fr.—Sp. *ijada*, the flank—L. *ilia*. It was believed to cure pain of the side.]
- Jag, jag, n. a notch: a ragged protuberance: (bot.) a cleft or division. -v.t. to cut into notches :- pr.p. jagg'ing ; pa.p. jagged. [Celt. gag, a cleft.] [Jagg'edly.-n. Jagg'edness. Jagged, jag'ed. adj., notched : rough-edged.-adv.
- Jagger, jag'er, n. a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, &c. into ornamental forms. [uneven.
- Jaggy, jag'i, adj. notched: set with teeth: Jaguar, jag'ū-är or jag-wär', n. a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South

- America. [Braz. jančura.]
  Jah, jä, n. Jehovah. [Heb.]
  Jail, jä, r. Jehovah. [Heb.]
  Jaila, jal'ap, n. the purgative root of a plant first brought from Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico. Jam, jam, n. a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar.
- [Ety. dub.; perh. from *jam*, to squeeze.] Jam, jam, v.t. to press or squeeze tight:—*pr.p.* jamm'ing: *pa.p.* jammed'. [From the same root as champ.]
- Jamb, jam, n. the sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, &c. [Fr. jambe, O. Fr. gambe, It. gamba,
- a leg—Celt. cam, bent.] Jangle, jang'l, v.i. to sound discordantly as in wrangling: to wrangle or quarrel.-v.t. to cause uranging: to wrangle or quarrel.—w.t. to cause to sound harshly.—n. discordant sound: con-tention.—ns. Jang'ler, Jang'ling, [O. Fr. jangler, from the sound, like Jingle and Chink.] Janitor, jan'i-tor, n. a doorkeeper: a porter:— fem Jan'itrix. [L. from janua, a door.] Janizary, jan'i-zar-i, Janissary, jan'i-sar-i, n. a soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards, formed criginally of a tribute of children taken from
- originally of a tribute of children taken from Christian subjects.—*adj.* Janiza'rian. [Fr. Janissaire—Turk. yeni, new, and askari, a soldier.]
- Jantily, Jantiness, Janty. See Jaunty, &c. January, jan'ū-ar-i, n. the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to Janus, the god of
- the sun. [L. Januarius-Janus, the sun-god.] Japan, ja-pan', v.t. to varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of Japan: to make black and glossy:-pr.p. japanning; pa.p. japanned: the varnish or lacquer used in japanning.-n. Japann'er.
- Jar, jär, v.i. to make a harsh discordant sound : to quarrel: to be inconsistent.-v.t. to shake: -pr.p. jarring; pa.p. jarred.-n. a harsh ratt-ling sound: clash of interests or opinions: dis-cord.-adv. Jarringly. [From an imitative Teut. root, kar, found also in Care, and conn.
- with Jargon, and L. garrire, to prattle.] Jar, jär, n. an earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth : a measure. [Fr. jarre-Pers. jarrah, a water-pot.]
- Jargon, jär'gun, n. confused talk : slang. [Fr. jargon. See Jar, to quarrel.] Jargonelle, jär-go-nel', n. a kind of pear. [Fr.]

Jasmine, jas'min, Jessamine, jes'a-min, n. a

genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. and Pers. jasmin.]

- Jasper, jas'per, n. a precious stone, being a hard siliceous mineral of various colours. [Fr. jaspe -L. and Gr. iaspis-Arab. yasb.]
- -L. and Gr. *taspis*-Atab. *yass.*] Jaundice, jän'dis, n. a disease, characterised by a *yellowness* of the eyes, skin, &c. caused by bile. [Fr. *jaunises*, from *jaune*, yellow-L. *galbanus*, yellowish, *galbacs*, yellow.] [prejudiced. Jaundiced, jän'dist, *adj*. affected with jaundice : Jaunt järt *wi* to *ga* from place to place to
- Jaunt, jant, v.i. to go from place to place : to make an excursion.—n. an excursion : a ramble. [Old form *jaunce*—O. Fr.*jancer*, to stir (a horse).] Jaunting, jänt'ing, *adj.*, *strolling*: making an
- excursion.
- Jaunty, Janty, jänt'i, adj. airy: showy: dash-ing: finical.—adv. Jaunt'ily.—n. Jaunt'iness. [From Jaunt.]
- Javelin, javlin, n. a spear about six feet long, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry. [Fr. javeline, of uncertain origin.]
- Jaw, jaw, n. the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set : the mouth : anything like a jaw.
- [Old spelling *chaw*, akin to **Chew**.] Jawbone, jaw'bon, *n*. the *bone* of the *jaw*, in which the teeth are set.
- Jawed, jawd, adj. having jaws: denoting the appearance of the jaws, as lantern-jawed. Jawfall, jaw/fawl, n. a falling of the jaw: (fig.)
- depression of spirits. [Jaw and Fall.] Jay, jā, n. a bird of the crow family with gay plumage. [O. Fr. jay, Fr. geai; from root of Gay.]
- Jealous, jel'us, adj. suspicious of or incensed at rivalry : anxious to defend the honour of. -adv. Jeal'ously.-n. Jeal'ousy. [Fr. jaloux-L. zelus-Gr. zelos, emulation.]
- Jean, jan, n. a twilled cotton cloth. [From Jaen, in Spain.]
- Jeer, jer, v.t. to make sport of: to treat with derision. -v.t. to scoff: to deride: to make a being run together, and corr. into jeer.]
- Jehovah, je-hova, n. the eternal or self-existent Being, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. [Heb. Yehovah, from hayah, to be.]
- Jejune, je-joon', adj. empty: void of interest: barren.—adv. Jejune'ly.-v. Jejune'ness. [L. jejunus, abstaining from food, hungry.]
- Jejunum, je-joo'num, n. a part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found empty after death. [L.-jejunus.]
- empty after death. [L.-jejunns.] Jellied, jel'id, adj. in the state of jelly. Jelly, jel'i, n. anything gelatinous: the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Anything congealed or frozen, Fr. gelée, from geler-L. gelo, to freeze.] [jelly. [Jelly and Fish.] Jelly-fish, jel'i-fish, n. marine radiate animals like Jennet, also spelt Gennet, Genet, jen'et, n. a small Spanish horse. [Fr. genet-Sp. ginete, a nag, orig. a horse-soldier: of Moorish origin.] Jenneting, jen'et-ing, n. a kind of early apple. [?] Jenny, jen'i, n. a gin or machine for spinning. [From root of Gin, a machine.] Jeopard, jep'ard. Jeopardise, jep'ard-īz, v.t. to put in jeopardy.

- Jeopardous, jep'ard-us, adj. exposed to danger or loss.-adv. Jeop'ardously.
- Jeopardy, jep'ardi, n. hazard, danger. [Fr. jeu parti, lit. a divided game, one in which the chances are even-Low L. jocus partitus-

L. jocus, a game, partitus, divided-partier, to divide.]

- Jerboa, jerbo-a or jerbo'a, *n*. a genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hindlegs and their power of jumping. [Ar. yerbôa, yarbûa.]
- Jeremiad, jer-e-mi'ad, n. a lamentation: a tale of grief: a doleful story. [From Jeremiah, the prophet, author of the book of Lamentations.] Jerfalcon. Same as Gyrfalcon.
- Jerk, jerk, v.t. to throw with a quick effort: to give a sudden movement. -n. a short, sudden give a sudden intverinit.—*m*. a short, sudden movement: a striking against with a sudden motion. [Orig. to strike, Scot. yerk, by-forms being jert and gird, and conn. with yard, a rod.] Jerked-beef, jerkt<sup>-</sup>bef, n, beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilian charqui.]
- Jorkin, jerkin, n. a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat. [Dut., dim. of *jurk*, a frock.] Jorsey, jerzi, n. the finest part of wool : combed
- wool: a kind of close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, &c. [From the island *Jersey.*] Jerusalem Artichoke, je-roo'sa-lem är'ti-chök, n.
- a plant of the same genus as the common sun-flower, the roots of which are used as food. [A corr. of It. *girasole* (L. *gyrare*, to turn, and *sol*, the sun), sunflower, and **Artichoke**, from the similarity in flavour of its root to that of this plant.]
- Jess, jes, n. a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and let go. [Lit. a throw, O. Fr. ject-jecter, to throw-L. jactare, to throw.]
- Jessamine, jes'a-min. See Jasmine.
- Jesse, jesi, n. a large branched candlestick used in churches. [From its likeness to the genea-logical tree of *Jesse*, the father of David, formerly hung up in churches.] Jessed, jest, adj. having jesses on.

- Jest, jest, n. something ludicrous: joke: fun: something uttered in sport: object of laughter. -v.i. to make a jest or merriment. -adv. Jest'ingly. [Orig. a deed, a story, M. E. geste-O. Fr. geste-L. gestum-gero, to do.]
- Jester, jest'er, n. one who jests : a buffoon. [Orig.
- a story-teller.] Jesuit, jez'ū-it, n. one of the Society of Yesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, the members of which are reputedly celebrated for craftiness: a crafty person. *—adjs.* Jesuit'ic, Jesuit'ical. *—adv.* Jesuit'ically.
- Jesuitism, jez'ū-it-izm, n. the principles and prac-
- tices of the *Jesuits*: cunning: deceit. Jesus, jē'zus, n. the Saviour of mankind. [Gr. Iēsous-Heb. Joshua-Jehoshua, help of Jehovah, the Saviour-yasha, to save.]
- Jet, jet, n. a mineral very compact and black used for ornaments. [Fr. jaiet-L., Gr. gagatës, from Gagas, a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor, where it was obtained.]
- Jet, jet, v.i. to throw or shoot forward : to jut.-v.t. to emit in a stream :-pr.p. jett'ing ; pa.p. jett'ed. [Fr. jeter-L. jacto, freq. of jacio, to throw.1
- Jet, jet, n. a spouting stream : a short pipe emitting a flame of gas. [Fr., It. geto-L. jactus,
- from jacio, to throw.] [black colour. Jet-black, jet'-blak, adj., black as jet, the deepest Jetsam, jet'sam, Jetson, jet'sun, Jettison, jet'i-sun, n. the throwing of goods overboard in a case of greet part to licht case of great peril to lighten a vessel : the goods
- so thrown away which remain under water. Jetty, jet'i, *adj.* made of *jet*, or black as jet.—*n*. Jett'iness.

- Jetty, jet'i, n. a projection : a kind of pier. [Fr.
- jette, thrown out-jeter.] Jew, joo, n. an inhabitant of Judea: a Hebrew or Israelite:-fem. Jew'085. [O. Fr. Juis-L. Judeaus, Gr. Ioudaios-Ioudaia, Judea.]
- Jewel, joo'el, n. an ornament of dress : a precious stone: anything highly valued.—v.t. to dress or adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel:—*pr.p.* jewelling; *pa.p.* jewelled. [O. Fr. *jouel*, Fr. *joyau*; either a dim. of Fr. *joie*, joy, from L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudeo*, to rejoice (see Joy), or derived through Low L. *jocale*, from L. *jocari*, to jest.]
- Jeweller, joo'el-er, n. one who makes or deals in jewels. [in general.
- Jewelry, joo'el-ri, Jewellery, joo'el-er-i, n., jewels Jewish, joo'ish, adj. belonging to the Jews.—adv. Jew'ishly.—n. Jew'ishness. [Jews.
- Jewry, joo'ri, n., Judea: a district inhabited by Jew's-harp, jooz'-härp, n. a small harp-shaped
- musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger. [From Jew, and Harp; a name prob. given in derision.] Jib, *n*. a triangular sail borne in front of the
- foremast in a ship, so called from its shifting of itself. -v.t. to shift a boom sail from one tack to the other .- v.i. to move restively. [Dan. gibbe,
- Dut. gijpen, to turn suddenly.] Jib-boom, jib-boom, n. a boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the *jib* is spread.
- Jibe. Same as Gibe.
- Jig, jig, n. a quick, lively tune: a quick dance suited to the tune.-v.i. to dance a jig:-pr.p. jigg'ing; pa.p. jigged'. [Fr. gigue, a stringed instrument-Ger. geige; conn. with Gig.]
- Jilt, jilt, n. a woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him : a flirt.-v.t. to encourage and then disappoint in love. [Scot. jillet, dim. of Jill (L. Juliana-Julius), a female name, used in contempt.]
- Jingle, jing'l, n. a jangling or clinking sound : that which makes a rattling sound : a correspondence of sounds .- v.i. to sound with a jingle. [Formed from the sound, like Jangle.]
- Jingoism, jing'ō-izm, n. nickname for a phase of the military spirit in England. [Jingo is said to be the Basque name for 'lord.']
- Job, job, n. a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument like a *beak.*—v.t. to strike or stab suddenly:—*pr.p.* jobbd'ing ; *pa.p.* jobbed'. [Gael. gob, W. gyb, a beak; conn. with Gobble, Job.]
- Job, job, n. any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature : any undertaking with a view to profit : a mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretence of public service. -v.i. to work at jobs: to buy and sell, as a broker: to hire or let out for a short time, esp. horses. [Lit. 'a lump' or 'portion,' and formerly spelt gob, M. E. gobet—O. Fr. gob, a mouthful; from the same Celtic root as **Gobble**.]
- Jobber, job'er, n. one who jobs: one who buys and sells, as a broker: one who turns official actions to private advantage: one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair.
- Jobbery, job'er-i, n., jobbing: unfair means em-ployed to procure some private end.
- Jockey, jok'i, n. a man (orig. a boy) who rides horses in a race : a horsedealer : one who takes undue advantage in business.—v.t. to jostle by riding against: to cheat. [Dim. of Jock,
- northern E. for *Yack*, which see.] Jockeyism, jok'i-izm, Jockeyship, jok'i-ship, *n*. the art or practice of a jockey. Jocose, jo-kös', *adj.* full of *jokes*: humorous:

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- merry.—adv. Jocose'ly.—n. Jocose'ness. [L. jocosus—jocus, a joke. See Joko.] Jocular, jok'ū-lar, adj. given to jokes: humorous: droll: laughable.—adv. Joc'ularly.—n. Jocu-
- lar'ity. [L. jocularis-jocus.] Jocund, jok'und, adj. in a jocose humour : merry: cheerful : pleasant.-adv. Joc'undly.-n. Jocund'ity. [L. jocundus-jocus.]
- Jog, jog, v.t. to shock or shake : to push with the elbow or hand .- v.i. to move by small shocks: to travel slowly :- pr.p. jogg'ing ; pa.p. jogged'. n. a slight shake : a push. [A weakened form of Shock.
- Joggle, jog'l, v.t. to jog or shake slightly: to jostle.-v.i. to shake:-pr.p. jogg'ling; pa.p. jogg'led. [Dim. of Jog.]

Jogtrot, jog'trot, n. a slow jogging trot.

John Doree. See Doree.

Join, join, v.t. to connect : to unite : to associate : to add or annex.-v.i. to be connected with: to grow together: to be in close contact: to unite (with). [Fr. joindre, It. giugnere-L. jungere, junctum; conn. with Gr. zeugnümi, Sans. yuj, to join. See Yoke.] [carpenter.

Joiner, join'er, n. one who joins or unites: a Joinery, join'er-i, n. the art of the joiner.

- Joint, joint, n. a joining : the place where two or more things join : a knot : a hinge : a seam : the place where two bones are joined : (cook.) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint. -adj. joined, united, or combined : shared among more than one .- v.t. to unite by joints : to fit closely: to provide with joints: to cut into joints, as an animal. -v. i. to fit like joints. [Fr., O. Fr.
- joint-Fr. joindre. See Join.] Jointly, joint'li, adv. in a joint manner : unitedly or in combination : together. [company.
- Joint-stock, joint'-stok, n., stock held jointly or in Jointure, joint'ur, n. property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—v.t. to settle a jointure upon. [Fr., O. Fr. joincture—L. junctura. See Join.] Jointuress, joint'ūr-es, Jointress, joint'res, n. a

woman on whom a jointure is settled.

- Joist, joist, n. the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed. -v.t. to fit with joists. [Lit. 'that on which any-thing lies,' Scot. geist-O. Fr. giste, from Fr. gesir-L. jacere, to lie. See Gist.]
- Joke, jok, n. a jest : a witticism : something witty or sportive: anything said or done to excite a laugh.-v.t. to cast jokes at: to banter: to make merry with .- v.i. to jest: to be merry : to make sport. [L. jocus.] Joker, jok'er, n. one who jokes or jests. Jokingly, jok'ing-li, adv. in a joking manner.

Jole, another form of Jowl.

- Jollification, jol-i-fi-kā'shun, n. a making jolly : noisy festivity and merriment. [Jolly, and L. facio, to make.]
- Jolly, jol'i, adj., merry: expressing or exciting mirth: comely, robust.—adv. Joll'ily.—ns. Joll' ity, Joll'iness. [Fr. joli-Ice. jol, a Christmas feast, E. yule.
- Jollyboat, jol'i-bot, *n.* a small boat belonging to a ship. [Jolly (a corr. of Dan. *jolle*, a boat, a yawl) and Boat. See Yawl.] Jolt, jolt, *v.i.* to shake with sudden jerks.—*v.t.* to
- shake with a sudden shock -n. a sudden jerk. [Old form *joll*, prob. conn. with **Jow**], and so orig. meaning to knock one head against another, as in the phrase *jolthead*.] Joltingly, jölt'ing-li, *adv.* in a jolting manner. Jonquil, jon'kwil, Jonquille, jon-kwēl', *n.* a name

given to certain species of narcissus with rush-like leaves. [Fr. jonquille-L. juncus, a rush.] Joss-stick, jos'-stik, n. in China, a stick of gum

- burned as incense to their gods. [Chinese joss,
- a god.] Jostle, jos'l, v.t. to joust or strike against: to drive against. [Freq. of Joust.] Jot, jot, n. the least quantity assignable, --v.t. to
- set down briefly: to make a memorandum of :-pr.p. jott'ing; pa.p. jott'ed. [L.-Gr. iota-Heb. yod, the smallest letter in the alphabet, E. i.]

- Jotting, jot'ing, n. a memorandum. Journal, jur'nal, n. a *diurnal* or daily register or diary: a book containing an account of each day's transactions : a newspaper published daily or otherwise: a magazine: the transactions of any society. [Fr.-L. diarnalis. See Diurnal.]
- Journalism, jur'nal-izm, n. the keeping of a journal: the profession of conducting public journals.
- Journalist, jur'nal-ist, n. one who writes for or conducts a journal or newspaper.
- Journalistic, jur-nal-ist'ik, adj. pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism.
- JOUTNEY, jur'ni, n. any travel: tour: excursion. -v.i. to travel: -pr.p. jour'neying; pa.p. jour'-neyed (-nid). [Lit. a day's travel, Fr. journée -jour, It. giorno, a day—L. diurnus.]
- Journeyman, jur'ni-man, n. one who works by the day: any hired workman: one whose apprenticeship is completed.
- Joust, just or joost, n. the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament. -v.i. to run in the tilt. [Lit. a coming together, O. Fr.
- jouste, juste-L. juxta, nigh to.] Jovial, jo'vi-al, adj. joyous: full of mirth and happiness. adv. Jo'vially. ns. Jovial'ity, Jo'vialness. [L. Jovialis Jupiter, Jovis, Jupiter, the star, which, according to the old astrology, had a happy influence on human affairs
- Jowl, Jole, jol, n. the jaw or cheek. [M. E. forms are choul, chaul, corr. from chavel, and this
- are blow, chan, cont. then takes, and the again from A.S. ceaf, the jaw.] Joy, joy, n. gladness : rapture : mirth: the cause of joy.-v.i. to rejoice; to be glad: to exult :--pr.p. joy/ing; pa.f. joyed. [Fr. joie, It. giaja -L. gaudium-gaudeo, to rejoice, allied to Gr. getheo.]
- Joyful, joy'fool, adj. full of joy: very glad, happy, or merry .- adv. Joy'fully .- n. Joy'fulness
- Joyless, joy'les, adj. without joy : not giving joy.
- -adv. Joy'lessly.-n. Joy'lessness. Joyous, joy'us, adj. full of joy, happiness, or merriment.-adv. Joy'ously.-n. Joy'ousness.
- Jubilant, joo'bi-lant, adj. shouting for joy: re-joicing: uttering songs of triumph. [L. jubilo,
- Jubilate, joo-bi-la'te, n. the 3d Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service
- Easter, so called because the Church Service began on that day with the 66th Psalm, 'Jubilatie Deo,'&c. [From root of Jubilant.] Jubilation, joo-bi-lä'shun, n. a shouting for joy: the declaration of triumph. [See Jubilant.] Jubilee, joo'bi-lë, n. the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet : any season of great public joy and festivity. [Fr. jubile-L. jubileaus-Heb. yobel, a trumpet, the sound of a trumpet.] Judaic, joo-da'ik, Judaical, joo-da'ik-al, adj. per-taining to the Jews.-adv. Juda/cally. [L. Judaicus-Juda, Judah, one of the sons of
- Judaicus-Juda, Judah, one of the sons of Israel.]

Judaise, joo'da-īz, v.i. to conform to or practise Judaism.

Judaism, joo'da-izm, n. the doctrines and rites of the Fews: conformity to the Jewish rites.

- Judean, joo-de'an, adj. belonging to Judea. -n. a native of Judea.
- Judge, juj, v.i. to point out or declare what is just or law: to hear and decide: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to dis-tinguish.—v.t. to hear and determine authoritatively: to sentence: to be censorious towards: to consider: (B.) to condemn. [Fr. juger-in.
- judico—jus, law, and dico, to declare.] Judge, juj, n. one who judges: a civil officer who hears and settles any cause : an arbitrator : one who can decide upon the merit of anything : in Jewish history, a magistrate having civil and military powers:-*pl*. title of 7th book of the Old Testament. [Fr. *juge*, L. *judex-judico*.]
- Judgeship, jujship, n. the office of a judge. Judgment, jujment, n. act of judging: the com-paring of ideas, to elicit truth: faculty by which this is done, the reason: opinion formed: taste: sentence: condemnation: doom
- Judgment-day, juj'ment-dā, n. the day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind.

God will pronounce nual *judgment* on mankind. Judgment-seat, juj'ment-sēt, n., seat or bench in a court from which *judgment* is pronounced Judicable, joō'di-kā-bi, adj, that may be *judged* or tried. [L. *judicabilis.*] [*judge*. Judicative, joō'di-kā-tor-i, adj. having power to Judicatory, joō'di-kā-tor-i, adj. pertaining to a *judge*: distributing justice.—n. distribution of instine: a tribunal

- justice : a tribunal.
- Judicature, joo'di-kā-tūr, n. profession of a judge: power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial : jurisdiction : a tribunal.
- Judicial, joo-dish'al, adj. pertaining to a judge or court: practised in, or proceeding from a court of justice: established by statute.—*adv.* Judi'ci-ally. [O. Fr.—L. *judicialis.*]
- Judiciary, joo-dishi-ar-i, n. the judges taken collectively.—adj. pertaining to the courts of law: passing judgment. [L. judiciarius.] Judicious, joo-dish'us, adj. according to sound
- judgment: possessing sound judgment: discreet. -n. Judi'ciousness. -adv. Judi'ciously.
- Jug, jug, n. a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors .- v.t. to boil or stew as in a jug -- prop. jugg'ing ; pap. jugged'. [Prob. a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny, and jocularly applied to a drinking-vessel; cf. Jack and Gill in a like sense.]

Jug, jug, v.i. to utter the sound jug, as certain

- birds, esp. the nightingale. [From the sound.] **Juggle**, jug'l, v.i. to joke or jest: to amuse by sleight-of-hand: to conjure: to practise artifice or imposture.-n. a trick by sleight-of-hand: an imposture. [O. Fr. jongler-L. joculor, to jest -- jocus, a jest.]
- Juggler, jug'ler, n. one who performs tricks by sleight-of-hand : a trickish fellow. [M. E. jogelour-Fr. jongleur-L. joculator, a jester.]

Jugglery, jug'ler-i, n. art or tricks of a juggler :

- Jugular, joö'gü-lar, adj. pertaining to the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders.—n. one of the large veins on each side of the neck.
- [L. jugulum, the collar-bone-jungo, to join.] Juice, joos, n. the sap of vegetables : the fluid part of animal bodies.-adj. Juice'less. [Fr.-L. ius, lit. mixture.]
- Juicy, joos'i, adj., full of juice .- n. Juic'iness.

- Jujube, joo'joob, n. a genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat: a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr.-L. zizyphus-Gr. zizyphon-Pers. zizfun, the jujube-tree.]
- Julep, joo'lep, Julap. joo'lap, n. a pleasant liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. [Lit. rose-water, Fr.-Ar. julab-Pers. gul, rose, ab, water.]
- Julian, jool'yan, adj. noting the old account of time established by Julius Cæsar, and used from 46 B.C. till 1752.
- July, joo-li, n. the seventh month of the year, so called from Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month.
- Jumble, jum'bl, v.t. to mix confusedly : to throw together without order .- v.i. to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated .- n. a confused mixture. [M. E. jombre, prob. a freq. of Jump, in the sense of to stamp or shake about.]
- Jumblingly, jum'bling-li, adv. in a jumbled or confused manner.
- Jump, jump, v.i. to spring upward, or forward, or both: to bound: to pass to as by a leap. -v.t. to pass by a leap: to skip over:-pr.p., jump'ing; pa.p. jumped'.—n. act of jumping: a bound. [From a Teut. root seen in Sw. gumpa, O. Ger.
- gumpen, to jump.] Junction, jungk'shun, n. a joining, a union or combination: place or point of union. [See Join.]
- Juncture, jungk'tūr, n. a joining, a union : a critical or important point of time. [L. junctura]
- June, joon, n. the sixth month, orig. of 26 days, but since Julius Cæsar's time of 30. [L. Junius, the name of the sixth month, and also of a Roman gens or clan, prob. from root of L. *juvenis*, junior, Sans. *juvan*, young, and so = the month of growth.] Jungle, jung'sl, n. land covered with thick brush-
- wood, &c.-adj. Jung'ly. desert.] [Sans. jangala,
- Junior, joon'yur, adj., younger: less advanced. \_\_\_\_\_ n. one younger or less advanced. [Contr. of
- L. juvenior, younger—juvenis, young.] Juniority, joo-ni-or'i-ti, Juniorship, joo'ni-ur-ship, n. state of being junior.
- Juniper, joo'ni-per, n. an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin. IL. juniperus-juvenis, young, and pario, to bring forth; lit. young-bearing, from its evergreen appearance.]
- Junk, jungk, n. a Chinese vessel, having three masts. [Port. junco-Chinese chw'an, a boat.]
- Junk, jungk, n. pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, &c. and when picked to pieces forming oakum for the seams of ships : salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. [L. juncus, a rush, of which ropes used to be made.]
- Junket, jung'ket, n. any sweetmeat, so called from being carried in little baskets made of rushes: a stolen entertainment.-v.i. to feast in secret.—v.t. to feast:—pr.p. jun'keting; pa.p. jun'keted. [It. giuncata—L. juncus, a rush.]
- Junta, jun'ta, n. a body of men joined or united : a Spanish grand council of state. [Sp., a fem. form of Junto.]
- Junto. jun'to, n. a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue: a confederacy: a cabal or faction :- pl. Jun'tos. [Sp.-L. junctusjungo.]
- Jupiter, joo'pi-ter, n. the chief god among the Romans : the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. [Contr. from Jovis pater

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- or Diespiter, 'Jove-father' or 'Heaven-father,' from Jovis (= Gr. Zeus, Sans. Dyaus, A.S. Tiw, O. High Ger. Zio, L. dies, divum, and sig.
- light, heaven), and *pater*, father.] Juridical, joo-rid'ik-al, *adj.* relating to the distribution of *justice*: pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law.—*adv.* **Jurid**'ically. [L. juridicus-jus, juris, law, and dico, to declare.]
- Jurisconsult, joo-ris-kon'sult, n. one who is consulted on the law : a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him: a jurist. [L. jus, juris, law, and consultus-consulo, to consult.]
- Jurisdiction, joo-ris-dik'shun, n. the distribution of *justice*: legal authority: extent of power: district over which any authority extends.—*adj*. Jurisdic'tional. [Fr.-L. jurisdictio. See Just and Diction.]
- Jurisprudence, joo-ris-proo'dens, n. the science or knowledge of law. [Fr.-L. jurisprudentia-jus, juris, law, and prudentia, knowledge. See Just and Prudence.]
- Jurist, joo'rist, n. one who professes or is versed in the science of *law*, especially the Roman or civil law; a civilian. [Fr. *juriste*.]
- Juror, joo'rur, Juryman, joo'ri-man, n. one who serves on a jury. [Fr. jureur.]
- Jury, joo'ri, n. a body of not less than twelve men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them : a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition. [Fr. juré, sworn-jurer-1. juro, to swear.]
- Jurymast, joo'ri-mäst, n. a temporary mast erected in a ship instead of one lost or destroyed. [Ety. dub., by some thought to be an abbrev. of injury-mast.] [for one lost.
- Jury-rudder, joo'ri-rud'er, n. a temporary rudder
- Just, n. a tilt. Same as Joust. Just, just, adj., lawful: upright: exact: regular: true: righteous. adv. accurately: barely. [Fr. -L. justus-jus, law.]
- Justice, jus'tis, n. quality of being just : integrity: impartiality: desert: retribution: a judge: a magistrate. [Fr.-L. justitia.] Justiceship, jus'tis-ship, n. office or dignity of a
- justice or judge.
- **Justiciary**, jus-tish'i-ar-i, **Justiciar**, jus-tish'i-ar, *n*. an administrator of *justice* : a chief-justice.
- Justifiable, jus-ti-fi'a-bl, adj. that may be justi-fied or defended.—n. Justifi'ableness.—adv. Justifi'ably.
- Justification, jus-ti-fi-kā'shun, n. vindication: absolution : a plea of sufficient reason for.

Justificative, jus'ti-fi-kā-tiv, Justificatory, jus'tifi-kā-tor-i, *adj.* having power to justify. Justifier, jus'ti-fī-er, *n.* one who defends, or vin-

- dicates : he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.
- **Justify**, jus'ti-fī, *v.t.* to *make just*: to prove or shew to be just or right: to vindicate: to absolve :- pr. p. jus'tifying ; pa. p. jus'tified. [Fr. L. justifico-justus, just, and facio, to make.] Justle, v.t. Same as Jostle.
- Justly, just'li, adv. in a just manner : equitably : uprightly: accurately: by right. [ness.
- Justness, justnes, *n*. equity: propriety: exact-Jut, jut, *n*. to shoot forward: to project:  $-p_{r,p}$ , jutt'ing; *pa.p.* jutt'ed. [A form of Jet.] Jute, joot, *n*. the fibre of an Indian plant resem-
- bling hemp, used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, &c. [Orissa *jhot*, Sans. *jhat*.] **Juvenescent**, joo-ven-es'ent, adj. becoming young.
- -n. Juvenes'cence. [L. juvenescens-juvenesco, to grow young.]

- Juvenile, jod've-nil or -nil, adj., young : pertaining or suited to youth : puerile. -ns. Ju'venile-ness, Juvenil'ity. [Fr.-L. juvenilis-juvenis, young ; akin to Sans. juwan, young, and djuna, sportive.
- Juxtaposition, juks-ta-po-zish'un, n. a placing or being *placed near*: contiguity. [L. juxta, near, and Position.]

- Kaffir, kaf'ir, n. one of a native race of S.E. Africa. [Ar. Kafir, unbeliever.]
- Kail, Kale, kāl, n. a cabbage with open curled leaves. [The Northern E. form of Cole.]
- Kaleidoscope, ka-lī'do-skop, n. an optical toy in which we see an endless variety of beautiful colours and forms. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, eidos, form, and skopeō, to see.] [Calends. Kalendar, Kalends. Same as Calendar,

- Kamptulicon, kamp-tu'li-kon, n. a floorcloth made of ground cork and caoutchouc. [Gr. kampto, to bend.]
- Kangaroo, kang-gar-00', n. an Australian quadru-ped, remarkable for the length of its hindlegs
- and its power of leaping. [The native name.] Kedge, kej, n a small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship. -v.t. to move by means of a kedge, to warp. -n. Kødg'er, a kedge. [Ice. kaggi, a cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]
- Keel, kel, n. the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame: a low flat-bottomed boat: (bot.) the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower. -v.t. or v.i. to plough with a keel, to navigate: to turn keel upwards. [A.S. *ceol*, a ship; Ger. and Dut. *kiel*; prob. confused with Ice. *kiölr*, the keel of a ship.]

- Keelage, kēl'āj, n. dues for a keel or ship in port. Keeled, kēld, adj. (bot.) keel-shaped: having a prominence on the back.
- Keelhaul, kel'hawl, v.t. to punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other : to treat a subordinate in a galling manner.
- Keelson, Kelson, kel'sun, n. an inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship, and securely fastened thereto. [Swed. kölsvin, Norw. kjölsvill, the latter syllable = Ger. schwelle, E. Sill.]
- Keen, ken, adj. eager : sharp, having a fine edge : piercing: acute of mind: penetrating.-adv. Keen'ly.—n. Keen'ness. [A.S. cene; Ger. kühn, bold; Ice. kænn, wise. It is from the same root as ken and can, the orig. sense being
- able or knowing.] Keep, kep, v.t. to have the care of : to guard : to maintain: to have in one's service: to remain in : to adhere to : to practise : not to lose : to maintain hold upon : to restrain from departure : to preserve in a certain state .- v.i. to remain in any position or state : to last or endure : to adhere :- pr.p. keep'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. kept.*n*, that which keeps or protects: the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon: a stronghold.—*n*. Keep'er.—*n*. Keep'ership, office of a keeper. [A.S. *cepan*, orig. to traffic, hence to store up, keep—*ceap*, price. See Cheap.]
- Keeping, këping, n. care: just proportion, har-mony: (paint.) due proportion of light and shade. Keepsake, këp'säk, n. something given to be kept

for the sake of the giver. [a cask.]

Keg, keg, n. a small cask or barrel. [Ice. kaggi,

- Kelp, kelp, n. the calcined ashes of seaweed, once used in making glass. [Ety. unknown.] Kelpie, Kelpy, kel'pi, n. a water-sprite in the form of a horse. [Ety. dub.]

Kelson. Same as Keelson.

- Ken, ken, v.t. to know: to see and recognise at a distance.—n. reach of knowledge or sight. [Ice. kenna, orig. to cause to know. See Can and Know.]
- Kendal-green, ken'dal-gren, n., green cloth made at Kendal in Westmoreland.
- **Kennel**, ken'el, n. a house for *dogs*: a pack of hounds: the hole of a fox, &c.: a haunt.—v.t. to keep in a kennel.—v.t. to live in a kennel: pr.p. kenn'elling; pa.p. kenn'elled. [Norm. Fr. kenil, Fr. chenil-L. canīle-canis, a dog.]
- Kennel, ken'el, n. the water-course of a street : a gutter. [A form of Canal.]

Kennel-coal. Same as Cannel-coal.

- Kept, past tense and past participle of Keep. Kerbstone, kerb'stön, n. a form of Curbstone. Kerchief, ker'chif, n. (orig.) a square piece of cloth worn by women to cover the head : any loose cloth used in dress. [M. E. couerchef, Fr. couvrechef-couvrir, to cover, chef, the head. See Cover and Chief.] ern. See Quern.

- Kern. See Quern. [Ceurn, a man, Kern, Kerne, kern, n. an Irish foot-soldier. [Ir. Kernel, kern'el, n. anything in a husk or shell: the substance in the shell of a nut : the seed of a pulpy fruit. [Lit. a grain of corn, A.S. cyrnel, from A.S. corn, grain, and dim. suffix -el; Ger. kern, a grain. See Corn and Grain.]
- Kernelly, kern'el-i, adj. full of or resembling kernels.
- Kerosene, ker'o-sēn, n. an oil obtained from bituminous coal, used for lamps, &c. [Gr. kēros, wax.]
- Kersey, kerzi, n. a coarse woollen cloth. [Perh. from Kersey in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on.]
- Kerseymere, ker-zi-mer' or ker'-, n. a twilled cloth of the finest wools. [A corr. of Cassimere, Cashmere.]
- Kestrel, kes'trel, n. a small species of falcon like the sparrow-hawk. [Fr. cresserelle, of unknown origin.]
- Ketch, kech, n. a small two-masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or as a bomb-vessel. [Corr. from Turk. gaig, a boat, skiff, whence also Fr. caïque.] Ketchup. Same as Catchup.
- Kettle, ket'l, n. a vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids. [A.S. cetel; Ger. kessel, Goth. katils; all conn. with and perh. borrowed from L. catillus, dim. of catinus, a deep cookingvessel.]
- Kettledrum, ket'l-drum, n. a drum made of a metal vessel like a *kettle*, and covered with parchment: a tea-party. [See Drum.] Key, kë, n. an instrument for shutting or opening
- a lock: that by which something is screwed or turned: (arch.) the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping : (mus.) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes : the fundamental note of a piece of music : that which explains a mystery : a book containing answers to exercises, &c. [A.S. *cæg*, a key; O. Fris. kei, kai.]
- Keyboard, ke'bord, n. the keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board.
- Keyhole, ke'hol, n. the hole in which a key of a door, &c. is inserted.

Roynoto, kê'not, n. the key or fundamental note of a piece of music.

Keystone, ke'stön, n. the same as Key, in arch. Khan, kan, n. in N. Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor.—n. Khan ate, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. [Pers. khan, lord or prince, which is a modification of a Tartar word.]

- Khedive, ked'iv, n. the title of the ruler of Egypt.
- [Persian khidîv, prince or sovereign.] Kibe, kīb, n. a chilblain. [W. cibust, from cib, a cup, expressive of the swollen or rounded ap-
- pearance of the disease, and gust, a disease.] Kick, kik, v.t. to hit with the foot.—v.i. to thrust out the foot with violence : to shew opposition. -n. a blow with the foot. [M. E. kiken-W.
- *cicio-cic*, the foot.] Kickshaw, kik'shaw, *n., something* uncommon or fantastical that has no name : (*cook.*) a fantastical dish. [Corr. of Fr. quelque chose, something.]
- Kid, kid, n. a young goat.—v.t. or v.i. to bring forth a goat:—pr.p. kidd'ing; pa.p. kidd'ed. [Scand., as in Ice. kidh; Ger. kitze, a young goat.] Kidling, kid'ling, n. a young kid. Kidnap, kid'nap, v.t. to steal, as a human being :
- -pr. b. kid'napping ; pa.t. and pa.p. kid'napped. -n. Kid'napper. [Vulgar kid' (see Kid), a child, and vulgar nab, to steal.] Kidney, kid'ni, n. one of two flattened glands, on
- each side of the loins, which secrete the urine. [M. E. kidnere—A.S. cwid, Scot. kyte, Ice. kvidr, the womb, the belly, and Ice. nyra, Ger. a kidney.] [like a kidney. niere, a kidney.] [like a kidney.] Kidneybean, kid ni-ben, n. a kind of bean shaped
- Kilderkin, kilderkin, n. a small barrel: a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [Old Dut. kindeken, kinneken, Scot. kinken, dim. of Dut. kind, a child.]
- Kill, kil, v.t. to put to death : to slay.-n. Kill'er. [M. E. killen or cullen-Ice. kolla, to hit on the head-kollr, the head; or perh. a doublet of Quell.]
- Kiln, kil, n. a large oven in which corn, bricks, &c. are dried: bricks piled for burning. -v.t. Kiln'-dry, to dry in a kiln. [A.S. cyln; Ice. kylna, a drying-house for corn: acc. to Skeat
- from L. culina, a kitchen.] Kilogramme, kil'o-gram, n. a French measure of weight, equal to 1000 grammes, or 2<sup>+</sup>/<sub>5</sub> lbs. avoir-dupois. [Lit. 1000 grammes, Gr. chilioi, 1000,
- and Gramme.] Kilometre, kil'o-mē-tr, n. a French measure, being 1000 metres, or nearly § of a mile. [Fr.— Gr. chilioi, 1000, and Metre.]
- Kilt, kilt, n. a kind of short petticoat worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland. [Northern E. kilt, to tuck up, from Dan. kilte, to tuck up, cf. Ice. kilting, a skirt.]
- Kin, kin, n. persons of the same family : relatives : relationship: affinity. [A.S. cyn; Ice. kyn, Goth. kuni, family, race, from a root gan, to beget, found in L. genus, Gr. genos. See Genus,
- also Kind, Kindred, King.] Kind, kīnd, n. chose of kin, a race: sort or species: nature : style : character : produce, as distinguished from money.—*adj*. having the feelings natural for those of the same family : disposed to do good to others.—n. Kind'ness.— adj. Kind'-hearted. [A.S. cynd-cyn, kin. adj. Kind'-hearted. See Kin.]
- Kindle, kin'dl, v.t. to set fire to: to light: to inflame, as the passions: to provoke: to excite to action.-v.i. to take fire: to begin to be excited: to be roused.-n. Kin'dlor. [Ice.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

kynda, to set fire to, kyndyll, a torch, conn. with Candle.]

- Kindly, kind'li, adj. (orig.) belonging to the kind or race: natural: benevolent. adv. Kind'ly. -n. Kind'liness.
- Kindred, kin'dred, n. (lit.) state of being of the same family: relatives: relationship:-pl. (B.) families.-adj. related: congenial. [M. E.
- kinned.—A.S. cyn, kin, and the suffix -ræden, expressing mode or condition.] Kino, kin, n.pl. (B) cows. [M. E. ky-er, a doubled plûr. of A.S. cn, a cow, the plur. of which is cy; cf. Scotch kye.]
- Kinematics, kin-i-mat'iks, n. the science of pure motion without reference to force .- adj. Kinomat'ical. [Gr. kinēma, -atos, motion - kineo, to move.]
- Kinetics, ki-net'iks, n. the science of motion viewed with reference to its causes.-adj. Ki-[Gr. kinētikos, putting in motionnet'ic. kineo, to move.]
- King, king, n. the chief ruler of a nation : a monarch: a card having the picture of a king: the arch: a card having the picture of a king: the most important piece in chess.—*fem.* Queen.— *adjs.* King'less, King'like. [A.S. *cyning—cyn.*, a tribe; Sans *janaka*, father—root *gan*, to beget, therefore meaning 'father,' the father of a tribe, the 'king of his own kin;' but acc. to Skeat, *cyning = cyn* (as above) and suffix *-ing*, meaning 'belonging to,' son of' the 'tribe,' the elected chief of the people. See Kin
- elected chief of the people. See Kin.]. King-at-arms, king-at-ärmz', n. one of the three chief officers of the Heralds' College.
- Kingcrab, king'krab, n. the chief or largest of the crab genus, most common in the Molucca Islands. Kingcraft, king'kraft, n. the art of governing,
- mostly in a bad sense. [meadow crowfoot.
- Kingcup, king'kup, n. the buttercup or upright Kingdom, king'dum, n. the state or attributes of a *king*: the territory of a king: government: a region: one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist., as the animal, vegetable, or mineral.
- Kingfisher, king'fish-er, n. a bird with very brilliant or kingly plumage, which feeds on fish, the halcyon. [golden-crested wren.
- Kinglet, king'let, n. a little or petty king : the Kingly, king'li, adj. belonging or suitable to a king : royal : noble.—adv. King'ly.—n. King'-
- liness King's Bench, kingz' bensh, n. the bench or seat of the king: one of the high courts of law, so called because the king used to sit there, called Queen's Bench during a queen's reign.-King's counsel, an honorary rank of barristers .- King's evidence, a criminal allowed to become a witness against an accomplice.
- King's-evil, kingz'-e'vl, n. a scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king [related to one another.
- Kinsfolk, kinz'fok, n., folk or people kindred or Kinsman, kinz'man, n. a man of the same kin or
- race with another. -/em. Kins woman. Kiosk, ki-osk', n. an Eastern garden pavilion. [Turk. kieuchk.]
- Kipper, kip'er, n. a salmon in the state of spawning: a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried. -v.t. to cure or preserve, as a salmon. [Lit. spauner-Dut. kippen, to hatch, to seize ; Norw. kippa.] [E. form of Church.]
- Kirk, kerk, n. in Scotland. a church. [A Northern Kirtle, ker'tl, n. a sort of gown or outer peticoat: a mantle. [A.S. cyrtel; Pan. kiortel; Ice. kyr-till; perh. com. with Skirt and Shirt.]

Kiss, kis, v.t. to salute by touching with the lips :

- to treat with fondness: to touch gently. -v.i. to salute with the lips .- n. a salute with the lips .n. Kiss'er. [A.S. cyssan, to kis; coss, a kiss; Ger. küssen, Dan. kys; allied to Choose.]
- Kit, kit, n. a small wooden tub : a soldier's outfit. [Dut. kit, kitte, a hooped beer-can.]
- Kit, kit. n. a small pocket violin. Contracted
- from A.S. cytere; see Cithern; Guitar.] Kitcat, kitkat, adj. the name of a London club in the reign of Queen Anne, which met at the house of Christopher Kat: a portrait 28 by 36 inches in size, so called from the portraits of the *Kitcat Club* painted by Sir G. Kneller. **Kitcnen**, kich'en, *n*. a room where food is *cooked*:
- a utensil with a stove for dressing food, &c. [A.S. cicen; Ger. küche, Fr. cuisine, all from L. coquina-coquor, to cook.] Kitchen-garden, kich'en-gär'dn,
- n. a garden where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen.
- Kitchen-maid, kich'en-mad, n. a maid or servant whose work is in the kitchen.
- Kite, kit, n. a rapacious bird of the hawk kind : a rapacious person : a paper toy for flying in the air. [A.S. cyta; cf. W. cud, Bret. kidel, a hawk.]
- Kitten, kit'n, n. a young cat .- v.i. to bring forth young cats. [M. E. kyton, dim. of Cat, Scot. kitling; L. catulus, a whelp.]
- Kleptomania, klep-to-mā'ni-a, n. a mania for stealing: a morbid impulse to secrete things. [Gr. klepto, to steal, and mania, madness.]
- Klick. Same as Click.
- Knack, nak, n. a petty contrivance : a toy : a nice trick : dexterity. [Orig. an imitative word ; cf. Gael. cnac, Dut. knak, a crack, Ger. knacken, to crack.]
- Knacker, nak'er, n. a dealer in old horses and dog's-meat. [From Ice. knakkr, a saddle.]
- Knag, nag, n. a knot in wood : a peg. [From a root found in Dan. knag, Ger. knagge, Ir. and Gael. cnag, a knot in wood, a knob.] Knaggy, nag'i, adj., knotty: rugged.
- Knap, nap, (obs.) v.t. to snap or break with a snapping noise :- pr.p.knapp'ing; pa.p.knapped'. [Perh. from Dut. knappen, to crack or crush; but cf. Celtic root cnap.]
- Knapsack, nap'sak, n. a provision-sack : a case for necessaries borne by soldiers and travellers. [Dut. knappen, to crack, eat, and zak, a sack.]
- Knave, nav, n. a false, deceitful fellow : a villain : a card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier. -n. Knav'ery, dishonesty. [A.S. cnafa, cnapa, a boy, a youth, Ger. knabe, knappe, Gael. knapach.] [adv. Knav'ishly.
- Knavish, nāv'ish, adj. fraudulent: villainous.
- Knead, ned, v.t. to work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough.—n. Knead'er. [A.S. *cnedan*; Ice. *knoda*, Ger. *kneten*, to knead.] [kneading.
- Kneading-trough, ned'ing-truf, n. a trough for
- Knee, ne, n. the joint between the thigh and shin bones : a piece of timber like a bent knee. [A.S. cneow, cneo; Ger. knie, L. genu, Gr. gonu,
- Sans. janu.] Kneed, nëd, adj., having knees: (bot.) having angular joints like the knee.
- Kneel, nel, v.i. to bend the knee: to rest or fall on the knee: -pa.t. and pa.p. kneeled', knelt. [Formed from Knee.]
- Knell, nel, n. the stroke of a bell: the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.-v.i. to sound as a bell: toll. [A.S. cnyllan, to beat noisily; Sw. and Ger. knall, loud noise; Ice. gnella, to scream, Low L. nola, a bell.]

fāte, fär ; mē, her : mīne ; mōte ; mūte ; moon ; then.

- Knew, nū, past tense of Know. Knickerbockers, nik-ėr-bok'erz, n. pl. loose breeches gathered in at the knee. [From the wide-breeched Dutchmen in 'Knickerbocker's' (Washington Irving's) humorous History of New York.]
- Knick-knack, nik'-nak, n. a trifle or toy. [A doubling of Knack.]
- Knife, nīf, n. an instrument for cutting : a sword or dagger :- pl. Knives, nīvz. [A.S. cnif; Ger. kneif, knife, kneifen, to nip.]
- Knife-edge, nīf'-ej, n. (mech.) a sharp piece of steel like a knife's edge serving as the axis of a balance, &c.
- Knight, nīt, n. a man-at-arms: champion: one admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank : the rank of gentlemen next below baro-nets : a piece used in the game of chess.-v.t. to create a knight.-adj. and adv. Knight'ly. -Knight of the Shire, a member of parliament for a county. [Lit. a youth, a servant, A.S. cniht; Ger. and Dut. knecht, Dan. knegt, a servant.]
- Knight-errant, nīt-ėr'ant, n. a knight who travelled in search of adventures .- n. Knighterr'antry.
- Knighthood, nīt'hood, n. the character or privi-lege of a knight: the order or fraternity of knights. [the royal household.
- Knight-marshal, nīt-mär'shal, n. an officer of Knight-service, nīt-ser vis, n. tenure by a knight
- on condition of military service. Knit, nit, v.t. to form into a knot : to tie together : to unite into network by needles: to cause to grow together: to unite closely: to draw together, to contract .- v.i. to interweave with needles: to grow together: -pr.p. knitting; pa.t. and pa.p. knitted or knit. -n. Knitter. [A.S. cnyttan; from A.S. cnotta, a knot.]
- Knitting, nit'ing, n. the work of a knitter: union, junction: the network formed by knitting. Knives, plural of Knife.
- Knob, nob, n. a hard protuberance: a hard swell-ing: a round ball. [A later form of Knop.] Knobbed, nobd, adj. containing or set with knobs. Knobby, nob'i, adj. full of knobs: knotty.-n. Knobb'iness.
- Knock, nok, v.i. to strike with something hard or heavy: to drive or be driven against: to strike for admittance : to rap. -v.t. to strike : to drive against.—n. a sudden stroke: a rap. [A.S. cnucian—Gael and Ir. cnag, a crack; Ger. knacken, to crack or snap, like Knack and
- Crack, orig. imitative of the sound.] Knocker, nok'er, *n*. the hammer suspended to a door for making a knock.
- Knock-kneed, nok'-ned, adj. having knees that knock or touch in walking. [Knock and Knee.]
- Knoll, nöl, n. a round hillock : the top of a hill. [A.S. cnol; Ger. knollen, a knob, lump; perh. a dim. of Gael. cnoc, a hill.]
- Knoll, nöl. Same as Knell.
- Knop, nop, n. (B.) a knob, a bud. [A.S. cnap; Dut. knop, Ger. knopf; conn. with and perh. derived from the Celt., as Gael. cnap.]
- Knot, not, n. a wading bird much resembling a snipe, said in Drayton's *Polyolbion* to be named from king *Canute*, with whom it was a favourite article of food.
- Knot, not, n. anything confusedly fastened or twisted, as threads, &c. : a figure the lines of which are interlaced : a bond of union : a difficulty: a cluster: the part of a tree where a branch shoots out : an epaulet : pad for support-

ing burdens carried on the head: (naut.) a division of the log-line, a mile.-v.t. to tie in a knot: to unite closely .- v.i. to form knots or joints: to knit knots for a fringe :- pr.p. knott'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. knott'ed. [A.S. cnotta; Ger. knoten, Dan. knude, L. nodus for gnodus.]

- Knot-grass, not'-gras, n. a common weed or grass, so called from the joints or knots of its stem.
- Knotty, not'i, adj. containing knots: hard, rugged: difficult, intricate.-n. Knott'iness.
- Knout, nowt, n. a whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia: punishment inflicted by the knout. [Russ. knute.] Know, no, v.t. to be informed of: to be assured
- of : to be acquainted with : to recognise : (B.) to approve :- pr.p. knöw'ing; pa.t. knew (nū); pa.p. known (nön).-n. Know'ableness. [A.S. cnawan; Ice. kna, Russ. znate, L. nosco for gnosco, Gr. gignöskö, Sans. jua.] Knowing, nö'ing, adj. intelligent : skilful : cun-
- ning .- adv. Know'ingly.
- Knowledge, nol'ej, n. assured belief : that which is known: information, instruction: enlightenment, learning: practical skill. [M. E. kuou-leche, where -leche is the Northern form of the suffix in wed-lock, being A.S. lac, gift, sport.
- See Lark, a game.] Knuckle, nuk'l, n. projecting joint of the fingers: (cook.) the knee-joint of a calf or pig. -v.i. to bend the fingers: to yield. [M. E. knokil; prob. from a (not found) A.S. form, like Dut. and Dan. knokel.]
- Kobold, kö'bold, n. Same as Goblin.
- Kopeck, kö'pek, n. a Russian copper coin = #d.
- Koran, ko'ran, n. the Mohammedan Scriptures : Alcoran. [Lit. reading, the book-Ar. guran, reading-root qara-a, he read.]
- Kraal, kräl, n. a Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers from the huts being arranged like a coral, or string of beads.
- Kraken, krā'ken, n. a fabled sea-animal of enormous size. [Scand.] Kreatin, Kreosote. See Creatin, Creosote.
- Kreese. See Crease, a Malay dagger.
- Kyanise, kī'an-īz, v.t. to preserve wood from dryrot by immersing it in a solution of corrosive
- By Inducting it in a solution of corrosive sublimate. [Kyan, the inventor.]
   Kyrie, kir'i-ë, n. (lit.) O Lord: the first word of all masses: (music) a part of a mass. [Voc. case of Gr. kyrics, Lord.]
   Kythe, kith (Scot.), w.t. to make known.—w.i. to chew make self to a parts of Scot. A Scottable.
- shew one's self, to appear. [Scot .- A.S. cythan, to make known. See Uncouth.]

L

La, lä, *int.*, *lo1* see! behold! ah! indeed! [A.S.] Labarum, lab'a-rum, *n*. a Roman military stand-ard, adopted as the imperial standard after Con-

stantine's conversion. It bore the Greek letters XP (Chr), joined in a monogram, to signify the name of Christ. [Gr.] Label, la'bel, n. a small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, &c .: (*lacu*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil : (*her.*) a fillet with pendants : (*arch.*) the drip-stone over a Gothic window or doorway arch. stone over a Golina window of doorway arch.— v.t. to affix a label to :—pr.p. la'beling ; pa.t.and pa.p. la'belled. [O. Fr. *label* (Fr. *lambeau*); perh. from O. Ger. *lappa* (Ger. *lappen*).] Labellum, la-bel'um, n. the lower petal of a flower, esp. an orchis. [L. dim. of *labuan*, a lip.] Labial, la'bi-al, *adj*. pertaining to the *lips*: formed

by the lips. -n. a sound formed by the lips: a letter representing such a sound as b, p.—adv. La'bially. [Fr.—L. labiated, la'bi-āt-ed, adj. (bot.) Labiate, la'bi-āt, Labiated, la'bi-āt-ed, adj. (bot.)

- having two unequal divisions, as in the monopetalous corolla of the mints. [See Labial.] Labiodental, lā-bi-o-dent'al, adj. pronounced both
- by the lips and teeth. [L. labium, a lip, Dental.]
- Laboratory, lab'or-a-tor-i, n. a chemist's workroom: a place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on : a place for the manufacture of arms and war-material : a place where anything is prepared for use. [L. laborarelabor, work.
- Laborious, la-bo'ri-us, adj. full of labour: toilsome: wearisome: devoted to labour: industrious.-adv. Labo'riously.-n. Labo'riousness. [Fr. laborieux-L. laboriosus-labor.]
- Labour, labur, n. toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing : work : pains : duties : a task requiring hard work : the pangs of childbirth. -v.i. to undergo labour : to work : to take pains : to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: (naut.) to pitch and roll heavily. [Fr. labeur-
- L. *labor*.] [or effort in the execution. Laboured, lā'burd, *adj*. bearing marks of *labour* Labourer, lā'burder, *n*. one who *labours*: one who does work requiring little skill.
- Laburnum, la-bur'num, n. a small tree with beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps. [L.]
- Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, n. (orig.) a building con-sisting of halls connected by intricate passages: a place full of inextricable windings: an inex-plicable difficulty: (anat.) the cavities of the internal ear. [Fr. labyrinthe-L. labyrinthus -Gr. labyrinthos; akin to laura, a passage.]
- Labyrinthian, lab-i-rinth'i-an, Labyrinthine, labi-rinth'in, *adj*. pertaining to or like a *labyrinth* : winding : intricate : perplexing.
- Labyrinthiform, lab-i-rinth'i-form, adj. having the form of a labyrinth : intricate.
- Lac, lak, n. the term used in the E. Indies for 100,000, primarily applied to money. At the exchange of 2s. for the rupee, a lac =  $\pounds$  10,000. [Hind. lak, Sans. laksha, 100,000, a mark.]
- Lac, lak, n. a resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect, used in dye-
- ing. [Pers. lak; Sans. laksha-ranj, to dye.] Lace, lās, n. a plaited string for fastening: an ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously woven. -v.t. to fasten with a lace: to adorn with lace.
- [Fr. lacer, to lace—L. laqueus, a noose.] Lacerable, las'ér-a-bl, adj. that may be lacerated or torn.
- Lacerate, las'er-āt, v.t. to tear: to rend: to wound : to afflict. [L. lacero, -atum, to tearlacer, torn ; akin to Gr. lakis and rakos, a rent.]
- Laceration, las-er-ā'shun, n. act of lacerating or tearing : the rent or breach made by tearing.
- Lacerative, las'er-ā-tiv, adj., tearing: having power to tear.
- Lachrymal, lak'ri-mal, adj. pertaining to tears: secreting or conveying tears .- n. same as Lachrymatory. [L. lachryma (properly lacrima), a tear; akin to Gr. dakru, E. Tear.]

Lachrymary. lak'ri-mar-i, adj. containing tears.

Lachrymatory, lak'ri-mā-tor-i, n. a vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, symbolising the tears shed for his loss. [Low L. lacrymatorium-lachryma.

Lachrymose, lak'ri-mos, adj. full of tears : generating or shedding tears.-adv. Lach'rymosely.

Lacing, lās'ing, n. a fastening with a *lace* or cord through eyelet-holes : a cord used in fastening.

- Lack, lak, v.t. and v.i. to want: to be in want: to be destitute of -n want : destitution. [From an O. Low Ger. root found in Dut. lak, blemish; Ice. lakr, defective ; akin to Lax and Slack.]
- Lackadaisical, lak-a-dā'zi-kal, adj. affectedly pensive, sentimental. [Alack-a-day. See Alack.

Lack-a-day, lak-a-da', int. See Alack-a-day.

- Lacker. Šee Lacquer. Lackey, lak'i, n. a menial attendant : a footman or footboy.—v.t. and v.i. to pay servile attend-ance: to act as a footman. [O. Fr. laquay, Fr. laquais-Sp. lacayo, a lackey; of uncertain origin, perh. Arab.
- Laconic, la-kon'ik, Laconical, la-kon'ik-al, adj. expressing in few words after the manner of the Lacones or Spertans: concise: pithy.-adv. Lacon'ically. [L.-Gr. Lakonikos-Lakon, a Laconian.]
- Laconism, lak'on-izm, Laconicism, la-kon'i-sizm, n. a laconic or concise style: a short, pithy phrase.
- Lacquer, Lacker, lak'er, n. a varnish made of lac and alcohol.-v.t. to cover with lacquer: to
- varnish. [Fr. laque-Lac.] Lacquerer, lak'er-er, n. one who varnishes or covers with lacquer.
- Lactation, lak-ta'shun, n. the act of giving milk : the period of suckling. [See Lacteal.]
- Lacteal, lak'te-al, adj. pertaining to or resembling milk: conveying chyle.—n. one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. lac, lactis, akin to Gr. gala, galaktos, milk.]
- Lactescent, lak-tes'ent, adj. turning to milk : producing milk or white juice : milky .- n. Lactes'cence. [L. lactesco, to turn to milk-lac.
- Lactic, lak'tik, *adj.* pertaining to *milk.*—Lactic Acid, an acid obtained from milk.
- Lactiferous, lak-tif'er-us, adj. producing milk or

- white juice. [L. *lac*, and *fero*, to bear.] Lacuna, la-kū'na, *n*. a gap or hiatus. [L.] Lacustral, la-kus'tral, Lacustrine, la-kus'trin, adj. pertaining to lakes. [From L. lacus, a lake.]
- Lad, lad, n. a boy: a youth. -fem. Lass. [W. Uawd; Ir. lath, a youth, champion, perh. cognate with Goth. lauths, from liudan, to grow, and so akin to Ger. lode or latte, a shoot.]
- Ladanum, lad'a-num, n. a resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Medi-terranean. [L.-Gr. *ledanon*-Pers. *ladan*. See Laudanum.]
- Ladder, lad'er, n. a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, &c. : anything by which one ascends : a gradual rise. [A.S. hlæder ; O. Ger. hleitra, Ger. leiter.] Lade, lād, v.t. a form of Load. [See Load.]

Lade, lad, v.t. to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. [A.S. hladan.]

Laden, lad'n, adj., laded or loaded : oppressed.

- Lading, lād'ing, n. that which lades or loads: load: cargo: freight. [See Load.]
- Ladle, lād'l, n. a large spoon for *lading* or lifting out liquid from a vessel : the receptacle of a millwheel which receives the water that turns it. [See Lade, to throw in or out.]
- Lady, la'di, n. the mistress of a house: a wife: a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks: a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners. [A.S. hlaf-dige-hlaf, a loaf, bread, and dagee, a kneader, and thus lit. a bread-kneader, or = hlâfweardige

(i.e. loaf-keeper, bread-distributer, see Ward), and thus a contr. fem. of Lord.]

- Ladybird, la'di-bêrd, n. a genus of little beetles, usually of a brilliant red or yellow colour, called also Ladybug, Ladycow. [Lit. 'Our Lady's' bug; Lady = Virgin Mary, and Bird, a corruption of Bug.]
  Lady-chapel, la'di-chap'el, n. a chapel dedicated to 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.
  Ladyday, la'di-da, n. the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary. [varieties of British ferns.]
  Ladyffern, la'di-fkr, n. one of the pretitest Ladyfier, la'di-fkr, n. ike a lady in manners: soft, delicate. [sweetheart.] Ladybird, la'di-berd, n. a genus of little beetles,

- soft, delicate. [sweetheart. Ladylove, la'di-luv, n. a lady or woman loved: a
- Ladyship, la'di-ship, n. the title of a lady. Lag, lag, adj., slack: sluggish: coming behind.-
- n. he who or that which comes behind : the fagn. he who or that which comes behind : the lag-end.-v.i. to move or walk slowly: to loiter:-pr.p. lagging ; pa.p. lagged. [From the Celt., as in W. Uag, loose, sluggish, Gael. /ag, feeble ; akin to Gr. lagaros, slack, L. lazus, loose.] Laggard, lag'ard, adj., lagging : slow : backward. Laggard, lag'ard, Lagger, lag'er, n. one who lags or stays behind : a loiterer : an idler.

- Laggingly, laging-li, adv. in a lagging manner. Laggon, Lagune, la-goon, n. a shallow lake or pond into which the sea flows. [It. laguna-L. lacuna, from root of Lake.]

- lacuna, from root of Lake.]
  Laio, Laical. See Lay, adj.
  Laid, pa.t. and pa.p. of Lay.
  Lain, pa.p. of Lie, to rest.
  Lair, far, n. a lying-place, esp. the den or retreat of a wild beast. [A.S. leger, a couch-liegan, to lie down; Dut. leger, Ger. lager.]
  Laity, la'i-ti, n. the people as distinct from the clergy. [See Lay, Laic.]
  Lake, lak, n. a colour like lac, generally of a deep red. [Fr. laque. See LaO, a resinous substance.]
  Lake, lak, n. a lay body of water within land.-

- Lake, lak, n. a large body of water within land .-Lake dwellings were settlements in prehistoric times, which were built on piles driven into a lake, and of which many remains have been dislake, and ot which many remains nave been discovered in 'late years. [A.S. lac-L. lacus, akin to Gr. lakkos, a pit, a pond.] Lakelet, lak'let, n. a little lake. Lakh, n. See LaC, term used for 100,000. Laky, lak'i, adj. pertaining to a lake or lakes. Lama, n. an animal. See Liama. Lama, la'ma, n. a Buddhist priest in Tibet. [Tib. llama, spiritual teacher or lord.] Lamajam al'man n. the light of the provailing in the light of th

- Lamaism, la'ma-izm, n. the religion prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, a development of Buddhism, the object of worship being the Grand Lama.
- Lamb, lam, n. the young of a sheep : one innocent and gentle as a lamb : the Saviour of the world.
- -v.i. to bring forth young, as sheep. [A.S.] Lambent, lambent, adj. moving about as if licking, or touching lightly: playing about: gliding over: flickering. [L. lambens-lambo, to lick.] Lambkin, lam'kin, n. a little lamb. Lambliko, lam'lik, adj. like a lamb; gentle.

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- Lame, lam, adj. disabled in the limbs : hobbling : unsatisfactory: imperfect.-v.t. to make lame: to cripple : to render imperfect. —*adv.* Lame'ly. —*n.* Lame'ness. [A.S. *lama*, lame ; Ice. *lami*, broken, enfeebled, from *lama*, to break.]
- Lament, la-ment', v.i. to utter grief in outcries: to wail: to mourn.-v.t. to mourn for: to deplore: -n. sorrow expressed in cries: an elegy or mournful ballad. [Fr. lamenter-L. lamentor, akin to clamo, to cry out.]

- Lamentable, lam'ent-a-bl, adj. deserving or expressing sorrow: sad: pitiful, despicable.-adv. Lam'entably.
- Lamentation, lam-en-tā'shun, n. act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing: -pl. (B.) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents. [tion.

- Lamentingly, la-ment'ing-li, adv., with lamenta-Lamina, lam'i-na, n. a thin plate: a thin layer or coat lying over another: -pl. Laminæ, lam'i-në.
- Laminabel, I.J.
   Laminabel, I.L.
   Laminabel, I.L.
   Laminar, lam'i-nar, adj. in laminæ or thin plates: consisting of or resembling thin plates.
   Laminated, lam'i-nät-ed, lam'i-nät-ed, adj. in laminæ or thin plates: consisting of scales or layers, one over another .- n. Lamina'tion, the arrangement of stratified rocks in thin laminæ or layers.
- Laminiferous, lam-in-if'er-us, adj. consisting of laminæ or layers. [L. lamina, and fero, to bear.] Lamish, lām'ish, adj. a little lame: hobbling.

- Lamnasi, iam isn, ad. a little tame: nonbling. Lamnas, lam'as, m., loaf-mass or feast of first-fruits, on 1st August. [A.S. hlaf-mæsse and hlammæsse-hlaf, loaf, and mæsse, feast.] Lamp, lamp, n. a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving light: a light of any kind. [Fr. lampe-Gr. lampas-lampö, to shine.]
- Lampblack, lamp'blak, n. the black substance formed by the smoke of a lamp: a fine soot formed of the smoke of pitch, &c.
- Lampoon, lam-poon', n. a personal satire in writing: low censure. v.t. to assail with personal stire: to satirise:  $-pr.\beta$ . lampooning; parts and a start of the satirise in the satirise in the satisfiest start of the sa
- Lampooner, lam-poon'er, *n*. one who writes a *lampoon*, or abuses with personal satire. Lampoonry, lam-poon'ri, *n*. practice of *lampoon*-
- ing: written personal abuse or satire.
- Lamprey, lampre, n. a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their
- mouths. [Fr. lamproiz—Low L. lampreda, lampetra—L. lambo, to lick, and petra, rock.] Lance, lans, n. a long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, and bearing a small flag.—v.t. to pierce with a lance: to open with a lancet. [Fr.-L.
- with a lance: to open with a lancet. [Fr.-L. lancea, akin to Gr. longchē, a lance.] Lance-corporal, lans'-kor'po-ral, n. a soldier doing the duties of a corporal. Lanceolate, lan'se-o-lāt, Lanceolated, lan'se-o-lāt-ed, adj. (bot, having the form of a lance-head; tapering toward both ends. [L. lanceolatus-lanceola, dim. of lancea.] Lanceolate, lan'et a permerument of kind formal
- Lancer, lan'ser, n. name given to a kind of cavalry armed with a *lance* :--pl. a kind of dance.
- Lancet, lan'set, n. a surgical instrument used for e opening veins, &c. : a high and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. lancette, dim. of lance.]
- Lanch. Same as Launch. Land, land, n. earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe : a country : a district : soil : rea estate : a nation or people. -v.t. to set on land or on shore -v.i. to come on land or on shore. [A.S.; found in all the Teut. languages.]
- Landau, lau'daw, n. a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from Landau in Germany.
- Landbreeze, land'brez, n. a breeze setting from the land towards the sea.
- Landcrab, land'krab, n. a family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land.

- Landflood, land'flud, n. a flooding or overflowing of land by water : inundation.
- Landforce, land'fors, n. a military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.
- Landgrave, land'grāv, n. a German earl.—ns. Landgra'viate, the territory of a landgrave, Landgravine, land'gra-vēn, the wife of a land-grave. [Lit. 'land-earl,' Land, and Ger. graf, earl, fem. gräfin.]
- Landholder, land'hold-er, n. a holder or proprietor of land.
- Landing, land'ing, n. act of going on land from a vessel : a place for getting on shore : the level part of a staircase between the flights of steps. -adj. relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo.
- Lardlady, land'lā-di, n. a lady or woman who has property in lands or houses : the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

Landlock, land'lok, v.t. to lock or inclose by land.

- Landlord, land'lord, n. the lord or owner of land or houses : the master of an inn or lodginghouse. [used by sailors.
- Land-lubber, land'-lub'er, n. a landsman, a term Landmark, land'märk, n. anything serving to mark the boundaries of land: any object on
- land that serves as a guide to seamen.
- Landrail, land'ral, n. the crake or corncrake, so named from its cry. [Land and Rail.]
- Landscape, land'skap, n. the shape or appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view : the aspect of a country, or a picture representing it. [Borrowed from the Dutch artists, Dut. landschap, lit. the form or fashion of the *land*, from *land* and *-schap*, a suffix = A.S. *-scipe*, and the mod. E. *-ship*.] Landslip, land'slip, *n*. a portion of land that falls
- down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water. Landsman, landz'man, Landman, land'man, n.
- a man who lives or serves on land: one inexperienced in seafaring.
- Land-steward, land'-stu'ard, n. a steward or person who manages a landed estate.
- Land-tax, land'-taks, n. a tax upon land.
- Land-waiter, land'-wat'er, n. a custom-house officer who *waits* or attends on the *landing* of goods from ships. [Land and Waiter.]
- Landward, land'ward, adv. towards the land.-adj. lying toward the land, away from the seacoast : situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town : rural.
- Lane, lan, n. an open space between corn-fields, hedges, &c.: a narrow passage or road: a narrow street. [A.S. *lane*; Scot. *loan*, North E. *lonnin*, Dut. *laan*.]
- Language, lang'gwāj, n. that which is spoken by the tongue: human speech : speech peculiar to
- the longue : human spectr. spectr becking to a nation: style or expression peculiar to an individual: diction: any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. langage-langue-L. lingua (old form dingua), the tongue, akin to L. lingo, Gr. leicho, Sans. lih, to lick.] Janguid, lang'gwid, adj., slack or feeble: flagg-ing... avhouted . sluggish . spirities...adj.
- ing: exhausted: sluggish: spiritless.-adv. Lan'guidly.—n. Lan'guidness. [L. languidus
- -langueo, to be weak, conn. with Lag.) Ianguish, lang'gwish, v.i. to become languid or enfeebled: to lose strength and animation: to vine : to become dull, as of trade. [Fr. languir -- L. languesco-langueo.]
- 1 guishingly, lang gwish-ing-li, adv. in a lan-guishing, weak, dull, or tender manner. Languishment, lang gwish-ment, n. the act or

state of languishing : tenderness of look.

- Languor, lang'gwur, n. state of being *languid* or faint : dullness : listlessness : softness.
- Laniard. Same as Lanyard.
- Laniferous, lan-if'er-us, Lanigerous, lan-if'er-us, adj., wool-bearing. [L. lanifer, laniger—lana, wool, and fero, gero, to bear.] Lank, langk, adj. (lit.) faint or weak: languid or drooping: soft or loose: thin.—adv. Lank'ly.
- -n. Lank ness. [A.S. hlanc; Dut. slank, Ger. schlank, slender, conn. with Lag and Slack.]
- Lansquenet, lans'ke-net, n. a German foot-soldier : a. game at cards. [Fr.—Ger. landsknecht—land,
- country, and *knecht*, a soldier.] Lantern, lant'ern, *n*. a case for holding or carrying a light : a drum-shaped erection surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric : the upper square cage which illuminates a cor-ridor or gallery.-v.t to furnish with a lantern. [Fr. lanterne-L. lanterna-Gr. lampterlampo, to give light.]
- Lauthorn, n. an obsolete spelling of Lantern, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns.
- Lanyard, Laniard, lan'yard, n. the lanyards are short ropes used on board ship for fastening or stretching. [Fr. lanière, perh. from L. lanarius, made of wool-lana, wool.]
- Lap, lap, v.t. or v.i. to lick up with the tongue :-pr.p. lapping; pa.t. and pa.p. lapped'. [A.S. lapian; Fr. laper, Gr. lapto, allied to L. lambo, Sans. lih, to lick.]
- Lap, lap, n. the loose or overhanging flap of any-thing: the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down : the part of the body thus covered : a fold. -v.t. to lay over or out, *v.i.* to be spread on or over: to be turned over or upon. [A.S. *lappa*, a loosely hanging part; Ice. *lapa*, to hang loose, Ger. *lappen*, any-
- thing hanging loose; conn. with Flap.] Lap, lap, v.t. to wrap, fold, involve. [M. E. wlappen, being a form of Wrap. See Envelope.]
- Lapel, la-pel', n. the part of the breast of a coat which folds over like a lap.-adj. Lapelled'. [Dim. of Lap.]
- Lapful, lap'fool, n. as much as fills a lap.
- Lapidary, lap'i-dar-i, adj. pertaining to the cutting of *stones.*—n. a cutter of stones, especially precious stones: a dealer in precious stones.
- [L. lapidarius-lapis, lapidis, a stone.]
  Lapidescent, lap-id-es'ent, adj. becoming stone: having the quality of petrifying or turning to stone.-n. Lapides'cence. [L. lapidesco, to become stone.
- Lapidify, la-pid'i-fi, v.t. to make into stone .- v.i. to turn into stone :—pr.p. lapid'ifying ; pa.p. lapid'ified.—n. Lapidifica'tion. [L. lapis, and facio, to make.]
- Lapidist, lap'id-ist, n. Same as Lapidary.
- Lapper, lap'er, n. one who laps, wraps, or folds. Lappet, lap'et, n. a little lap or flap.—adj. Lapp'-eted. [Dim. of Lap.]
- Lapse, laps, v.i. to slip or glide : to pass by de-Lapso, laps, v.t. to stap or glide: to pass by degrees: to fall from the faith or from virtue: to fail in duty: to pass to another proprietor by the negligence of a patron, &c.: to become void.-n. a slipping or falling: a failing in duty: a fault: a gliding, a passing. [L. labor, lapsus, to slip or fall, akin to Lap and Flap.]
  Lapwing, lap'wing, n. the name of a bird of the plover family, also called peewit, from its peculiar cry. [M. E. lappewinke-A.S. hleapewinke-hleapan, to leap or run, and root of which which like Ger, wanken orig, meant to

wink, which like Ger. wanken orig. meant to

move from side to side ; the name is descriptive of the movement of the bird.]

- Lar, lär, n. among the ancient Romans, a household god, supposed to be animated by the soul
- of a decased ancestor :- pl. Laros, lares, lares, laros, larbard, larboard, larbord, n. an obsolete naval term for the left side of a ship looking from the stern, now, by command of the Admiralty, substituted by the term *port*, to prevent the mistakes caused by its resemblance in sound to *starboard.-adj*. pertaining to the larboard side. [Ety. dub.]
- Larconist, lär'sen-ist, n. one who commits larceny: a thief.
- Larceny, lär'sen-i, n. the legal term in England and Ireland for stealing: theft. [Fr. larcin-
- L. latrocinium-latro, Gr. latris, a robber.] Larch, lärch, n. a cone-bearing kind of pine-tree. [L. and Gr. larix.]
- Lard, lärd, n. the melted fat of swine. v.t. to smear with lard: to stuff with bacon or pork: to fatten : to mix with anything. [Fr.-L. lari-dum or lardum ; akin to Gr. larinos, fat-laros, sweet or dainty.]
- Lardaceous, lärd-ä'shus, adj. of or like lard.
- Larder, lärd'er, n. a room or place where meat, &c. is kept. [Lit. a place where lard is kept.]
- Lardy, lärd'i, *adj.* containing *lard*: full of lard. Large, lärj, *adj.* great in size : extensive : bulky : bargo, larj, adj. great in size : extensive : onky : wide : long : abundant.—adv. Largo'ly.—u. Largo'ness.—At largo, without restraint or confinement : fully. [Fr.—L. largus.] Largo-hearted, lärj'-härt'ed, ...dj. having a large heart or liberal disposition : generous.
- Largess, lärj'es, n. a present or donation. [Fr. largesse-L. largitio-largior, to give freelylargus.]
- Lariat, lär'i-at, n. a lasso. [Sp.]
- Lark, lärk, n. a well-known singing-bird.-v.t. to catch larks. [Scot. and M. E. laverock-A.S. lawerce; Dut. leeuwerik, lercke, Ger. lerche.] Lark, lärk, n. a game, frolic. [A.S. lac, which appears as suffix in know-ledge, and wed-lock.]

- Larkspur, lärk'spur, n. a plant with showy flowers. Larum, lar'um, n., alarm: a noise giving notice
- of danger. [A contr. of Alarm.] Larva, lär'va, n. an insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg, i.e. in the caterpillar state : -pl. Larvæ (lär'vē).-adj. Lar'val. [L. larva, a spectre, a mask, a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar, because it hides as in a mask its higher life.] [laryn.x. Laryngitis, lar-in-jī'tis, n. inflammation of the
- Laryngoscope, la-ring'go-skop, n. a kind of reflecting mirror for examining the larynx and the
- throat. [Gr. larynx, and skopeo, to behold.] Larynx, laringks or laringks, n. the upper part
- of the windpipe: the throat.—adjs. Laryn'-geal, Laryn'gean. [Gr. larynx, laryngos.]
- Lascar, laskar, n. a native East Indian sailor. [Hind.—Pers. lashkar, an army, from which lashkari, a camp-follower.]
- Lascivious, las-siv'i-us, adj. lustful: tending to produce lustful emotions.-adv. Lasciv'iously. n. Lasciv'iousness. [L. lascivus; Sans. lash, to desire.]
- Lash, lash, n. a thong or cord: the flexible part of a whip: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant : a stroke of satire, a sharp retort .- v.t. to strike with a lash : to whip : to dash against : to fasten or secure with a rope or cord : to censure severely : to scourge with sarcasm or satire.  $-\pi i$ . to use the whip: to attack severely. [From a Teut. root, seen in O. Low

Ger. laske, a flap, Ger. lasche, a stripe or flap. influenced perh. by Fr. forms from L. laqueus, a snare, and laxus, loose.]

- Lasher, lash'er, n. one who lashes or whips.
- Lashing, lash'ing, n. a whipping with a lash: a
- chastisement : a rope for making anything fast. Lass, las, n. (fem. of Lad), a girl, esp. a country girl. [Prob. a contr. of laddess, formed from Lad;
- or directly from W. llodes, fem. of llawd, a Lad.] Lassitude, las'i-tūd, n., faintness: weakness: weariness: languor. [Fr. L. lassitudo– lassus, faint ; akin to Languid.]
- Lasso, las'o, n. a rope with a noose for catching wild horses, &c. :- pt. Lass'os. -v.t. to catch with the lasso :- pr.p. lass'oing ; pa.p. lass'oed. [Port. laço, Sp. lazo-L. laqueus, a noose. See Latch.]
- Last, last, n. a wooden mould of the foot on which boots and shoes are made .-- v. t. to fit with a last. [A.S. last, Goth. laists, a footmark.]
- Last, last, v.i. to continue, endure. [Same word as above, and lit. meaning to follow a trace or footmark, and so to follow out, to continue.]
- Last, last, n. a weight generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles: a ship's cargo. [A.S. hlæst-hladan, to load; Ger. last, Ice. hlass.]
- Last, last, adj., latest : coming after all the others :
   final : next before the present : utmost : meanest.
- -adv. Last, Last'ly. [A contr. of Latest.] Lastingly, last'ing-li, adv. in a lasting or enduring manner.
- Latch, lach, n. a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door .- v.t. to fasten with a latch. [A.S. læccan, to catch; akin to L. laqueus. See Lace.] [a shoe. [Dim. of Latch.] Latchet, lach'et, n. a *lace* or buckle for fastening
- Latchkey, lach'ke, n. a key to raise the latch of a door.
- Late, lāt, adj. (comp. Lat'er; superl. Lat'est), slow, tardy: behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed: far advanced towards the close: last in any place or character: deceased : departed : out of office : not long past.-advs. Late, Late'ly.-n. Late'ness, state of being late. [A.S. læt, slow; Dut. laat, Ice. latr, Ger. lass, weary ; L. lassus, tired.]
- Lateen, la ten', adj. applied to a triangular sail, common in the Mediterranean. [Lit. Latin or Roman sails, Fr.-L. Latinus, Latin.]
- Latency, la'ten-si, n. state of being latent. Latent, la'tent, adj., lying hid: concealed: not visible or apparent: not making itself known by its effects.—adv. La'tontly. [L. latens, pr. p. of lateo, to lie hid; akin to Gr. lanthanō, to hide.] Lateral, lat'er-al, adj. belonging to the side: pro-
- ceeding from or in the direction of the side .adv. Lat'erally. [L. lateralis-latus, lateris, a side.
- Lateritious, lat-er-ish'us, adj., brick-coloured. [L. lateritius-later, lateris, a brick.]
- Lath, lath, n. a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, &c. :-pl. Laths (läthz).-v.t. to cover with laths. [A.S. lættn; Dut. lat, Ger. latte, a lath, W. llath, a rod.]
- Lathe, lath, n. a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, &c. [Ice. löth, root uncertain.]
- Lather, lath'er, n. a foam or froth made with water and soap: froth from sweat. -v.t. to spread over with lather. -v.i. to form a lather: to become frothy. [A.S. leathor, lather; Ice. lödr, foam of the sea.]
- Latin, lat'in, adj. pertaining to Latin or to the

fate, far; më, her; mine: mote; mute; moon; then.

Latins or Romans : written or spoken in Latin. -n. the language of the ancient Romans. [L. Latinus, belonging to Latium, the district in which Rome was built.]

Latinise, lat'in-īz, v.t. to give Latin terminations 

Latinist, lat'in-ist, n. one skilled in Latin. Latinity, la-tin'i-ti, n. purity of Latin style : the Latin tongue, style, or idiom.

Latish, lāt'ish, adj. somewhat late.

- Latitude, lat'i-tūd, n. the distance of a place north or south from the equator: the angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic: fig. extent of signification : freedom from restraint : scope.
- [Fr.-L. latitudo, -inis-latus, broad.] Latitudinal, lat-i-tūd'i-nal, adj. pertaining to latitude: in the direction of latitude.
- Latitudinarian, lat-i-tūd-i-nā'ri-an, adj., broad or liberal, esp. in religious belief: not orthodox: lax: not restricted by ordinary rules or limits. -n. one who in principle or practice departs from orthodox rule.-n. Latitudina/rianism.
- Latitudinous, lat-i-tūd'i-nus, adj. having latitude or large extent.
- Latrine, lat'rin, n. a place of convenience for soldiers in camp or barracks. [Fr.-L. lavatrina -lavo, to wash.] Latten, lat'en, n. brass or bronze used for crosses :
- sheet tin, tinned iron-plate. [O. Fr, laton, Fr. laiton; from Fr. latte, a lath, the metal being wrought into thin plates. See Lath.] Latter, latter, adj., later: coming or existing after: mentioned the last of two: modern:
- recent. [An irreg. comp. of Late.] Latterly, lat'er-li, adv. in latter time : of late. Lattice, lat'is, n. a network of crossed laths or

- bars, called also Latt'ice-work: anything of lattice-work, as a window.-v.t. to form into open-work : to furnish with a lattice. [Fr. lattis -latte, a lath, from Ger. latte, cog. with E. Lath.]
- Laud, lawd, v.t. to praise in words, or with sing-ing: to celebrate.—n. Laud'er. [L. laudo-laus, laudis, praise, probably akin to Gr. kluō, Sans. cru, to hear.]
- Laudable, lawd'a-bl, adj. worthy of being praised. -adv. Laud'ably.-n. Laud'ableness.
- Laudanum, lawd'a-num, n. a preparation of opium: tincture of opium. [Orig. the same word as Ladanum, transferred to a different drug.]

Laudatory, lawd'a-tor-i, *adj*. containing *praise*: expressing praise.—*n*. that which contains praise.

Laugh, läf, v.i. to make the noise shewing or caused by mirth: to be gay or lively.—n. the sound caused by merriment.—Laugh at, to ridicule. [A.S. hlihan; Ger. lachen, Goth. hlahjan; prob. from the sound.]

Laughable, läf'a-bl, adj. fitted to cause laughter: iludicrous.—adv. Laugh'ably.—n. Laugh'ableness. [laughter, called nitrous oxide.

- Laughing-gas, läfing-gas, n. a gas which excites Laughingly, läfing-li, adv. in a laughing or merry way: with laughter.
- Laughing-stock, läf'ing-stok, n. an object of ridicule, like something stuck up to be laughed at.
- Laughter, läf'ter, n. act or noise of *laughing*. Launch, Lanch, länsh, v.t. to throw as a *lance* or spear: to send forth: to cause to slide into the water.—v.i. to go forth, as a ship into the water: to expatiate in language.—n. act of launching or moving a ship into the water; the largest boat carried by a man-of-war. Lance, a lance. See Lance.] [Fr. lancer-

Launder, lawn'der, n. (mining) a trough used in washing ore. [Orig. a washerwoman, M. E. lavandre—Fr. lavandière—L. lavare.]

Laundress, lawn'dres, n. a washerwoman.

- Laundry, lawn'dri, n. a place or room where clothes are *washed* and dressed. [See Lave.]
- Laureate, law're-āt, adj. crowned with laurel .n. one crowned with laurel : the poet-laureate or court poet .- v.t. to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit : to confer a degree upon. [See Laurel.]
- Laureateship, law're-āt-ship, n. office of a laureate.
- Laureation, law-re-ā'shun, n. act of laureating or conferring a degree.
- Laurel, law'rel, n. the bay-tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths. [Fr. laurier-L. laurus.]

Laurelled, law'reld, adj. crowned with laurel.

- Lava, la'va or la'va, n. the melted matter discharged from a burning mountain, and that flows down its sides. [It. lava, a stream-L. lavare, to wash.]
- Lavatory, lav'a-tor-i, n. a place for *washing*: a place where gold is got by washing. [See Lave.]
- Lave, lav, v.t. and v.i. to wash: to bathe. [Fr. laver-L. lavo, lavatum, akin to Gr. louo, to wash.]
- Lave, lav, v.t. (obs. and prov.) to lift or lade or throw out (as water from a boat). [Perh. Fr.
- Lever-L. levo, to lift.] Lavender, lavender, *n*. an odoriferous plant, so called from its being laid with newly washed clothes. [Fr. lavande. See Lave.]
- Laver, la'ver, n. a large vessel for laving or washing.
- Lavish, lav'ish, v.t. to expend profusely: to waste. -adj. lavishing or bestowing profusely: pro-digal: extravagant: wild: unrestrained.-adv. Lavishij. [From Lave, to throw out.] Lavishment, lavish-ment, Lavishness, lavish-
- nes, n. state of being lavish: profusion: prodigality.
- Law, law, n. a rule of action laid down or established by authority: edict of a government: statute: the rules of a community or state: a rule or principle of science or art: the whole jurisprudence or the science of law: established usage: that which rules: conformity to law: that which is lawful: a theoretical principle educed which is lawlin. a theoretical philippe endeed from practice or observation: (*theol*.) the Mosaic code or the books containing it: (*B*.) the word of God, the Old Testament. [M. E. *lawë*-A.S. *lagn, lah*, from *lesgan*, to lay, or *lisgan*, to lie; Ice. *lag*; akin to L. *lex*, law, Gr. *lego*, to lay.]
- Lawful, law'fool, adj. according to law: legal constituted by law: rightful.-adv. Law'fully. -n. Law'fulness.
- Lawgiver, lawgiver, n. one who gives or enacts laws. a legislator. [Law and Giver.] Lawless, lawles, adj. unrestrained by law: illegal.—adv. Lawlessly.—n. Lawlessness.
- Lawmonger, law'mung-ger, n. a monger or low dealer in law.
- Lawn, lawn, n. a sort of fine *linen* or cambric.-adj. made of lawn. [Prob. Fr. *linon*-L. *linum*, modified perh. by confusion with L. *lana*, wool. See Linen.]
- Lawn, lawn, n. an open space between woods: a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. [M. E. laund-O. Fr. lande, from Ger. land (see Land), or from Bret. lann.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; möon; then.

#### Lawn-tennis

- Lawn-tennis, lawn'-ten'is, n. a kind of tennis generally played on an open lawn.
- Lawsuit, law'sit, n. a suit or process in law. Lawyer, law'yer, n. one versed in or who prac-tises law: (B.) a Jewish divine or expounder of
- Lax, laks, adj., slack: loss: soft, flabby: not crowded: not strict in discipline or morals: losse in the bowels.—adv. Laxly. [L. laxus, loose, laxo, -atum, to unlosse; prob. akin to Languid.]
- Laxation, laks-ā'shun, n. act of *loosening*: state of being loose or slackened.
- Laxative, laks'a-tiv, adj. having the power of loosening the bowels.—n. a purgative or aperient medicine.-n. Lax'ativeness. [Fr. laxatif-L. laxo.]
- Laxity, laks'i-ti, Laxness, laks'nes, n. state or quality of being lax: want of exactness. Lay, pa.t. of Lie, to lay one's self down. Lay, la, v.t. to cause to *lie down*: to place or set

- down: to beat down: to spread on a surface: to calm : to appease : to wager : to bring forth : to impose : to charge : to present .- v.i. to produce impose: to charge: to present.—v.t. to produce eggs: pr.p. läying; p.a.t. and pr.p. laid.—Lay to (Pr. Bk.) to apply with vigour. [It is the causal of lie, from A.S. leegan; Icc. leggia, Ger. legen; Gr. lego. See Lie.]
  Lay, lä, n. a song: a lyric or narrative poem. [O. Fr. lai, of Celtic origin, as W. llais, a sound, Gael. laoidh, a verse, sacred poem; perh. conn. with Ger. lied.]
- Lay, Ia, Laio, Ia'ik, Laical, Ia'ik-al, adj. pertain-ing to the *people*: not clerical. [Fr. lai-L. laicus-Gr. laikos-laos, the people.]
- Layer, la'er, n. a bed or stratum : a shoot laid for
- Layering, la'er, n. a bed obstatum . a short late to propagation. [See Lay, n.t.] [Layers. Layering, la'ering, n. the propagation of plants by Lay-figure, la'-fig'in, or Layman, la'man, n. a wooden figure used by artists to represent the human body, and which serves as a model for attitude and dranew. [Dut / downer, is instruc-toring and server.] attitude and drapery. [Dut. *leeman*, a jointed image-*ledt*, *lid*, a joint.]
- Layman, la'man, n. one of the laity : a non-pro-
- fessional man. [See Lay, Laic.] Lazar, la'zar, n. one afflicted with a filthy and pestilential disease like Lazarus, the beggar. Fr. lazare, from Lazarus of the parable in
- Luke xvi.] Lazaretto, laz-a-ret'o, Lazarett, laz'a-ret, n. a public hospital for diseased persons, esp. for ruch as have infectious disorders. [It. lazze-
- retto; Fr. lazaret. See Lazar.] Lazar-house, la'zar-hows, n. a lazaretto: a hos-pital for quarantine. [Lazar and House.] Isonalita Islandi e adia di a da anti full of
- Lazarlike, la'zar-līk, adj., like a lazar: full of sores : leprous.
- Lazy, la'zi, adj. disinclined to exertion : averse to labour: sluggish: tedious.-adv. La'zily.-n. La'ziness, state or quality of being lazy. [M. E. lasche-O. Fr. lasche (Fr. lâche), slack, weak, base-L. laxus, loose.]
- Lazzaroni, laz-a-ro'ni, n. name given to the lowest classes in Naples, who used to live an idle out-
- Least life. [It., from Lazarus.] Lea or Ley, lē (obs. Lay), n. a meadow : grass-land, pasturage. [A.S. *leah*; cf. prov. Ger. *lohe, loh*, found also in place-names, as Waterloo = water-lea.]
- Lead, led, n. a well-known metal of a bluish-white colour: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type :—pl. a flat roof covered with lead.—v.t. to cover or fit with lead: (print.) to separate lines with leads .n. Lead-pois'oning, porsoning by the absorption

# Leap-frog

and diffusion of lead in the system. [A.S.; Ger.

- loth.] Lead, led, v.t. to shew the vay by going first : to guide by the hand : to direct : to precede : to allure .- v.i. to go before and shew the way: to have a tendency: to exercise dominion :-pr.p.leading; pa.t. and pa.p. led.-n. first place: precedence: direction: guidance. [A.S. ladan, to make to go, causal form of *lidan*, to go; lce. *leida*, Ger. *leiten*, to lead.] Leaden, led'n, adj. made of *lead*: heavy; dull.
- Leader, led'er, n. one who leads or goes first : a chief: the leading editorial article in a news-paper: principal wheel in any machinery. Leadership, leder-ship, n. state or condition of a
- leader or conductor.
- Leading-strings, led'ing-stringz, n.pl., strings used to lead children when beginning to walk.
- Lead-pencil, led'-pen'sil, n. a *pencil* or instrument for drawing, &c. made of black*lead*.
- Leaf, lef, n. one of the thin, flat parts of plants: anything beaten thin like a leaf: two pages of a book : one side of a window-shutter, &c. :-pl. Leaves, levz.—v.i. to shoot out or produce leaves: -pr.p. leafing; pa.p. leafed'. [A.S.; Ger. land, Dut. loof, a leaf.] Leafage, lef'aj, n., leaves collectively: abundance of leaves: concert
- of leaves : season of leaves or leafing.

- Leafless, léfles, adj. destitute of leaves. Leaflet, léflet, n. a little leaf. Leafy, léf'i, adj. full of leaves.—n. Leaf'iness. League, leg, n. a distance of about three English miles. but varying greatly in different countries. -A Sea-league contains 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Eng. miles nearly. [Fr. *lieue*-L. *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; from the Celt., as in Bret. leo, Gael. leig; a league.]
- League, leg, n. a bond or alliance : union for the promotion of mutual interest. -v.i. to form a league: to unite for mutual interest: -pr.p. leag'uing; pa.t. and pa.p. leagued'. [Fr. ligue-Low L. liga-L. ligo, to bind.]
- Leaguer, leger, n. a camp, esp. of a besieging army. [Dut. leger, a lair. See Boleaguer.] Leak, lek, n. a crack or hole in a vessel through
- which liquid may pass: the oozing of any fluid through an opening .- v.i. to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak. [Ice. leka, Dut. lekken, to drip.]
- Leakage, lek aj, n. a leaking: that which enters
- or escapes by leaking : an allowance for leaking. Leaky, lek'i, *adj.* having a *leak* or *leaks*: letting any liquid in or out.—n. Leak'iness.
- Leal, lel, adj. true-hearted, faithful. [M. E. lel-Norm. Fr. leal, same as Loyal.]
- Lean, lēn, v.i. to *incline* or *bend*: to turn from a straight line: to rest against: to incline towards: -pr.p. lean'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. leaned' or leant (lent). [A.S. hlinian and causal form hlænan; Dut. leunen; akin to Gr. klino, L. in-clino, to bend.
- Lean, len, adj. thin, wanting flesh: not fat.-n. flesh without fat.—adv. Lean'ly.—n. Lean'ness. [A.S. hlæne; Low Ger. leen; from Lean, 10 bend, from want of substance or support.]
- Leap, lep, v.i. to move with springs or bounds: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence. -v.t. to spring or bound over: -pr.p. leap'ing; pa.i. leaped or leapt (lept); pa.p.leaped', rarely leapt .- n. act of leaping : bound : space passed by leaping : sudden transition. [A.S. hleapan; Ice. hlaupa, to spring, Ger. laufen, to [leaps over another like a frog. run. Leap-frog, lep'-frog, n. a play in which one boy

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Leap-year, lep'-yer, n. every fourth year which leaps forward or adds one day in February, a year of 366 days.
- Learn, lern, v.t. to acquire knowledge of, to get to know: to gain power of performing .- v.i. to gain knowledge : to improve by example. [A.S. leornian; Ger. lernen.]
- Learned, lern'ed, adj. having learning: versed in literature, &c. : skilful. -adv. Learn'edly .- n. Learn'edness.
- Learner, lern'er, n. one who learns: one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject.
- Learning, lern'ing, n. what is learned: knowledge: scholarship: skill in languages or science.
- Lease, les, n. a *letting* of tenements for a term of years: the contract for such letting : any tenure. -v.t. to let for a term of years :- pr. b. leasing; pa.t. and pa.p. leased. [O. Fr. lesser, Fr. laiser, to let, leave, relinquish-L. laxo, to loose, laxus, loose.]
- Leasehold, leshold, adj, held by lease or con-tract.—n. a tenure held by lease. Leash, lesh, n. a lash or line by which a hawk or
- hound is held: a brace and a half, three. -v.t. to hold by a leash: to bind. [O. Fr. lesse, Fr. laisse, a thong to hold a dog by, a thong held loosely-L. laxus, loose.]
- Leasing, lezing, n. (B.) falsehood: lies. [A.S. leasung-leas, false, loose, Goth. laus, Ice. los.] Least, lest, adj. (serves as superl. of Little), little
- beyond all others : smallest. -- adv. in the smallest or lowest degree. [A.S. lest, contr. from læsest, from root of Less.]
- Leather, leth'er, n. the prepared skin of an animal.-adj. consisting of leather. [A.S. lether,
- leather; Dut. and Ger. *leder*.] Leathern, leth'ern, adj. made or consisting of leather. [tough,
- Leathery, leth'er-i, adj. resembling leather: Leave, lev, n., permission: liberty granted: formal parting of friends: farewell. [A.S. leaf; ice. Leyfa, to permit; conn. with Libf, Love, Bel'eve, Furlough.]
- Leave, lev, v.t. to allow to remain : to abandon, resign: to depart from: to have remaining at death: to bequeath: to refer for decision .- v.i. death: to bequeath: to refer for decision.  $-\vartheta.t.$ to desist: to cease:  $-\vartheta.r.$ , leaving; y.a.t. and pa.p. left. [A.S. læfan; Ice. leifa, L. linguo, Gr. leifð, to leave. The primary meaning is to let remain; the root is seen in A.S. lifan, Ice. lifa, to be remaining, to Livø, also in Ger. bleiben (= be-leiben), to remain.]
- Leaved, levd, adj. furnished with leaves: having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.
- Leaven, lev'n, n. the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form : anything that makes a general change, whether good or bad.—v.t. to raise with leaven: to taint. [Fr. levain—L. levamen—levo, to raise—levis, light.]

- Leaves, levz, pl. of Leaf. Leavings, levingz, n.pl., things left: relics: refuse.
- Lecher, lech'er, n. a man addicted to lewdness. [Fr. lécheur-lécher, to lick; from O. Ger. lecchon, Ger. lecken, E. Lick; L. ligurio, to lick up what is dainty.]
- adj. lustful: provoking Lecherous, lech'er-us, lust. -adv. Lech'erously. -ns. Lech'erousness,
- Lech'ery. Lectorn, lek'turn, *n*. a reading-desk in churches from which the Scripture lessons are read. [Corr. from Low L. lectrinum, a reading-desk-Low L. lectrum, a pulpit-Gr. lektron, a couch, and so a support for a book.]
- Lection, lek'shun, n. a reading: a variety in a

manuscript or book : a portion of Scripture read a divine service. [L. lectio-lego, lectum, to 1 ad. ]

Lectionary, lek'shun-ar-i, n. the R. Catholic service-book, containing lections or portions of Scripture. [in the ancient churches.

Lector, lek'tor, n. a reader : a reader of Scripture Lecture, lek'tūr, n. a discourse on any subject : a formal reproof. -v.t. to instruct by discourses : to instruct authoritatively : to reprove. -v.i. to give a lecture or lectures. [See Lection.]

- Lecturer, lek'tür-er, n. one who lectures: one who instructs by giving set discourses.
  Lectureship, lek'tür-ship, n. the office of a lecturer.
- Lecturn, lek'turn, Lettern, let'ern, n. Same as Lectern.
- Led, led, pa.t. and pa.p. of Lead, to shew the way. Ledge, lej, n. a shelf on which articles may be laid: that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer : a small mould-[A.S. lecgan, to lay. See Lay, v.t.] ing.
- Ledger, lej'er, z. the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are laid up or entered.

- Ledgy, lei'i, adj., abounding in ledges. Ledgy, lei'i, adj., abounding in ledges. -adj. as in Lee-side, the sheltered side of a ship: Le3-Shore, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [Lit. a *sheltered place*, A.S. *kleow*, shelter; Ice. *hle*, Low Ger. *lee*; cf. Goth. *klija*, a tent, prov. E. *lew*, a shelter.] Bech *lech n* a *drasiciar*; a blood sucking
- Leech, lech, n. a physician: a blood-sucking worm.-v.t. to apply leeches to. [A.S. læce; Goth. lekeis, a physician, found also in Celt. and Slav. languages.
- NOPK, lēk, n. a kind of onion : the national emblem of Wales. [A.S. *leac*, a leek, a plant, which is present also in Char-lock, Gar-lic, Hom-lock.]
- Leer, ler, n. a sly, sidelong look.-v.t. to look askance: to look archly or obliquely. [A.S. *Meor*, face, cheek; Ice. *Myr.*] Leeringly, lering-li, *adv.* with a *leering* look.

- Lees, lez, n.pl. sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. *lie*, ety. dub.] Leet, let, n. (Scot.) a selected list of candidates
- for an office.
- Leeward, le'ward, adj. pertaining to or in the direction of the *lee*, or the part toward which the wind blows.-adv. toward the lee.
- Leeway, le'wa, n. the way or distance a ship is driven to *leeward* of her true course. [Lee and Way.]
- Left, left, pa.t. and pa.p. of LGave.
- Left, left, adj. the weaker as opposed to the stronger, heavier right : being on the left side .--
- stronger, heavier right: being on the left side.-n. the side opposite to the right. [M. E. lift, luft, prob. a contr. of lefed, p. of A.S. lifars, to weaken-left, weak; Dut. loof, weak.] Left-handed, left-hand'ed, adj. having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: awk-ward: unlucky.-ns. Left-hand'edness, Left-hand'iness, awkwardness.
- Leg, leg, n. one of the limbs by which animals walk: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table.—adj. Legged', having legs. [Ice.
- leggr, a stalk, Dan. läg, Sw. lägg.] Legacy, leg'a-si, n. that which is left to one by will: a bequest of personal property. [L. as i legatia, for legatum-lego, to leave by will.]
- Legacy-hunter, leg'a-si-hunt'er, n. one who hunt. after legacies by courting those likely to leave them.
- Legal, le'gal, adj. pertaining to or according to

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

law : lawful : created by law .-- adv. Le'gally .-n. Legal'ity. [Fr.-L. legalis-lex, legis, law.] Legalise, le'gal-lz, v.t. to make legal or lawful: to authorise : to sanction.

- Legate, leg'at, n. an ambassador, esp. from the Pope.-n. Leg'ateship, the office of a legate. [Fr. *légat*, It. *legato*-L. *legatus-lego*, to send with a commission.]
- Legatine, leg'a-të', n. one to whom a *legacy* is left. Legatine, leg'a-tīn, adj. of or relating to a *legate*. Legation, le-ga'shun, n. the person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors : a deputation.
- Legend, lej'end or lê', n. a marvellous or romantic story from early times: the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin. [Fr.-Low L. legenda, a book of chronicles of the saints read at matins -L. legendars, to be read-lego, to read.] ogendary, lej'end-ar-i, n. a book of legends: one who relates legends.-adj. consisting of legends: romantic: fabulous. egendemain, lej-ér-de-män', n., lightness or nimbleness of hand: sleight-of-hand: jugglery. [O. Fr. legier (Fr. léger) de main, 'light of hand ' -L. as if leviarius-levis, light, and Fr. de, of, main, L. manus, hand.] Legend, lej'end or  $l\bar{e}'$ -, n. a marvellous or romantic

- main, L. manus, hand.] Beger-line. lej'er-līn, n. (mus.) one of the short
- eger-line. lejer-lin, n. (mas.) one of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [Fr. léger, light, and Line.] egging, leging, n. a covering for the leg. egible, leji-bl, adj. that may be read: clear and distinct: that may be understood.—add. Legibilis.—iss. Legibleness, Legibil'ity. [L. legibilis.—lego.]
- egion, le'jun, n. in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to six thousand : a military force : a great number. [Fr.-L. legio-
- lego, to choose, to levy.] sgionary, le'jun-ari, adj. relating to or consist-ing of a *legion* or legions: containing a great number.—n. a soldier of a legion. [L. *legio*-
- number. n. a soldier of a legion. [L. legio-narius.] sgislate, lej'is-lät, v i. to bring forward, pro-pose, or make *laws.* n. Legisla'tion. [L. lex, legis, law, fero, latum, to bear, propose.] gislative, lej'is-lät.iv, adj., giving or enacting laws: pertaining to legislation. gislator, lej'is-lät.or, n. one who makes laws: lawgiver fem Leg'islatiress
- a lawgiver.-fem. Log'islatress.
- gislature, lej'is-lat-ür, n. the body of men in a
- state who have the power of *making laws*. gist, lē'jist, *n*. one skilled in the laws. [Fr. égiste-Low L. legista-L. lex.]
- gitimacy, le-jit'i-ma-si, n. state of being legiimate or according to law : lawfulness of birth : renuineness : regular deduction.
- gitimate, le-jit'i-māt, adj. lawful : lawfully beotten : genuine : fairly deduced : following by atural sequence : authorised by usage. -v.t. to
- gitimate, esp. of conferring the privileges of wful birth.
- itimist, le-jit'i-mist, n. one who supports legi-mate authority: in France, an adherent of e Bourbons deposed in 1830.
- loss, leg'les, adj. without legs.
- ume, leg'ūm, Legumen, le-gū'men, n. (bot.) seed-vessel which splits into two valves, having e seeds attached to the ventral suture only : pod, as of the pea, bean, &c. :-pl. Logu'ens, Logu'mina. [Fr.-L. legumen-lego, gather ; so called because gathered for food.]

# Lentous

- Loguminous, le-gū'min-us, adj. bearing legumes as seed-vessels : consisting of pulse.
- Leisure, le'zhoor or lezh'-, n. time free from em-Leisure, leźboor or lezn-, u. time tree trom employment: freedom from occupation.--adj. unoccupation. [M. E. leyser-O. Fr. leisir, 'to be permitted' - L. licet, it is permitted.]
  Leisurely, leźboor-li, adj. done at leisure: slow: deliberate.--adw. in a leisurely manner.
  Leman, le'man, u. a sweetheart. [M. E. lemman, earlier form leofmon-A.S. leof, loved, and Man.]
  Lomma, leman, e. (wath) a proposition demon-

- Lemma, lem'a, n. (math.) a proposition demon-strated for the purpose of being used in a subse-quent proposition. [L.-Gr. lemma-lambano,
- Lemming, lem'ing, n. a species of rat in northern countries, remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers. [Norw. lemming, Sw. lemel,
- Lap. loumik.] Lemon, lem'un, n. an oval fruit, resembling the orange, with an acid pulp : the tree that bears lemons. [Fr. linon-Pers. limun.] Lemonade, lem-un-ad', n. a drink made of lemon-
- juice, water, and sugar.
- Lemur, le'mur, n. an animal in Madagascar, allied to the monkey, which goes about at night, whence its name. [L. *lemur*, a ghost.] Lend, lend, v.t. to give for a short time something
- to be returned: to afford or grant, in general: to let for hire: -pr.p. lending; pa.t. and pa.p. lent.-n. Lend'er. [M. E. lenen-A.S. lenan; Ger. leilen. See Loan.]
- Longth, length, n. quality of being long: extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything : long continuance : detail. [A.S. length. -lang, long.]
- Lengthen, length'n, v.f. to increase in length : to

- Lengonen, length n, w.r. to increase in tength. to draw out. -w.i. to grow longer. Lengthwise, length'wiz, adv. in the way or direc-tion of the length', [For Lengthways.] Lengthy, length', adj. of great length: rather long.-adv. Length'lly.-m. Length'iness. Lenient, le'ni-ent, adj., softening or mitigating: mild: merciful.-m. (med.) that which softens: an emplification of Le'niency. II. (eniens. entity.) an emollient .- n. Le'niency. [L. leniens, -entis,
- pr.p. of *lenia*, to soften—*lenis*, soft.] Lenitive, len'it-iv, *adj.*, *softening* or mitigating : laxative.—*n.* (*med.*) an application for easing pain : a mild purgative.
- Lenity, len'i-ti, n. mildness: clemency. Lens, lenz, n. (optics) a piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex, so called from its likeness to a lentil seed: the crystalline humour of the eye. [L. lens, lentis, the lentil.]
- *lens, lentis*, the lenth.] Lent, lent, *n*. a fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter. [M. E. *lenten*-A.S. *lencten*, the spring; Dut. *lente*, Ger. *lenz*; acc. to some derived from root of Long, because in spring the down crown (ung.) the days grow *long*.] Lenten, lent'en, *adj.* relating to or used in *Lent*:
- sparing.
- Lenticular, len-tik'ū-lar, Lentiform, len'ti-form, adj. resembling a lens or lentil seed : doubleconvex. -adv. Lentic'ularly. [L. lenticularis -lenticula, dim. of lens, a lentil.]
- Lentil, len'til, n. an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [Fr. lentille-L. lens, lentis, the lentil.] Lentisk, len'tisk, n. the mastic-tree. [Fr. lentisque -L. lentiscus-lentus, sticky; so called from the sticking such a such a such a such as the sticking such a such as the sticking such
- the stickiness of its gum.] [Le Lentous, len'tus, adj., sticky: viscid. [Lentisk.] [See

1.90, le'o, n. (astr.) the Lion, the fifth sign of the

- zodiac. [L.] Leonine, le'o-nīn, adj. of or like a *lion*. Leonine, le'o-nīn, adj. a kind of Latin verse which Leonine, le'o-nīn, adj. a kind of Latin verse which in use rhymes at the middle and end, much in use among the Latin hymn-writers of the Middle Ages. [Said to be named from Leoninus, a canon in Paris in the 12th century; or from Pope Leo II., who was a lover of music.]
- Leopard, lep'ard, n. an animal of the cat-kind, with a spotted skin. [O. Fr.-L. leopardus-Gr. leopardos-leon, lion, pardos, pard; because supposed by the ancients to be a mongrel between the pard or panther and lioness.]
- Leper, lep'er, n. one affected with leprosy, which covers the skin with scales. [L.-Gr. lepra, leprosy-lepros, scaly-lepos, a scale-lepo, to peel off.]
- Lepidoptera, lep-i-dop'ter-a, n.pl. an order of insects, with four wings covered with very fine scales like powder, as the butterfly, moth, &c.
- [Gr. lepis, lepidos, a scale, pteron, a wing.] Lepidopteral, lep-i-dop'ter-al, Lepidopterous, lep-i-dop'ter-us, adj. pertaining to the lepidoptera.
- Leporine, lep'o-rīn, adj. pertaining to or resem-bling the hare. [L. leporinus-lepus, leporis, the hare.] [by scales or scurfy scabs.

- Leprosy, lep'ro-si, n. a disease of the skin marked Leprous, lep'rus, adj. affected with *leprosy.* adv. Lep'rously.—n. Lep'rousness. [See Leper ]
- Lesion, le'zhun, n. a hurt: (med.) an injury or wound. [Fr.-L. læsio-lædo, læsum, to hurt.]
- Less, les, *adj.* (serves as comp. of Litt'le), dimin-ished : smaller.—*adv.* not so much: in a lower degree. -n. a smaller portion: (b.) the inferior or younger. [A.S. læs, læssa; comparative form from a root *las*, feeble, found also in Goth. *lasivs*, weak, Ice. *las*, weakness, and which is not conn. with the root of *little*.]

Lessee, les-se', n. one to whom a lease is granted. Lessen, les'n, v.t. to make *less*, in any sense: to weaken: to degrade.—v.i. to become less.

- Lesser, les'er, *adj.* (B.) *less:* smaller: inferior. [A double comp., formed from Less.]
- Lesson, les'n, n. a portion of Scripture read in divine service: that which a pupil learns at a time : a precept or doctrine inculcated : instruction derived from experience: severe lecture. [Fr. lecon-L. lectio-lego, to gather, to read. See Lection.]

- Lessor, les'or, n. one who grants a *lease*. Lest, lest, conj. that not: for fear that. [From the A.S. phrase thy læs the (that the less = L. quominus), the first word being dropped, while the third joined to the second made lesthe, leste. See Less.
- Let, let, v.t. to slacken or loose restraint upon: to give leave or power to: to allow, permit, suffer: to grant to a tenant or hirer :- pr. p. lett'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. let. [A.S. lætan, to permit-Lat, Ice. latr, slow, lazy, slack; Ger. lassen, Fr. lats.ec. to let, permit. See Late.] Let, let, v. t. (B.) to prevent: to binder.—n. (lazy) hinderance, obstruction: delay. [A.S. lettan,
- to make late-læt, slow, slack, being same root as above.
- Lethal, le'thal, adj., death-dealing, blotting out: deadly: mortal. [L. lethalis-lethum, letum, death; akin to leo, simple form of deleo, to blot
- out, or to Sans. *li*, to melt, dissolve.] Lethargic, le-thär'jik, Lethargical, le-thär'jik-al, adj. pertaining to lethargy: unnaturally sleepy:

- dull.-adv. Lethar'gically. [L. lethargicu
- -Gr. lethargikos.] Lethargy, leth'ar-ji, n. heavy unnatural slumber dullness. [Fr.-L.-Gr. lethargia, drowsy for getfulness-lethe, forgetfulness.]
- Lethe, lê'the, n. (myth.) one of the rivers of he said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all wh drank of its waters: oblivion. [Gr.-lēthô, ol form of lanthano, to forget.]

- Lethean, le-thē'an, adj., of Lethe: oblivious. Lethiferous, le-thif'er-us, adj., carrying death. deadly. [L. lethifer-lethum, death, and fer. to bear.]
- Letter, let'er, n. a conventional mark to expre a sound : a written or printed message : liter a sound : a printing-type: $-\beta l$ . learning. -v. to stamp letters upon -n. Lettverer. [F *lettre*-L. *litera*-lino, *litum*, to smear; called because *smeared* or scrawled on parc ment.]
- educated: versed in literature: belonging learning. [or casts letters or type Lettered,
- Letter-founder, let'er-fownd'er, n. one who foun Lettering, let'er-ing, n. the act of impressi
- letters: the letters impressed.
- Lett'er-of-cred'it, n. a letter authorising credit cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer. Lett'er-of-marque (märk), n. a commissi given to a private ship by a government to ma reprisals on the vessels of another state. IS. Marque.]
- Letterpress, let'er-pres, n., letters impressed matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.
- Letters-patent, let'erz-patent, n. a writing co ferring a patent or authorising a person to enj some privilege, so called because written open sheets of parchment. [See Patent.]
- Lettuce, let'is, n. a plant containing a milky wh juice, the leaves of which are used as a sal. [O. Fr. laictuce, Fr. laitue-L. lactuca-l milk.]
- Levant, le-vant', n. the point where the sun ris the East : the coasts of the Mediterranean e of Italy.—adj. Lev'ant or Le'vant, easte [It. levante—L. levare, to raise.]

Levanter, le-vant'er, n. a strong easterly wind the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterrane Levantine, le-vant'in, adj. belonging to

- Levant. Levee, lev'ē, n. a morning assembly of visitors :
- assembly received by a sovereign or other gr personage. [Fr. levée, a rising-lever.]
- Level, lev'el, n. a horizontal line or surface : a surf without inequalities: proper position: usual vation: state of equality: the line of directi an instrument for shewing the horizontal.—a horizontal : even, smooth : even with anyth else : in the same line or plane : equal in posit or dignity .- v.t. to make horizontal: to m flat or smooth: to make equal: to take aim pr.p. lev'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. lev'elled.

Fr. livel, liveau (Fr. niveau)—L. libella plummet, from libra, a level, a balance.] Leveller, lev'el-er, n. one who levels or ma

- equal
- Levelling, lev'el-ing, n. the act of making une surfaces level: the process of finding the di ences in level between different points on surface of the earth. [or eq Levelness, lev'el-nes, n. state of being level, e

Lever, le'ver, n. a bar of metal or other substa turning on a support called the fulcrum or p

- for raising weights. [Lit. that which lifts or
- raises, Fr. lévier-lever-L. levo, to raise.] Levorago, léver-aj, n. the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.
- Leveret, lever-et, n. a young hare: a hare in its first year. [O. Fr. levrault, Fr. lièvre-L. lepus, leporis, a hare.]
- Leviable, lev'i-a-bl, adj. able to be levied or assessed and collected.
- Leviathan, le-vī'a-than, n. (B.) a huge aquatic animal, described in the book of Job: anything of huge size. [Heb. liv y dth an - l'v y ah, a wreath, Ar. *lawa'*, to bend or twist; so called from its twisting itself in folds.]
- Levigate, levi-gat, v.t. to make smooth: to grind to a fine, impalpable powder.—n. Leviga'tion. [L. levigo, levigatum—levis, Gr. leios, smooth, akin to Level.]
- evitation, lev-i-tā'shun, n. act of rendering light. [L. levis, light.] evite, le'vīt, n. a descendant of Levi: an inferior
- priest of the ancient Jewish Church.—adjs. Levit'ic, Levit'ical.—adv. Levit'ically. [Heb. Levi, a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.]
- eviticus, le-vit'i-kus, n. the name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws, &c. relating to the Levites. evity, levit-i, n., lightness of weight: lightness of temper or conduct : thoughtlessness : disposition to thill : vanity. [L. levitas—levis, light.] **.evy**, levi, v.t. to raise: to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—pr.p. leviying ; p.t. and  $p_{a.p.}$  levied.—n. the act of collecting by
- authority: the troops so collected. [Fr. *lever*. L. *levo*, to make light or raise—*levis*, light.] **ewd**, lid or lood, *adj*. ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in B.: lustful: licentious: unchaste: debauched.—adv. Lewdly.—n. Lewdness. [A.S. læwed, lay, belonging to the laity, either the pa.p. of the verb læwan, to weaken, and so meaning weak, simple, untaught, or from *leod*, the people. See Laity.]
- exicographer, leks-i-kog'ra-fer, n. one skilled in lexicography or the art of compiling dictionaries. exicography, leksi-kog'ra-fi, n. the art of writ-ing a dictionary.—adjs. Lexicograph'io, Lexi-cograph'ical. [Gr. lexikon, and graphö, to [lexicology.
- exicologist, leks-i-kol'o-jist, n. one skilled in exicology, leks-i-kol'o-ji, n. that branch of phil-ology which treats of the proper signification and use of words. [Gr. lexis, and logos, a discourse or treatise.]
- exicon, leks'i-kon, n. a word-book or dictionary. -adj. Lex'ical, belonging to a lexicon. [Gr. lexikon-lexis, a word-lego, to speak.]
- ey, lē, n. Same as Lea. iability, lī-a-bil'i-ti, n. state of being *liable* or responsible.
- iable, lī'a-bl, adj. able to be bound or obliged : responsible : tending : subject : exposed. [Fr. lier-L. ligare, to bind.]
- taison, le'a-zong, n. union, or bond of union: connection, esp. an illicit intimacy between a man and woman. [Fr.-lier, from L. ligare, to bind.]
- iar, lī'ar, n. one who lies or utters falsehood.
- ias, lī'as, n. (geol.) a formation of argillaceous mation. [Fr., of uncertain origin, perh. from Bret. *liach*, a stone.] ibation, lī-bā'shun, n. the *pouring forth* wine or

- other liquid in honour of a deity: the liquid poured. [L. *libatio-libo*, Gr. *leibo*, to pour.] Libel, li'bel, n. a written accusation : any malicious
- defamatory publication : (law) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant.—v.t. to defame by a libel : to satirise
- unfairly: (law) to proceed against by producing and pa.p. If belled. [Lit. a 'little book,' from L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]
- Libeller, lī'bel-er, n. one who defames by libels.

- Libellous, Bl'bel-us, adj. containing a libel: defamatory.—adv. Li'bellously.
   Liberal, lib'èr-al, adj. becoming a gentleman: generous: noble-minded: candid: free: free from restraint: generous; no her in calification in calification. advocates greater freedom in political instituadvocates greater freedom in pointear instru-tions.—adv. Lib'erally. [Lit. 'belonging or suitable to a free-born man,' Fr.—L. *liberalis*— *liber*, free, doing as one pleases—*libet*, *lubet*, to please, akin to Gr. *eleutheros*, free, Sans. *lubh*, to desire. See Lief, Love.]
- Liberalise, lib'er-al-īz, v.t. to make liberal, or en-
- lightened : to enlarge. Liberalism, lib'er-al-izm, *n*. the principles of a liberal in politics or religion.
- Liberality, lib-er-al'i-ti, *n*. the quality of being *liberal*: generosity: largeness or nobleness of mind: candour: impartiality.
- Liberate, lib'er-āt, v.t. to set free: to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage.-n. Libera'tion. [L. libero, liberatum.] [frees.
- Liberator, lib'er-āt-or, n. one who liberates or Libertine, lib'er-tin or -tīn, n. formerly, one who
- professed *free* opinions, esp. in religion: one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee. -adj. belonging to a freedman: unrestrained: licentious. [L. libertinus, a freedman.] Libertinism, lib'ertin-izm, n. the conduct of a libertine: licentiousness of opinion or practice:
- lewdness or debauchery.
- Liberty, lib'er-ti, n. freedom to do as one pleases: freedom from restraint : the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: privilege: exemption: leave: relaxation of restraint: the bounds
- leave: relaxation of restraint: the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed: freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility. [Fr.—L. *libertas.*]
  Libidinous, libid'in-us, adj., *lustful*: given to the indulgence of the animal passions.—adv. Libid'inously.—n. Libid'inousness. [Fr.—L. *libidinouss.—libido*, desire, lust-*lubet*.]
- Libra, libra, n. the balance, a sign of the zodiac. [L.]
- Librarian, lī-brā'ri-an, n. the keeper of a library. -n. Libra'rianship. [L. librarius, a transcriber of books.]
- Library, lī'brar-i, n. a building or room containing a collection of *books*: a collection of books. [L. librarium-liber, a book.]
- Librate, lī'brāt, v.t. to poise : to balance .- v.i. to Invited, if bits, or, is a balance: to be poised.—n., Libra/tion, balancing: a state of equipoise: a slight swinging motion. [L. libra, libratum— libra, a level, a balance. See under Level.]
   Libratory, librator-i, adj. swaying like a balance.
   Libratory, or other model of an opera or other model.
- opera or other inusical composition. [It., dim.
- of libro-L. liber, a book.] Lice, III, flural of Louse. License, Licence, Ifsens, n. a being allowed: leave: grant of permission: the document by which authority is conferred : excess or abuse of freedom.-Li'cense, v.t. to grant license to: to

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

authorise or permit. to be allowed.] [Fr.-L. licentia-licet,

- Licenser, li'sens-er, n. one who grants license or permission : one authorised to license.
- Licentiate, lī-sen'shi-āt, n. one who has a license or grant of permission to exercise a profession.
- Licentious, lī-sen'shus, adj. indulging in excessive freedom: given to the indulgence of the animal passions : dissolute .- adv. Licen'tiously. n. Licen'tiousness. [Fr.-L. licentiosus.]
- Lichen,  $l\bar{i}$  ken or lichen, *n*. one of an order of cellular flowerless plants: an eruption on the skin. [L.-Gr. leichēn, from leichē, Sans. lih, to lick; from its licking up or encroaching on the soil. See Lick.]
- Lichgate, lich'gat, n. a churchyard gate with a porch to rest the bier under. [M. E. lich-A.S. lic (Ger. leiche, Goth. leik, a corpse), and Gate. See Like, adj.]
- Lichwake, lich'wāk, n. the wake or watch held over a dead body. [M. E. lich, a body, a corpse (see Like, adj.), and Wake.]
- Lick, lik, v.t. to pass the tongue over : to take in by the tongue: to lap. -n. Lick'er. [A.S. liccian; Ger. lecken, L. lingo, Gr. leichō, Sans. lih. See Tongue and Language.]
- Lickerish, lik/er-ish, *adj.* dainty : eager to taste or enjoy. [From Lick.] Lickspittle, lik/spit-l, *n*. a mean, servile dependent.
- Licorice. Same as Liquorice.
- Lictor, lik'tor, n. an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, bearing an axe and bundle of rods. [L., conn. with *ligare*, to bind.] Lid, lid, n. a cover: that which shuts a vessel:
- the cover of the eye. [A.S. hlid; Dut. lid; akin to L. clivus, Gr. klino, E. Lean.]
- Li9, lī, n. anything meant to deceive : an inten-tional violation of truth : anything that misleads. -v.i. to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to make a false representation :--*pr*, *b*, ly'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lied'. [A.S. leogan (lyga, a falsehood), prov. E. lig; Dut. liegen, Goth. lingan, Ger. ligen, to lie. Cf. Lett. leeks, 'crooked,' and L. ob-liqn.ns, slanting.]
- Lie, lī, v.i. to rest in a reclining posture : to lean : to press upon: to be situated: to abide: to consist: (law) to be sustainable :- pr.p. lying; pa.t. lay; pa.p. lain, (B.) lī'en. - us. Li'er, Lie-a-bed, one who lies long in the morning (also adj.) .- To lie in, to be in childbed. [A.S. licgan; Ger. liegen; Goth. ligan; Ice. liggja; Ir. luighim; Gr. lechos, a bed, L. lectus.]
- Lief, lef, adj. (poetry) loved, dear. adv. lovingly: willingly, now chiefly used in the phrase, 'I had as lief.' [A.S. leof; Ger. lieb, loved.] Liego, lēj, adj. true, faithful: subject: under a feudal tenure: sovereign or having lieges.-n.
- one under a feudal tenure : a vassal : a lord or superior or one who has lieges. [Fr. *lige*, which prob. is derived from O. Ger. *ledec*, Ger. *ledig*, free, unfettered. The word was orig. applied to the *free* bands in the German tribes that over-turned the Roman empire. turned the Roman empire. But as the free bands settled on the conquered territory and formed the Feudal System, the meaning of the word gradually changed; thus it orig. meant 'free,' then ' true to their chief,' 'loyal,' 'bound' by a feudal tenure; but the sense of 'bound' was also due to confusion with L. *ligatus*, bound.]
- Lien, lī'en or lē'en, n. (law) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr., tie, band—L. ligamen-ligg, to bind.] Lien, li(n B), pa, p, of Lie, to lie down. Lieth, lr'eth (B), 3d pers. sing. of Lie, to lie down.

- Lieu, lū, n., place, stead. [Fr.-L. locus, place.] Lieutenancy, lef-ten'an-si, n., office or commission of a lieutenant : the body of lieutenants.
- Lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, n. an officer holding the place of another in his absence : a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander : one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the com pounds lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-general [Fr., from *lieu*, a place, and *tenant*, holding-*tenir*, to hold. See Lieu and Tenant.]
- Life, lif, n. state of *living*: animate existence union of soul and body: the period between birth and death: present state of existence manner of living: moral conduct: animation a living being : system of animal nature : socia state : human affairs : narrative of a life : eterna happiness, also He who bestows it : a quickening principle in a moral sense  $\mapsto -p!$ . Lives, live [A.S., Ice., and Sw.  $if_f$ . Dut.  $iif_f$ , body, live Ger. *leben*, to live. See Live.]
- Life-assurance, lif'-ash-shoor'ans. Same as Life insurance.

- Lifeboat, lifböt, n. a *boat* of peculiar construction for saving shipwrecked persons. Life-estate, lifböt, n. a *boat* of peculiar construction for saving shipwrecked persons. Life-guard, liff-gard, n. a guard of the *life* of person: a guard of a prince or other dignitary. Lifehold, liff hold, n. land *keld* by lease for *life*. Life-insurance, liff-in-shoor'ans, n. a contract by which a sum of money is *invared* to be naid a
- which a sum of money is insured to be paid a
- the close of a person's *life*. [Life and Insurance. Lifeless, lif'les, *adj*. dead: without vigour: in sipid: sluggish.-adv. Life'lessly.-n. Life lessness.
- Lifelong, lif'long, adj. during the length of a life
- Life-preserver, lif'-pre-zerv'er, n. an invention for the preservation of life, in cases of fire of shipwreck : a cane with a loaded head. Liferent, līf'rent, n. a rent that continues for lif.
- Lift, lift, v.t. to bring to a higher position : t elevate: to elate: to take and carry away.—v., to try to raise.—n. act of *lifting*: that which i to be raised : that which assists to lift. [Lit. 't raise into the air,' from M. E. lift or luft, the air sky. It is simply a form of Loft, which see.]
- Ligament, lig'a-ment, n. anything that binds (anat.) the membrane connecting the movabl bones : a bond of union. [Fr.-L. ligamentur ligo, ligatum, to bind.
- Ligamental, lig-a-ment'al, Ligamentous, lig-e ment'us, adj. composing or resembling a liga [being bound ment.
- Ligation, li-gā'shun, n. act of binding: state of Ligature, lig'a-tür, n. anything that binds: bandage: (mus.) a line connecting notes (print.) a type of two letters : (med.) a cord fc
- tying the blood-vessels, &c. [See Ligament.] Light, līt, n. that which shines or is britliant : th agent by which objects are rendered visible : th power of vision : day : dawn of day : that whic gives light, as the sun, a candle : the illuminate part of a picture : (fig.) mental or spiritual illu mination: enlightement: knowledge: publ view: point of view: a conspicuous person an aperture for admitting light:  $(B_i)$  pr sperity, favour.—*adj*. not dark : bright : whitisl -v.t. to give light to: to set fire to: to atten with a light :- pr. p. light'ing; pa.t. and pa., light'ed or lit. -n. Light'or. [A.S. leoht, lyhi Ger. licht, Goth. liuhath, W. (lng, L. lux, ligh Gr. leukos; akin to Sans. lok, loch, to see, 1 shine, ruch, to shine.]

fate, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon; then.

- Light, līt, adj. not heavy : easily suffered or performed : easily digested : not heavily armed : active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious: gentle: easily influenced: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: not of legal weight: loose, sandy: (B.) idle, worthess. adv. Lightly, cheaply: (B.) easily, carelessly. -n. Lightlys, cheaply: (B.) leaving, fickleness. [A.S., lookt; Ger. leicht, Ice. lettr; L. levis, Gr.
- elachys; akin to Sans. laghu, light.] Light, līt, v.i. (followed by on, upon) to stoop from flight : to settle : to rest : to come to by chance : (fol. by down, from) to descend, to alight :—pr.p.lighting ; pa.t. and pa.p. light ed or lit. [From Light, not heavy, as 'to light from a horse,' to relieve him of his burden.]
- Lighten, līt'n, v.t. to make *light* or *clear*: (*fig.*) to illuminate with knowledge: (B.) to free from trouble .- w.i. to shine like lightning : to flash : to become less dark. [to alleviate : to cheer.

Lighton, līt'n, v.t. to make *lighter* or less heavy : Lighton upon, v.i. (Pr. Bk.) to alight or descend

- upon.
- Lighter, līt'er, n. a large open boat used in lightening (unloading) and loading ships .- n. Light'erman

- Lighterage, lit'er-äj, n. price paid for unloading ships by *lighters*: the act of thus unloading. Light-fingered, lit'fing'gerd, adj., *light* or active with one's *fingers*: thievish.
- Light-headed, lit'-hed'ed, adj. giddy in the head :
- thoughtless: unsteady. [Light and Head.] Light-hearted, līt'-härt'ed, «dj., light or merry of heart: free from anxiety: cheerful.—adv. Light'-heart'edly. -n. Light'-heart'edness.
- Lighthorse, lithors, n., light-armed cavalry.
- Lighthouse, lithows, n. a tower or house with a light at the top to guide mariners at night. Light-infantry, lithinfantri, n., infantry lightly or not heavily armed. Light-minded, lithmind'ed, adj. having a light or
- unsteady mind: not considerate.
- Lightning, lit'ning, n. the electric flash usually followed by thunder. Lightning-rod, II'ning-rod, n. a metallic rod for protecting buildings from *lightning*.
- Lights, līts, n.pl. the lungs of animals. [So called
- from their light weight.] Lightsome, It'sum, adj., light, gay, lively, cheer-ing.-n. Light'someness.
- Lign-aloes, līn-al'oz, Lignaloes, lig-nal'oz, n. (B.)
- aloes-wood. [L. lignum, wood, and Aloes.] Ligneous, lig'ne-us, adj., wooden : woody : made of wood. [L. ligneus-lignum, wood.]
- of wood. [L. lignetis-lignin, wood.] Ugniferous, lig-nif'er-us, adj., producing wood. [L. lignum, wood, and fero, to bear.] Ugnify, ligni-fi, v.t. to turn into wood.—v.i. to become wood or wood y.—pr. lig'nifying ; ha.k. lig'nified.—n. Lignification. [Fr. lignifier— Lignification to the set of the set of the set of the set. L. lignum, wood, and facio, to make.] Lignine, lig'nin, n. pure awody fibre. Lignite, lig'nit, n. coal retaining the texture of

pub erso

- wood. adj. Lignit'ic.
- agout. -raily. high reto. ignum.-vitæ, lightum.-vé'tä, n. popular name of a South American tree with very hard wood. igule, ligʻul, n. (bot.) the flat part of the leaf of a grass: a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. [Lit. 'a little tongue,' L. ligula, dim. of lingua, a tongud. a tongue.] [Gr. ligurion.]
- igure, li'gür or lig'ür, n. (B.) a precious stone. **ike**, lik, *adj*. equal in quantity, quality, or de-gree : similar : likely.—*n*. the like thing or person : an exact resemblance : a liking.—*adv.* in the same manner : probably. [A.S. *lic*, oftener

ge-lic, Ice. likr, Dut. ge-lijk, Ger. gleich (= geleich). Acc. to Bopp, the simple forms, as in Ice., A.S., &c. are abbreviations of the full form, 1ce., A. S., &c. are abbreviations of the full form, as seen in Goth. ga-leik-s; Goth. Leik, A. S. lic means body, shape (see Lichgate), and ga-ge-= with, L. cum; so that ge-lic means 'hav-ing body or shape 'n common with another' = L. conformits. A. S. lic appears in the suffix -ly (red) wind the surfax -ly model in L. (godly), and the same root may be traced in L.

- (goty), and the same not may be traced in L. ta-li-s, Gr. tô-th-os.]
  Like, Iik, v.t. to be pleased with: to approve: to enjoy: (obs.) to please. [Orig. the verb meant 'to be pleasing,' and was used impersonally, as 'it likes me,' i.c. it pleases me, A.S. lician, to be pleasing—lic, like, similar, conformable, suit-able pleasing. able, pleasing.]
- able, pleasing.)
   Likely, lik'li, adj., like the thing required : credible : probable : having reason to expect.—adv.
   probably.—ns. Like'liness, Like'lihood.
   Likely, lik'li, adj. that may be liked : pleasing.
   Liken, lik'n, v.t. to represent as like or similar :
- to compare.
- Likeness, līk'nes, 2. resemblance ; one who resembles another : that which resembles : a portrait or picture : effigy. Likewise, līk'wīz, adv. in like wise or manner :
- Likewise, its witz, and the voise of matter, also: moreover: too. [Likke, adj, and Wise.]
   Liking, lik'ing, n. state of being pleased with: inclination: satisfaction in : (B<sub>2</sub>) condition, plight, -adj. (B<sub>2</sub>), as in Good-liking, Well-liking, in good condition. [the Pers. li/aj.]
- Lilac, lī'lak, n. a pretty flowering shrub. [Sp. Liliaceous, lil-i-ā'shus, adj. pertaining to lilies. Lilied, lil'id, adj. adorned with lilies. [Sp.-

- Lilliputian, hl-i-pu'shi-an, u. an inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*: a person of small size, a dwarf.—adj. of small size : dwarfish.
- Lilt, lilt, v.i. to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to hop about : to sing, dance, or play merrily.
- -n. a cheerful song or air. [Ety. dub.] Lily, lil'i, n. a bulbons plant, with showy and fragrant flowers.—Lily of the Valley, a well-known and much-loved flower of the lily genus. [A.S. lilie-L. lilium-Gr. leirion, lily.]
- Limb, lim, n. a jointed part in animals : a projecting part : a branch of a tree. -v.t. to supply jecting part: a branch of a tree. -w.t. to supply with limbs: to tear off the limbs. [A.S. lim; perh. from A.S. lemian (hence Lame), to break, and so orig. 'a part broken off, fragment.']
  Limb, lim, n. an edge or border, as of the sun, &c. : the edge of a sextant, &c. : [L. limbus.]
  Limber, lim/ber, n. the part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horse are attended - w t to attend to the lim.
- horses are attached.—w.t. to attach to the lim-bers, as a gun. [Prov. E. *limbers*, shafts—Ice. *limar*, boughs, cart-shafts orig. being only boughs of trees; cf. Limb, a branch of a tree.] Limber, lim'ber, *adj*. pliant, flexible. [See Limp,
- adj.] Limbo, hm'bo, Limbus, lim'bus, n. in the creed of
- the R. Cath. Church, a place on the borders of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptised infants remain : a place of confinement. [It. limbo, L. limbus, border.]
- Lime, līm, n. any slimy or gluey material: birdlime : the white caustic earth from limestone, and used for cement. -v.t. to cover with lime : to cement: to manure with lime: to insnare. [A.S. *lim*; cog. with Ger. *leim*, glue, L. *limus*, slime; from a base *li* seen in L. *li-nere*, to smear, and Sans. *li*, to be viscous.]

fate, far; më. her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

- Lime, lim, n. a kind of citron or *lemon* tree and its fruit. [Fr. See Lemon.] Lime-juice, lim'-jüs, n. the acid juice of the lime,
- used at sea as a specific against scurvy.
- Limekiln, līm'kil, n. a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime.
- Limestone, Im'stön, n., stone from which lime is procured by burning.
  Lime-tree, Im'-trē, n. the linden-tree, common in
- Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers. [Lime is a corr. of line, and line of lind, which is = linden-tree. See Linden.] [lime.

Limetwig, līm'twig, n. a twig smeared with bird-

- Limit, lim'it, *n*. boundary: utmost extent: re-striction.—*v.t.* to confine within bounds: to re-[Fr.-L. limes, limitis-limus, trans-[bounded, or restrained. strain. verse.
- Limitable, lim'it-a-bl, adj. that may be limited, Limitary, lim'it-ar-i, adj. placed at the boundary, as a guard, &c. : confined within limits
- Limitation, lim-it-a'shun, n. the act of limiting, bounding, or restraining: the state of being
- limited, bounded, or restrained : restriction. Limited, lim'it-ed, *adj.* within *limits*: narrow: restricted.—Limited Liability, in a joint-stock company, means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share.—*adv*. Lim'itedly.—*n*. Lim'itedness.
- Limitless, lim'it-les, adj. having no limits : boundless : immense : infinite.
- Limn, lim, v.t. (orig.) to illuminate with orna-mental letters, &c.: to draw or paint, esp. in water-colours. [Contr. of Fr. enluminer-L. illumino, from root of Luminary.]
- Limner, lim'ner, n. one who limns, or paints on paper or parchment: a portrait-painter.
- Limous, līm'us, adj., gluey: slimy: muddy. [See Lime, any slimy material.]
- Limp, limp, *adj*. wanting stiffness, flexible : weak, flaccid. [A nasalised form of Lap, seen also in W.
- *llibin, lleipr*, drooping, Ice. *limpa*, weakness.] Limp, limp, *v.i.* to halt: to walk lamely.—*n.* act of limping: a halt. [A.S. *limp-healt*, lame; O. Ger. limphin, to limp: prob. a form of Lame.]
- Limpet, lim'pet, n. a small shell-fish, which clings to bare rocks. [Prob. through the Fr., from L. and Gr. lepas, a limpet-Gr. lepas, a bare rock
- —lepõ, to peel.]
   Limpid, lim'pid, adj., clear: shining: transparent: pure.—ns. Limpid'ity, Lim'pidness. [Fr.-L.
- *limpidus*, perh. a form of *liquidus*. See Liquid. Limpingly, limping-li, *adv.* in a limping manner. Limy, lim', *adj.*, *glutinous*: sitcky: containing, resembling, or having the qualities of *lime*.
- Linchpin, linsh'pin, n. a pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree. [A.S. *lynis*, an axle-tree; cog. with Dut. *luns*, O. Ger. *lun*, peg, bolt, and **Pin**.] Linden, lin'den, *n*. the lime-tree. [A.S., Sw., Ice.
- lind, Ger. linde, O. Ger. linta.]
- Line, In, n. a thread of linen or flax: a slender cord: (math.) that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: outline: a series, succession of : a mark or lineament, hence a characteristic : a row: a rank: a verse: a short letter or note: a trench, in pl. military works of defence : limit : method : the equator : lineage : direction : occu-pation : the regular infantry of an army : the twelfth part of an inch. [L. linea-linum, flax.] Line, lin, v.t. to mark out with lines: to cover with

- Linnet
- lines : to place along by the side of for guarding : by a guard within or by anything added.
- Line, līn, v.t. to cover on the inside with linen or other material: to cover.
- Lineage, lin'e-āj, n. descendants in a line from a common progenitor : race : family.
- Lineal, lin'e-al, adj. of or belonging to a *line*: composed of lines: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor.adv. Lin'eally.
- Lineament, lin'e-a-ment, n. feature : distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face. [Lit. drawing;' Fr.-L. lineo, to draw a line.]
- Linear, lin'e-ar, adj. of or belonging to a line: consisting of or having the form of lines: straight.—*adv.* Lin'early. Lineation, lin-e-ä'shun, *n*. Same as Delineation.
- Linen, lin'en, n. cloth made of lint or flax: underclothing, particularly that made of linen.—*adj.* nade of flax: resembling linen cloth. [Pro-perly an *adj.* with suffix *-en*—A.S. *lin*—L. *linum*, flax; Gr. *linon*.]
- Liner, lin'er, n. a vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets. Ling, ling, n. a fish resembling the cod, so called
- from its lengthened form. [A.S. lang, long.]
- Ling, ling, n. heather. [Ice. lyng.]
- Linger, ling'ger, v.i. to remain *long* in any state: to loiter: to hesitate. [A.S. *lengan*, to pro-
- tract-lang, long.] Lingering, ling'ger-ing, adj., lengthened out in
- time: protracted.—*n.* a remaining long. Linget, ling'get, Lingot, ling'got, *n.* Same as Ingot. [Fr. *lingot*, from root of Ingot.]
- Linguadental, ling-gwaden'tal, adj. uttered by the joint action of the *tongue* and *teeth*, as of the letters d and *l.-n.* a sound thus produced. [L. lingua, the tongue, and Dental.]
- Lingual, ling'gwal, adj. pertaining to the tongue. -n. a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *l.-adv.* Lin'gually. [From L. *lingua* (old form *dingua*), the tongue.] [*languages.*

- Linguist, ling'gwist, n. one skilled in tongues or Linguistic, ling-gwist'ik, Linguistical, ling-gwist' ik-al, adj. pertaining to languages and the affinities of languages.
- Linguistics, ling-gwist'iks, n.sing. the science of languages and words, the general or comparative study of languages.
- Liniment, lin'i-ment, n. a kind of thin ointment. [L. linimentum—lino, to besmear.] Lining, In'ing, n. act of drawing lines upon, or of marking with lines: an inside covering.
- Link, lingk, n. something bent so as to form a joint : a ring of a chain : anything connecting : a single part of a series. -v.t. to connect as by a link: to join in confederacy : to unite in a series. -v.i. to be connected. [A.S. *hlence*; Ice.
- hlekkr, Ger. gelenk (lenken, to bend).] Link, lingk, n. a light or torch of pitch and tow. --n. Link boy, boy who carries such to light travellers. [Prob. corr. from Dut. lont, a gunner's match of tow; Scot. lunt, Dan. lunte.] Links, lingks, n.pl. a stretch of flat or gently un-terestic stretch of flat or gently un-terestic stretch of stretch or stretch or number.
- dulating ground along a sea-shore, on which the game of go., is played. [Scotch.]
- Linnæan, Linnean, lin-në'an, adj. pertaining to Linnæus, the Latinised form of the name of Linné, the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707 -78), or to the artificial system of classification introduced by him into Botany.
- Linnet, lin'et, n. a small singing-bird, so called from feeding on the seed of *flax*. flax—L. *linum*. See Linen.] [Fr. linot-lin,

- Linoleum, lin-ö'le-um, n. a preparation used as a floorcloth, *linseed*-oil being greatly used in the making of it. [L. linum, flax, oleum, oil.]
   Linseed, lin'sëd, Lintseed, lint'sëd, n., lint' or flax seed. [From Lint.]
   Linseed-cake, lin'sëd-käk, n. the cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed.
   Linseed-oil, lin'sëd-oil, n., oil from flax-seed.
   Linseed-oil, lin'sëd-oil, n., oil from flax e of line of line of seed.
- Linsey-woolsey, lin'ze-wool'ze, adj. made of linen and wool mixed : mean : of unsuitable parts.n. a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.
- Linstock, lin'stok, n. a staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. [Also *lintstock*, *lint* being a mistaken form of *lunt*, due to confusion with lint, scraped linen, from Dut. lontstoklont, a match, and stok, a stick. See Link.]
- Lint, lint, n., flax: linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. [See Linen.] Lintel, lin'tel, n. the piece of timber or stone over
- a doorway: the headpiece of a door or casement. [O. Fr. lintel (Fr. linteau)-Low L. *lintellus* for *limitellus*, dim. of L. *limes*, a boundary, border. See Limit.] Lion, li'un, n. a large and fierce quadruped,
- remarkable for its roar: (*astr.*) leo, a sign of the zodiac: any object of interest. *fem*. Li'oness. [O. Fr. *lion*—L. *leo*—Gr. *leõn*; Ger. *löwe*; A.S. leo, borrowed directly from L.]
- Lion-hearted, lī'un-härt'ed, adj. having the heart or courage of a lion. [interest.
- Lionise, lī'un-īz, v.t. to treat as a lion or object of Lip, lip, n. the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth: the edge of anything. [A.S. lippe; Dut. lip, Ger. lippe, L. labium, akin to L. lambo, E. lap, expressive of the sound of lapping.]
- **Lipped**, lipt, *adj*, having *lips*: having a raised or rounded edge like the lip. **Liquation**, li-kwā'shun, *n*. the act of making
- *liquid* or melting: the capacity of being melted. [L. *liquo, liquatum*, to make liquid, to melt.] Liquefaction, lik-we-fak'shun, *n*. the *act* or process
- of making liquid: the state of being melted. Liquefy, lik we-fi, v.t. to make liquid: to dissolve. -v.i. to become liquid: -pa.t. and pa.p. liq'uē-fied. [L. liquefacio-liqueo, to be fluid or liquid, and facia to make and facio, to make.]
- Liquescent, li-kwes'ent, adj., becoming liquid: melting.—n. Liques'cency. [L. liquescens, *entis*, pr. p. of *liqueso*, to become liquid*—liqueso*.] Liqueur, lik-ér', n. a flavoured spirit: a cordial.
- [Fr.]
- Liquid, lik'wid, adj., flowing: fluid : soft : smooth : clear.—n. a flowing substance : a letter of a smooth flowing sound, as l and r, in pla, pra.— ns. Liquid'ity, Liq'uidness. [L. liquidas, fluid, clear—liqueo, to be fluid or liquid.] Liquidate, lik'wi-dāt, v.t. to make clear, esp. to
- clear or settle an account : to arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate. [See Liquid.]
- Liquidation, lik-wi-dā'shun, n. the clearing up of money affairs, esp. the adjustment of the affairs of a bankrupt estate. Liquidator, lik-wi-dāt'or, *n.* one engaged in a
- liquidation.

- Liquor, lik'ur, n. anything *liquid*: strong drink. Liquorice, lik'ur-is, n. a plant with a sweet root which is used for medicinal purposes. [Through an O. Fr. form, from L. liquiritia, a corr. of Gr.
- glykyrrhiza—glykys, sweet, and rhiza, root.] Lisp, lisp, v.i. to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing th for s or z: to articulate as a child: to utter imperfectly.—v.t. to pronounce with a lisp.—n. the

act or habit of lisping. [A.S. wlisp, lisping; Dut. lispen, Ger. lispeln; from the sound.]

- Lisping, lisp'ing, adj. pronouncing with a lisp. n. the act of speaking with a lisp. adv. Lisp'ingly.
- Lissome, lis'um, adj. Same as Lithesome. List, list, n. a stripe or border of cloth. [A.S.; Ice. lista, Ger. leiste, border.]
- list, list, a. an edge or border; a catalogue or roll.—v.t. to place in a list or catalogue; to engage for the public service, as soldiers. [Orig. a strip, as of parchment, hence a roll, a list of names, Fr. liste—O. Ger. lista, Ger. leiste, stripe, border; A.S. list, and orig. the same word or the abard. word as the above.]
- List, list, n. a line inclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat :--pl. Lists, the ground inclosed for a contest.-To enter the lists, to engage in contest. [Fr. lice, It. lizza-Low L. liciæ, barriers; of unknown origin.]
- List, list, v.i. to have pleasure in: to desire: to like or please: to choose. [A.S. lystan, to desire-last, pleasure; Dut. and Ger. lust, pleasure.]
- List, list, v.t. or v.i. dim. of Listen. Listen, lis'n, v.t. to hear or attend to.-v.i. to Listen, IS I, v.t. to hear of attend to.-w.t. to give ear or hearten: to follow advice. [A.S. hlistan-hlyst, hearing, from hlust, the ear; Ice. hlusta, L. chuo, Gr. kluō, to hear, W. clust, an ear. See Loud.]
  Listener, lis'n-er, n. one who listens or hearkens. Listless, list'les, adj. having no desire or wish: correles: uniterested. were trindelet. adv.
- careless : uninterested : weary : indolent. -adv. [From Lust List'lessly.-n. List'lessness. and suffix -less.] [to alight.
- Lit, pa.t. and pa.p. of Light, to lighten, and Light,
- Litany, lit'a-ni, n. a praying: a form of suppli-cation in public worship. [Fr.-L. litania-Gr. litaneia-litē, a prayer.]
- Literal, lit'er-al, adj. according to the letter: plain : not figurative or metaphorical : following the letter or exact meaning, word for word.-adv. Lit'erally.-n. Lit'eralness. [Fr.-L [Fr.-L. literalis—litera, a letter.]
- Literary, lit'er-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to *letters* or *learning*: pertaining to men of letters: derived
- from learning : skilled in learning : consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. literarius.] Literate, lit'er-at, adj. acquainted with letters or learning : learned.—n. one educated but not having taken a university degree. [L. literatus.]
- Literati, lit-èr-ā'tī, n. pl. men of letters, the learned. Literature, lit'ėr-a-tūr, n. the science of letters
- or what is written : the whole body of literary compositions in any language, or on a given subject: all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, how-ever, to the belles-lettres. [Fr.—L. *literatura* litera.]
- Litharge, lith'arj, n. the semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [Lit. 'stone-silver,' Fr.-Gr. lithargyros-lithos, a
- stone, and argyros, silver.] Lithe, lith, adj. easily bent, flexible, active.— n. Lithe'ness. [A.S. lithe (for linthe); Ger. ge-lind, Ice. linr, akin to L. lenis, soft, tender.] Lithesome, Jirk'sum, adj., lithe, supple, nimble. -n. Lithe someness.
- Lithograph, lith'o-graf, v.t. to write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing. -n. a [Gr. lithos, a stone, and [the art of lithography. print from stone. rapho, to write.] Lithographer, lith-og'ra-fer, n. one who practises Lithographic, lith-o-graf'ik, Lithographical,

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

lith-o-graf'ik-al, adj. belonging to lithography. adv. Lithograph'ically.

- Lithography, lith-og'raf-i, n. the art of writing or engraving on *stone* and printing therefrom. Lithology, lith-ol'o-ji, *n*. a department of geo-
- logy treating of the structure of rocks .- adj. Litholog'ical .- n. Lithol'ogist, one skilled in lithology. [Gr. lithos, a stone, and logos, discourse.
- Lithophyte, lith'o-fit, n. an animal production apparently both stone and plant, as coral. [Gr. lithos, stone, phyton, plant-phyo, to grow.]
- Lithotomy, lith-ot'o-mi, n. the operation of cut-ting for stone in the bladder. -n. Lithot'omist, one who practises lithotomy. [Gr. lithos, a stone, and tome, a cutting-temno, to cut.]
- Lithotripsy, lith-ot'rip-si, Lithotrity, lith-ot'ri-ti, n. the operation of breaking a stone in the bladder. [Gr. lithos, stone, and tribo, cog. with L. tero, to grind.]
- Litigable, lit'i-ga-bl, adj. that may be contested in law.
- Litigant, lit'i-gant, adj. contending at law: engaged in a lawsuit.—n. a person engaged in a lawsuit.
- Litigate, lit'i-gat, v.t. to contest in law .- v.i. to carry on a lawsuit .- n. Litiga'tion. [L. litigo, -atum-lis, litis, a strife, and ago, to do.]
- Litigious, li-tij'yus, adj. inclined to engage in lawsuits : subject to contention.-adv. Litig'iously. -n. Litig'iousness.
- Litmus, litmus, n. a purple dye obtained from certain lichens; known also as turnsole. [For lakmose-Dut. lakmoes-lak, lac, and moes,
- pulp.] Littes, litto-tez or 17'-, n. (rhet.) a softening of a statement for simplicity and sometimes for emphasis. [Gr. litotes, simplicity-litos, plain.]
- Litro, le'tr, n. a French liquid measure, about FE. pints.
- Litter, lit'er, n. a heap of straw, &c. for animals to lie upon : materials for a bed : any scattered collection of objects, csp. of little value: a vehicle containing a bed for carrying about: a brood of small quadrupeds.-v.t. to cover or supply with litter: to scatter carelessly about : to give birth to (said of small animals) .- v.i. to produce a litter or brood. [Fr. litière-Low L. listaria-L. lectus, a bed, from root of Lie.]
- Little, lit'l, adj. (comp. Less ; superl. Least) small in quantity or extent: weak, poor: brief.-n. that which is small in quantity or extent: a small space. -adv, in a small quantity or degree: not much. -n. Litt'leness. [A.S. *lytel*; Ice.
- litill, O. Ger. luzil, Goth. leitils.] Littoral, lit'or-al, adj. belonging to the sea-shore. -n. the strip of land along the shore. [L. littus, [liturgies. oris, the shore.]
- Liturgics, li-turjiks, n. the doctrine or theory of Liturgist, lit'ur-jist, n. one who adheres to or has
- a knowledge of liturgies.
- Liturgy, lit'ur-ji, *n*. the form of service or estab-lished ritual of a church.—*adjs*. Litur'gic, Litur'gical. [Fr.—Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitos*, public
- *—laos*, the people, and  $erg\bar{o}$ , to work, do.] Live, liv, v.i. to have life: to continue in life: to be exempt from death : to last : to subsist : to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness : to be to act in conformity to: -pr, p, livel, -re, t is spend: to act in conformity to: -pr, p, living; pa. t and pa, p, lived', -n. Liv'er. [A.S. liftan, lybban; Dut, leven, Ger. leben; orig. meaning to re-main, to continue. See Leave, w.4]

Live, liv, adj. having life: alive, not dead:

active: containing fire: burning: vivid.—
-Lived, livd, used in compounds, as Long-lived.
Livelihood, liv/li-hood, n. means of living: support. [For M. E. liflode, liflade, from A.S. lif, life, and lad, a leading, way, lit., life-leading.]
Livolong, liv/long, adj. that lives or lasts long.
Lively, liv/li, adj. having or shewing life: vigorous activations.

ous, active : sprightly : spirited : strong : vivid.

- —adv. vivaciously, vigorously.—n. Live liness. Liver, liv'er, n. the largest gland in the body, which secretes the bile. [A.S. lifer; Ger. leber,
- Ice. lifr.] [overgrown liver.
- Liver-grown, liv'er-gron, *adj.* having a swelled or Liveried, liv'er-id, *adj.* having or wearing a *livery.* Liverwort, liv'er-wurt, n. Iceland-moss. From A.S. wurt, plant.]
- Livery, liv'er-i, n. (orig.) the distinctive dress worn by the household of a king or nobleman, so called because delivered or given at regular periods : the uniform worn by servants : a dress peculiar to certain persons or things, as in the trade-guilds of London : any characteristic dress : the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery: the whole body of liverymen in London. [Fr. livrée-livrer-Low L. libero, to give or hand over. See Deliver.]
- Liveryman, liv'er-i-man, n. a man who wears a livery: a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his Company.
- Livery-stable, liv'er-i-stabl, n. a stable where
- horses are kept at *livery*. [reared on a farm. Livestock, līvstok, *n*. the animals employed or Livid, liv'id, *adj*, black and blue: of a lead colour: discoloured. -n. Liv'idness. [Fr.-L. lividusliveo, to be of a lead colour, or black and blue.]
- Living, living, adj. having life: active, lively: producing action or vigour: running or flowing. -n. means of subsistence : a property : the bene-fice of a clergyman.—The Living, those alive.
- Livre, le'vr, n. an old French coin, about the value of a franc, by which it was superseded. [Fr. -L. libra, a pound.]
- Lizard, liz'ard, n. a genus of four-footed scaly reptiles. [Fr. lézard, It. lucerta-L. lacerta.]
- Llama, la'ma or la'ma, n. a small species of camel peculiar to South America. [Peruvian.]
- Llano, lan'o, n. one of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America: -pl. Llan'os. [Sp., from L. planus, plain.]
- Lloyd's, loidz, n. a part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by ship-owners, underwriters, &c. to obtain shipping intelligence, and transact marine insurance. [So called from their orig. meeting in *Lloyd's* Coffee-house.]

[A.S. la, an Lo, lo, int. look: see: behold. [loche, Sp. loja.] imitative word.]

- Loach, Loche, loch, n. a small river-fish. [Fr. Load, lod, v.t. to lade or burden: to put on as much as can be carried : to heap on : to put on overmuch: to confer or give in great abundance : to charge, as a gun .- n. a lading or burden : as much as can be carried at once: freight or cargo : a measure : any large quantity borne : a quantity sustained with difficulty: that which burdens or grieves : a weight or encumbrance. [A.S. hladan, to load.]
- Loading, lod'ing, n. the act of loading or lading. a charge, cargo, or lading
- Loadstar. Same as Lodestar.

Loadstone. Same as Lodestone.

Loaf, löf, n. a regularly shaped mass of bread : a mass of sugar : any lump :-pl. Loaves (lövz). [A.S. hlaf ; Goth. hlaifs, Ger. laib, Russ. khlieb.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon; then.

- Loaf, lof, v.i. to loiter, pass time idly.—n. Loaf'er. [Prov. Ger. lôfen, Ger. laufen, to run about.]
- Loaf-sugar, lof'-shoog'ar, n. refined sugar in the form of a *loaf* or cone.
- Loam, lom, n. a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter .- w.t. to cover with
- loam. [A S. lam; Ger. lehm, akin to E. Lime.] Loamy, lom'i, adj. consisting of or resembling loam.
- Loan, lon, n. anything lent: the act of lending: permission to use: money lent for interest. -v.t. to lend. [A.S. *læn*; Ice. *lan*, Dan. *laan*, cf. Ger. *lehen*, a fief.]
- Loath or Loth, loth, adj. disliking: reluctant, unwilling.—adv. Loath'ly.—n. Loath'ness. [A.S. lath; Ger. leiden, to suffer.] Loath'ness.
- Loathe, loth, v.t. to dislike greatly, to feel disgust at. [A.S. lathian.]
- Loathful, loth'fool, adj. full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence: exciting loathing or disgust.
- Loathing, 16t/ing, n. extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—adj. hating.—adv. Loath'ingly. Loathsome, 16t/sum, adj. exciting loathing or abhorrence: detestable.—adv. Loath'somely. n. Loath'someness.
- Loaves, lovz, n., pl. of Loaf. Lobate, lob'āt, Lobed, lobd', adj. having or consisting of lobes.
- Lobby, lob'i, n. a small hall or waiting-room : a passage serving as a common entrance to several apartments. [Low L. lobia-O. Ger. loube, Ger. laube, a portico, arbour-laub, E. leaf. See Lodge.]
- Lobe, lob, n. the lower part of the ear: (anat.) a Lobel, to, a: the lower part of the ear? (*anar.*) a division of the lungs, brain, &c.: (*bot.*), a division of a leaf.—*adj*. Lob'ular. [Fr., prob. through Low L, from Gr. *lobos*; akin to Lap, to fold.]
   Lobelst, lob'et. Lobule, lob'ül, *n. a small lobe*.
   Lobelia, lob-ë'li-a, *n.* an ornamental flower, the roots of which are used in medicine. [*Lobel*, a Elamich batanit]
- Flemish botanist.]
- Lobster, lob'ster, n. a shellfish with large claws, used for food. [A.S. loppestre, lopystre; a corr. of L. locusta, a lobster.]
- Lobworm, lob'wurm, n. a large worm used as bait. [So called from its clumsy form. See Lubbard.]
- Local, lo'kal, adj. of or belonging to a place: con-fined to a spot or district.—adv. Lo'cally. [Fr. -L. localis-locus, a place.]
- Localise, lo'kal-īz, v.t. to make *local*: to put into a place.—n. Localisa/tion. [tion: district.
- Locality, lō-kal'i-ti, n. existence in a *place*: posi-Locate, lō-kāt' or lō'kāt, v.t. to *place*: to set in a
- particular position: to designate the place of. Location, lo-ka'shun, n. act of locating or placing:
- situation : (law) a leasing on rent.
- Locative, lockativ, adj. (gram.) indicating place. Loch, loch, n. a lake or arm of the sea. [Gael. and Ir. loch, W. llwch, L. lacus, E. Lake.]
- Loche, n. See Loach.
- Lock, lok, n. an instrument to fasten doors, &c. : an inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being immovable: any narrow confined place.—v.t. to fasten with a lock: to fasten so as to impede motion: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks. -v.i. to become fast: to unite closely. [A.S. loca, a lock; Ice. loka, a bolt, Ger. loch, a dungeon.]
- Lock, lok, n. a tuft or ringlet of hair: a flock of wool, &c. [A.S. locc; Ice. lokkr, Ger. locke, a lock.

- Lockage, lok'aj, n. the locks of a canal : the difference in their levels, the materials used for them, and the tolls paid for passing through them.
- Locker, lok'er, n. any closed place that may be locked.
- Locket, lok'et, n. a small lock: a little ornamental case of gold or silver, usually containing a miniature.
- Lock-jaw, lok'-jaw, Locked-jaw, lokt'-jaw, n. a contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which
- its motion is suspended. [Lock and Jaw.] Lock-keeper, lok'-kep'er, *n*. one who *keeps* or attends the *locks* of a canal.
- Lockram, lok'ram, n. a kind of coarse linen, so called from Locrenan, in Bretagne, where it is made. [mends locks.
- Locksmith, lok'smith, n. a smith who makes and Lockstitch, lok'stich, n. a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together.
- Lockup, lok'up, n. a place for locking up or confining persons for a short time.
- Locomotion, lo-ko-mo'shun, n. act or power of moving from place to place. Locomotive, lo-ko-mo'tiv or lo'-, adj., moving from
- place to place: capable of or assisting in locomotion.—*n.* a *locomotive* machine: a railway engine.—*n.* Locomotiv'ity. [L. *locus*, a place, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] Loculous, lok'ū-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) divided internally
- into cells. [L. loculus, a cell, dim. of locus.]
- Locus, 15'kus, n., place: (math.) the curve described by a point, or the surface generated
- by a line, moving in a given manner. [L.] Locust, lo<sup>2</sup>kust, *n*. a migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation: a name of several plants and trees. [L. locusta.]
- Lode, lod, n. (mining) a course or vein containing metallic ore. [A.S. lâd, a course-lithan, to lead. See Lead, to shew the way.]
- Lodestar, lod'stär, n. the star that leads or guides : the pole-star.
- Lodestone, lod'ston, n. a stone or ore of iron that *leads* or attracts other pieces of iron. [Made up of **Lode** and **Stone**. See Magnet.]
- Lodge, loj, n. a small house in a park (B., a hut): the cottage of a gatekeeper : a retreat : a secret association, also the place of meeting.-v.t. to furnish with a temporary dwelling: to infix, to settle: to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain. -v.i. to reside: to rest: to dwell for a time (B., to pass the night): to lie flat, as grain.
- [Fr. loge, from root of Lobby.] Lodger, loj'er, n. one who lodges or lives at board or in a hired room: one who stays in any place for a time.
- Lodging, loj'ing, n. temporary habitation : a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in pl.): harbour.
- Lodgment, loj'ment, n., act of lodging, or state of being lodged: accumulation of something that remains at rest: (mil.) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.
- Loft, loft, n. the room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church: (B.) and upper room. [From the Scand., as in Ice. lopt (pronounced *loft*), the sky or air, an upper room; A.S. *lyft*, Ger. *laft*, the air. See Lift.] Lofty, loft'i, *adj*. high in position, character, sen-timent, or diction: high: stately: haughty.--
- adv. Loft'ily.—n. Loft'iness. Log, log, n. a Hebrew liquid measure  $= \frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{5}{6}$  of
- a pint. [Heb., a basin-lug, to be hollow.]

- Log, log, n. a bulky piece of wood: (nant.) a piece of wood, with a line, for measuring the speed of a ship. [Scand, as in Ice. Lag, Dan. Jog.] Logarithm, log'a-rithm, n. (of a number) the
- power to which another given number must be raised in order that it may equal the former number. [Lit. 'the number of the ratios,' Gr.
- Logos, ratio, and arithmos, number.] Logarithmic, log-a-rith/mik, Logarithmical, log-a-rith/mik-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.—adv. Logarithmically. Logboard, log'bord, Logbook, log'book, ns. (nant.) a board and book on which the log-makaning is hart
- reckoning is kept.
- Log-cabin, log'-kab'in, Loghouse, log'hows, Loghut, log'hut, ns. a cabin, house, or hut built of logs.
- Loggerhead, log'er-hed, n. a blockhead : a dunce : nant.) a round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed : a species of sea-turtle :—pl. quarrel : dispute. [Log, a piece of wood, and Head.]
- Logic, loj'ik, n. the science and art of reasoning correctly: the science of the necessary laws of thought. [Gr. logikē, from logos, speech, reason.]
- Logical, loj'ik-al, *adj.* according to the rules of logic: skilled in logic: discriminating.-adv. Log'ically. Logician, lo-jish'an, n. one skilled in logic.
- Logistic, lo-jis'tik, Logistical, lo-jis'tik-al, adj. (lit.) skilled in calculating: (math.) made on the scale of sixty. [Gr. logistikos-logizomai, to calculate—logos, a number.] Logline, log'līn, n. the line fastened to the log,
- and marked for finding the speed of a vessel.
- Logography, lo-gog'ra-fi, n. a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [Gr. logographia, word-writing-logos, word, and grapho, to write.]
- Logomachy, lo-gom'a-ki, n., contention about words or in words merely. [Gr. logomachialogos, word, and mache, fight.]
- Logreel, log'rel, n. a reel for the logline.
- Logwood, log'wood. n. a red wood much used in dyeing. [Log and Wood.]
- Loin, loin, n. the back of a beast cut for food :pl. the reins, or the lower part of the back. [O.
- Fr. logne, Fr. longe, loin-L. lumbus, loin.] Loiter, loi'ter, v.i. to delay : to be slow in moving : to linger, -----. Loi'terer. [Dut. leateren, to trifle; Ger. lottern, to waver; from root of Lout.]
- Loll, lol, v.i. to lie lazily about, to lounge: to hang out from the mouth .- v.t. to thrust out (the tongue). [M. E. lollen, prob. from O. Dut. lollen, to sit over the fire; Ice. lalla, to move slowly. See Lull.]
- Lollards, lol'ards, n.pl. a sect of reformers in Germany, arising about 1300 A.D. : the followers of Wycliffe in England. [Prob. from Low Ger. *lollen*, to sing, to hum, the name having arisen from the manner of singing peculiar to them; cf. Lull.]
- Lone, Ion, Lonely, Ion'li, adj., alone: having no company: solitary: retired: standing by itself.
   —n. Lone'liness. [Contraction of Alone.]
   Lone'somely.—n. Lone'someness.
   Long, long, adj. (comp. Long'er; superl. Long'est)
- extended : not short : extended in time : slow in coming : tedious : far-reaching .- adv. to a great extent in space or time : through the whole : all along. -v.i. to desire earnestly : to have an eager appetite.-adv. Long'ingly. [A.S. lang;

found in all the Teut. languages, as in Ger. lang, also in L. longus.]

- Longboat, long bot, n. the longest boat of a ship. Longeval, lon-je'val, Longevous, lon-je'vus, adj.
  - of long or great age. [L. longus, long, ævum, age.
- Longevity, lon-jev'i-ti, n., long life : old age.
- Longimanous, lon-jim'a-nus, adj., long-handed. [L. longus, long, and manus, a hand.]
- Longish, long'ish, adj. somewhat long.
- Longitude, lon'ji-tūd, n. distance of a place east Jongitudo, ion ji-tud, Z. distance of a place east or west of a given meridian: distance in de-grees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [Lit. 'length,' Fr.—L. longitudo.] Longitudinal, lon-ji-tūd'i-nal, adj. pertaining to longitude or length: extending lengthwise.—
- adv. Longitud'inally.
- Long-measure, long'-mezh'ur, n. the measure of length.
- Longrun, long'run, n. the long or whole run or course of events : the ultimate result.
- Longshore-man, long'shor-man, n. a man em-ployed along the shore or about wharfs in loading and unloading vessels. Long-sighted, long'-sit'ed, adj. able to see at a
- long distance: sagacious.-n. Long'-sight'edness.
- Long-stop, long'-stop, n. (cricket) one whose duty is to stand behind the wicket-keeper and stop balls sent a long distance.
- Long-suffering, long'-suf'er-ing, adj., suffering or
- enduring long.—n., long endurance or patience. Long-vacation, long'-va-kā'shun, n. (law), in autumn, the period during which judicial proceedings are intermitted.
- Loo, 100, n. a game at cards. -v.t. to beat in the game of loo :- pr.p. loo'ing ; pa.p. looed'. [For-merly lanterloo-Fr. lanturelu, nonsense, fudge, a game at cards, orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville of the time of Cardinal Richelieu.]
- Loof, loof, n. the after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cutwater. [See Luff.]
- Look, look, v.i. to turn the eye toward so as to see: to direct the attention to: to watch: to seem : to face, as a house : (B.) to expect. -v.t.to express by a look : to influence by look.-Look after, to attend to or take care of: (B.) to expect.—Look into, to inspect closely.—Look on, to regard, view, think.—Look out, to watch : to select.—Look to, to take care of: to depend on. -Look through, to penetrate with the eye or the understanding. -n. Look'er-on. locian, to see; O. Ger. luogen.] [A.S.
- Look, look, n. the act of looking or seeing : sight :
- air of the face : appearance. Look, look, *imp*. or *int*. see : behold.
- Looking, looking, n., seeing : search or searching. —Looking-for, (B.) expectation.—Look/ingglass, a *glass* which reflects the image of the person *looking* into it, a mirror.
- Lookout, look'owt, n. a careful looking out or watching for : an elevated place from which to observe : one engaged in watching.
- Loom, loom, n. the frame or machine for weaving cloth: the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A.S. geloma, furniture, utensils.] Loom, loom, v.i. to shine or appear above the
- horizon : to appear larger than the real size, as in a mist : to be seen at a distance in the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A.S. leomian, to shine-leoma, a beam of light. Allied to Light.]
- Looming, loom'ing, n. the indistinct and magnified

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; möon; then.

appearance of objects seen in certain states of the atmosphere : mirage.

- Loon, loon, n. a low fellow, a rascal. [O. Dut. loen.] Loon (also Loom), loon, n. a genus of web-footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called *Divers* from their expertness in diving. [Ice. *lowr*, prob. influenced by loon, as above, from their awkward manner of walking.]
- Loop, loop, n. a doubling of a cord through which another may pass: an ornamental doubling in fringes.—w.t. to fasten or ornament with loops. [Prob. from Celt. *ub*, a bend, a fold.] Loop, [sop, Loophole, loop/hol, *n*. a small *hole* in
- a wall, &c. through which small-arms may be fired : a means of escape.-adj. Loop'holed.
- Loopers, loop'erz, n.pl. the caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hindpart of their body to the head, thus forming a loop.
- L0080, loos, adj., slack, free: unbound: not con-fined: not compact: not strict: unrestrained: licentious: inattentive.-adv. Loose'ly.-n. Loose'ness .- Break loose, to escape from confinement.—Let loose, to set at liberty. [A.S. leas, loose, weak; from the same root as Loose, v.t. and Lose, seen also in Goth. laus, Ger. los, loose.]
- Loose, loos, v.t. to free from any fastening : to release : to relax. -v.i. (B.) to set sail. [A.S. losian; Ger. lösen, Goth. lausjan, to loose. From root of Lose.]
- Loosen, loos'n, v.t. to make loose: to relax anything tied or rigid : to make less dense : to open, as the bowels. -v.i. to become loose : to become less tight.
- Loot, loot, n. act of plundering, esp. in a con-quered city: plunder.—v.t. or v.i. to plunder. [Hindi lut-Sans. lotra, loptra, stolen goods.]
- Lop, lop, v.t. to cut off the top or extreme parts of, esp. of a tree: to curtail by cutting away the superfluous parts: -pr.p. lopping; pa.t. and pa.p. lopped. -n. twigs and small branches of trees cut off. [Dut. lubben, to cut; perhaps trees cut off. [Dut. connected with Leaf.]
- Loquacious, lo-kwā'shus, adj., talkative.—adv. Loqua'ciously.—ns. Loqua'ciousness, Loquac'ity, talkativeness. [L. loquax, -acis-loquor, to speak.]
- Lord, lawrd, n. a master : a superior : a husband : a ruler : the proprietor of a manor : a baron : a peer of the realm : the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl: a bishop, esp. if a member of parliament :  $(B_i)$  the Supreme Being, Jehovah (when printed in capitals).—v.t. to raise to the peerage.—v.i. to act the lord: to tyran-nise.—Lord's-day, the first day of the week.— Lord's-supper, the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper. [M. E. loverd, laverd-A.S. hlaford-hlaf, aloaf, bread, and either weard, warder, or ord, origin.]
- Lordling, lawrd'ling, n. a little lord : a would-be
- Lordly, lawrd'li, adj., like, becoming or pertain-ing to a lord: dignified: haughty: tyrannical. —adv. Lord'ly.—n. Lord'liness.
- Lordship, lawrd'ship, n. state or condition of being a lord: the territory belonging to a lord: dominion: authority.
- Lore, lor, n. that which is learned or taught: doctrine : learning. [A.S. lar, from root of Learn.]

Lorica, lo-rī'ka, n. in ancient Rome, a cuirass made of thongs. [L.-lorum, a thong.] Loricate, lor'i-kāt, v.t. to furnish with a lorica or

coat-of-mail : to plate or coat over. [L. lorico,

- -atum -lorica.] Lorication, lor-i-kā'shun, n. a coating or crusting
- over, as with plates of mail. [L. loricatio.] Loriot, lo'ri-ut, n. the oriole. [Fr. le, the, and oriot-L. aureolus, dim. of aureus, golden-aurenn, gold. See Oriole.] Lorry, lori, n. a four-wheeled wagon without

- sides. [Perh. from prov. E. *lurry*, to pull or lug.] Lory, lo'ri, n. a small bird allied to the parrot. [Malay luri.]
- Loss, looz, v.t. the opposite of keep or gain : to be deprived of : to mislay : to waste, as time : to miss : to bewilder : to cause to perish : to ruin : to suffer waste: pr.p. losing (looz'ing); pa.t. and pa.p. lost. -adj. Los'able. -n. Los'er. [A.S. losian-leosan; cog. with Ger. ver-lieren, to lose, Gr. luo, to loose; perh. akin to Less. See [ingly. Loose.]
- Losing, looz'ing, adj. causing loss. --adv. Los'-Loss, los, n. the act of losing: injury: destruc-
- tion : defeat : that which is lost : waste. [A.S.
- los-leosan, to lose. See Lose.] Lost, lost, adj. parted with : no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined.
- Lot, lot, n. one's fate in the future : that which falls to any one as his fortune : that which decides by chance is a separate portion. -v.t, to allot: to separate into lots: to catalogue: -pr.p. lotting; ja.p, lott'ed. [A.S. *hlot*, a lot, *hleotan*, to cast lots; Ice. *hlutr*, lot, *hljota*, to cast lots.] **Lote**, lot, **Lotus**, lo'tus, **Lotos**, lo'tos, *n*, the water-lily of Egypt: a tree in N. Africa, fabled to make structures the case of is failed to
- make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home : a genus of leguminous plants.—Lo'tus-eat'er, n. an eater of the *lotus* : one given up to sloth. [L. *lotus*-Gr. *lotos*.]
- Loth, loth, *adj.* Same as Loath. Lotion, lo'shun, *n. (med.)* a fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, &c. [Fr.-L. lotio-lavo, lotum, to wash.]
- Lottery, lot'er-i, n. a distribution of prizes by lot or chance : a game of chance. Lotus, n. See Lote. Loud, lowd, adj. making a great sound : striking
- the ear with great force: noisy: clamorous.-advs. Loud, Loud'ly.-n. Loud'ness. [Lit. 'heard', A.S. klud', Ice. klivd. Ger. laut, sound; L. inclytus, much heard of, Gr. klytos, heard-
- *klyö*, Sans. *kru*, to hear.] Lough, loch, *n*. The Irish form of Loch. Louis-d'or, loo'e-dör', *n*. a French gold coin, superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece. [Fr.
- Louis, king's name, and or-L. aurum, gold.] Lounge, lownj, v.i. to recline at one's ease: to move about listlessly.—n. the act or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a place for lounging : a kind of sofa-*n*. Loung'er. [Fr. *longis*, one that is long in doing anything, formed (but with a pun on L. *longus*, long) from L. *Longius* or
- Longinus, the legendary name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ.] Louse, lows, n. a common wingless parasitic insect: -pt. Lice (Irs). (A.S. tus, pl. tys; Ger. Laws; from the root of Goth. Linsan, to destroy, to de-word. vour.] [Lous'iness.

- vour.;
   Lousy, lowz<sup>1</sup>, adj. swarming with *uce.-n.* Lout, lowt, n. a clown: a mean, awkward fellow.
   [From old verb *lout.-A.S. lutan*, to stoop.]
   Loutish, lowt'ish, adj. clownish: awkward and clumsy.-adv. Lout'ishly.-n. Lout'ishness.
   Louver, Louvre, loö'ver, n. an opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a skylight, astronometers, and the form of a turret or small lantern.-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon; then.

Louver-window, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. louvert for l'ouvert, the open space. See Overt.]

- Lovable, luv'a-bl, adj. worthy of love : amiable.
- Love, luv, *n*. fondness: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: pre-eminent kindness : benevolence : reverential regard : devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection : the god of love, Cupid : nothing, in billiards and some other games .- v.t. to be fond of : to regard with affection : to delight in with exclusive affection: to regard with benevolence. [A.S. lufu, love; Ger. liebe; akin to L. libet, lubet, to please, Sans. lubh, to desire.]
- Lovebird, luv berd, n. a genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their *love* or attachment to each other. [token of *love*. [token of love.
- Loveknot, luv'not, n. an intricate knot, used as a Lovelknot, luv'not, n. a intricate knot, used as a Lovelock, luv'lok, n. a lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns
- of Elizabeth and James I.
- Lovelorn, luv'lorn, adj. forsaken by one's love. [See Forlorn.]
- Lovely, luv'li, *adj.* exciting love or admiration: amiable: pleasing: delightful.—n. Love'liness.
- Lover, luv'er, n. one who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex; one who is fond of anything: (B.) a friend. Loving, luving, adj. having love or kindness:
- affectionate : fond : expressing love .- adv. Lov'ingly.-n. Lov'ingness.
- Loving-kindness, luv'ing-kind'nes, n., kindness full of love: tender regard : mercy : favour.
- Low, lo, v.i. to make the loud noise of oxen: to bellow. [A.S. hlowan; Dut. loeijen: formed from the sound.]
- Low, lo, adj. (comp. Low'er; superl. Low'est), lying on an inferior place or position : not high : deep: shallow: small: moderate: cheap: de-jected: mean: plain: in poor circumstances: humble—adv. not aloft: cheaply: meanly: in allied to A.S. licgan, to lie.]
- Low-church, lo'-church, n. a party within the Church of England who do not attach any great importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordin-
- ances, and forms :—opposed to **High-church**. Lower, lö'ér, v.t. to bring low: to depress : to degrade : to diminish.—v.i. to fall : to sink : to grow less.
- Lower, low'er, v.i. to gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds : to threaten a storm : to frown. [M. E. *louren*—Dut. *loeren*, to frown; or from M. E. *lure*, *lere*, the cheek, allied to A.S. *hleor*, and thus another form of **Leer**.]
- Lowering, lo'er-ing, n. the act of bringing low or reducing .- adj. letting down : sinking : degrading
- Lowering, low'er-ing, adj., looking sullen: appear-
- ing dark and threatening.—adv. Low'eringly. Lowermost, lö'er-möst, adj. lowest. [See Foremost.]
- Lowing, lo'ing, adj. bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen.-n. the bellowing or cry of cattle.
- Lowland, lo'land, n., land low with respect to higher land.-n. Low'lander, a native of lowlands.
- Lowly, lo'li, adj. of a low or humble mind : not
- high: meek: modest. -n. Low liness. Low pressure, lo'-presh'ur, adj. employing or exerting a *low* degree of *pressure* (viz., less than

50 lbs. to the sq. inch), said of steam and steam. engines

- Low-spirited, lo'-spirit-ed, adj. having the spirits low or cast down: not lively : sad.-n. Low'spir'itedness. [tide at ebb.
- Low-water, lo'-waw'ter, n. the *lowest* point of the Loyal, loy'al, adj. faithful to one's sovereign:
- obedient : true to a lover.-adv. Loy'ally.-n. Loy'alty. [Orig. faithful to law, Fr.-L.
- Legalis, pertaining to the law—lex, legis, law.] Legalist, loy'al-ist, n. a loyal adherent of his sovereign, esp. in English history, a partisan of the Stuarts : in the American war, one that sided with the British troops.
- Lozenge, loz'enj, n. an oblique-angled parallelo-gram or a rhombus : a small cake of flavoured sugar, orig. lozenge or diamond shaped : (her.) the rhomb-shaped figure in which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne.
- madus, widows, and deceased persons are borne. [Fr. *losange*, of uncertain origin.] **Lubber**, lub'er, **Lubbard**, lub'ard, *n*. an awkward, clumsy fellow : a lazy, sturdy fellow.—*adj*. and *adv*. **Lubb'erly**. [W. *llob*, a dolt, *llabbi*, stripling, perh. conn. with *lleipr*, flabby.] Lubb'erle Lorobeit *ist*, *nd* to make encode one
- Lubriate, lowbri-kät, w.t. to make smooth or slippery.-ms. Lu'briator, Lubria/tion, Lu'-briant. [L. lubrico, atum-lubricus slippery.] Lubricity, loo-brisi-ti, n., slipperiness: smooth-
- ness: instability: lewdness. Luce, loos, n. a fresh-water fish, the pike. [O. Fr. lus-L. lucius.]
- Lucent, loo'sent, adj., shining: bright. [L. lucens-luceo, to shine-lux, lucis, light.]
- Lucerne, loo-sern', n. a well-known fodder-plant. [Fr. luzerne, from the Gael. llysian, a plant.]
- Lucid, loo'sid, adj., shining: transparent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness .- adv. Lu'cidly .- ns. Lucid'ity, Lu'cidness. [L. lucidus-lux, lucis, light:]
- Lucifer, log'si-fer, n. (*lit.*) light-bringer: the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star: Satan: a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance which is ignited by friction. [L. lux, lucis, light, and fero, to bring.]
- Luck, luk, n. fortune, good or bad: chance: lot: good fortune. [From a Low Ger. root, seen in
- good fortune. [From a Low Ger. root, seen in Dut. *luk*, also in Ger. *glück*, prosperity, fortune.] Luckless, luk'les, *adj*. without good-luck: un-happy.—*adv*. Luck'lessly.—*n*. Luck'lessness. Lucky, luk'i, *adj*. having good-luck: fortunate: auspicious.—*adv*. Luck'lly.—*n*. Luck'iness. Lucrative, löö'kr *a*, *adj*. bringing *lucre* or gain : profitable,—*adv*. Lu'cratively.

- Lucre, loo'ker, n., gain (esp. sordid gain): profit: advantage. [Fr.-L. lucrum, gain, akin to Gr. leia, booty, Ir. luach, wages, Ger. lohn, pay, Sans. lotra for loptra, booty. See Loot.]
- Lucubrate, loo'kū-brāt, v.i. to work or study by lamplight or at night. [L. lucubro, -atum-lux.]
- Lucubration, 100-kū-brā'shun, n. study by lamp-light: that which is composed by night: any composition produced in retirement.
- Lucubratory, loo'kū-brā-tor-i, adj. composed by candle-light.
- Luculent, loö'kü-lent, adj. lucid: clear: trans-parent: evident. [L. luculentus-lux.] Ludicrous, loö'di-krus, adj. that serves for sport:
- adapted to excite laughter: laughable: comic. -adv. Lu'dicrously.-n. Lu'dicrousness. [L. ludicrus-ludo, to play.]
- Luff, luf, n. the windward side of a ship : the act of sailing a ship close to the wind : the loof .--v.i. to turn a ship towards the wind. [Orig. the palm of the hand (Scot. loof), then a fixed

paddle (like the palm of the hand) attached to a ship's side, and which being placed to suit the wind, gave its name to the windward side of a ship; found in M. E. lof, which is cog. with and

- (in this sense) perh. borrowed from Dut. log?] Lug, lug, v.t. to full along: to drag: to pull with difficulty:-pr.p. lugging; pa.t. and pa.p. hugged', [From a Scand. root, found in Sw. lugga, to pull by the hair-*lugg*, the forelock; from a base *luk*, to pull, present in Scot. *lug*, the ear.] Luggage, lug aj, *n*. the trunks and other baggage
- of a traveller, so called from their being lugged or dragged along.
- Lugger, lug'er, n. a small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lug sails.
- Lugsail, lug'sal, n. a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.
- Lugubrious, loo-gū'bri-us, adj., mournful: sor-rowful.—adv. Lugu'briously. [L. lugubris lugeo, to mourn.]
- Lugworm, lug'wurm, n. a sluggish worm found in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait
- by fishermen, also called Lob'worm. [From root of Lag, Log, and Worm.] Lukewarm, look wawrm, adj., partially or moder-ately warm: indifferent.—adv. Luke'warmly. —n. Luke'warmness. [M. E. leuk, luke, an extension of Lev., cog. with the A.S. kleo, the rourse of Lev. or from A.S. suker source of Lee, or from A.S. wlæc, warm; cf. Dut. leuk, Ger. lau.]
- Lull, lul, v.l. to soothe : to compose : to quiet.— v.i. to become calm : to subside.—n. a season of calm. [Scand., as in Sw. *lulla*; an imitative word, like Ger. *lallen*, Gr. *laleo*.] [sleep.
- Lullaby, lul'a-bi, n. a song to *lull* children to Lumbago, lum-bā'gō, n. a rheumatic pain in the *loins* and small of the back. [L.-*lumbus*, a loin.]
- Jumbar, lum'bar, Lumbal, lum'bal, adj. pertaining to or near the loins. [See Lumbago.]
   Lumber, lum'ber, n. anything cumbersome or useless: timber sawed or split for use. -v.t. to fill with lumber : to heap together in confusion. [Fr.-Ger. Langbart; the lumber-room being orig. the Lombard-room or place where the Lombards, the mediæval bankers and pawnbrokers, stored their pledges.] Lumber, lum'ber, v.i. to move heavily and labori-
- ously. [From a Scand. root seen in prov. Sw.
- *lomra*, to resound, Ice. *hljomr*, a sound.] Lumbering, lum'ber-ing. *adj.* filling with *lumber*: putting in confusion (See Lumber, *n.*): moving heavily. (See Lumber, v.i.)
- Luminary, loo'min-ar-i, n. any body which gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies : one who Illustrates any subject or instructs markind.
   [L. lumen, luminis, light-luceo, to shine.]
   Luminiferous, loo-min-if er-us, adj., transmitting light. [L. lumen, luminis, light-fero, to carry.]
   Luminous, loo min-us, adj. giving light: shining : illuminated: clear: lucid.-adv. Lu'minously.

- -ns. Lu'minousness, Luminos'ity. Lump, lump, n. a small shapeless mass : the whole together : the gross. -v.t. to throw into a confused mass; to take in the gross. [From a Con-fused mass; to take in the gross. [From a Scand. root seen in Norw. *lump*, Dut. *lomp*,] lumper, lump'er, *m*. a labourer employed in the lading or unlading of ships. [From Lump, *w.t.*]
- Lumpfish, lump'fish, n. a clumsy sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back, also called Lump'sucker, from the power of its sucker. [Lump and Fish.] Lumping, lump'ing, adj. in a lump: heavy: bulky. Lumpish, lump'ish, adj. like a lump: heavy:

gross : dull. -adv. Lump'ishly .- n. Lump'ishness.

Lumpy, lump'i, adj. full of lumps.

- Lunacy, loo'na-si, n. a kind of madness formerly
- supposed to be affected by the moon: insanity. Lunar, loon'ar, Lunary, loon'ar-i, adj. belonging to the moon: measured by the revolutions of the moon : caused by the moon : like the moon. --Lunar caustic, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, &c. [L. lunaris-luna, the moon-luceo, to shine.] Lunate, loon'at, Lunated, loon'at-ed, adj. formed
- like a half-moon : crescent-shaped.
- Lunatic, loo'na-tik, adj. affected with lunacy.-n. a person so affected : a madman.
- Lunation, loo-na'shun, n. the time between two revolutions of the moon: a lunar month.
- Lunch, lunsh, Luncheon, lunsh'un, n. a slight repast between breakfast and dinner. -v.i. to take a lunch. [Our word *lunch* is a contr. of luncheon, and the latter is prob. from prov. E. lunch, a lump of bread, which again is simply a form of Lump.]
- Lune, loon, n. anything in the shape of a half-moon. [Fr. lune-L. luna.]
- Lunette, loo-net', n. a little moon: (fort.) a detached bastion : a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre. [Fr., dim. of *hene.*] Lung, lung, *n*. one of the organs of breathing, so
- called from its *light* or spongy texture.—*adj*. Lunged. [A.S. *lungan*, the lungs; from a root seen in Sans. laghu, light.]
- Lunge, lunj, n. a sudden thrust in fencing. -v.i. to give such a thrust. [A clipped form of Fr. allonger, to lengthen-L. ad, and longus, long, the arm being extended in delivering a thrust.
- Lungwort, lungwurt, n. an herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the *lungs*: a lichen that grows
- on tree trunks. [Lung, and A.S. wurd, plant.] Lupine. loo'pin, adj. like a wol'; wolfish. [L. Lupine. loo'pin, n. a kind of flowering pulse. [Fr.
- -L. lupinus, same word as the above.
- Lupus, loo'pus, n. a malignant corroding skindisease, often affecting the nose. [L. lupus, a wolf; so called from its eating away the flesh.]
- Lurch, lurch, To leave in the, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help. [O. Fr. lourche, a game at tables, also used when one party gains every point before the other makes one.]
- Lurch, lerch, v.i. to evade by stooping, to lurk : to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship). -n. a sudden roll of a ship to one side (as a ship). root of Lurk.]
- Lurcher, lurch'er, n. one who lurks or lies in wait : one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap: a dog for game (a cross between the greyhound and collie).
- Lure, loor, n. any enticement : bait, decoy. -v.t. to entice. [Orig. an object dressed up like a bird to entice a hawk back, O. Fr. loerre, Fr. leurre-Ger. luder, bait.] [L. luridus.]
- Lurid, loo'rid, *adj.* ghastly pale : wan : gloomy. Lurk, lurk, v.i. to lie in wait : to be concealed.
- [Prob. from Scande, as in Swit, to be concerned. [Prob. from Scande, as in Swit, *larka*.] [sight. Lurking, lurk'ing, *adj*. lying hid : keeping out of Luscious, lush'us, *adj*. sweet in a great de-gree : delightful : fulsome as flattery.—*adv*. Lus'ciously.—*n*. Lus'ciousness. [Old form lushious, from Lusty.
- Lush, lush, adj. rich and juicy, said of grass. [A contr. of lushious, old form of Luscious.]

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

### Lust

- Lust, lust, n. longing desire : eagerness to possess : carnal appetite : (B.) any violent or depraved desire. - v.i. to desire eagerly : to have carnal desire : to have depraved desires. [A.S.
- *Inst*, orig. meaning pleasure; found in all the Teut. languages. See List, to have pleasure in.] Lustful, lustfool, *ad*; having lust: inciting to lust: sensual.—*adv*. Lust'fully.—*n*. Lust'fulness.
- Lustral, lus'tral, adj. relating to or used in lustration or purification. See Lustre, a period.]
- lustration, lus-träshun, n. a purification by sacrifice: act of purifying. [L.-lustro, to purify-lustrum. See Lustro, a period.] Lustro, lus'ter, n. brightness: splendour: (fig.)
- renown: a candlestick ornamented with pend-ants of cut-glass. [Fr.; either from L. lustro, to purify-*lustrum* (see below), or from the root of L. *luceo*, to shine.]
- Lustre, lus'ter, Lustrum, lus'trum, n. a period of five years: (orig.) the solemn offering for the purification of the Roman people made by one of the censors at the conclusion of the census, taken every five years. [L. lustrum-luo, to wash, to purify.]
- Lustreless, lus'ter-les, adj. destitute of lustre.
- Lustring, lustring, n. a kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. lustrine-It. lustrino. See Lustre, bright-
- [11] Instruct and instruction of the second seco
- ness. [From Lust, meaning pleasure.] Lutarious, loo-tā'ri-us, adj. of or like mud. [See Lute, composition like clay.]
- Lute, loot, n. a stringed instrument of music like the guitar .- ns. Lut'er, Lut'ist, a player on a lute. [O. Fr. leut, Fr. luth; like Ger. laute, from Ar. al-'ud-al, the, and ud, wood, the lute.]
- Lute, loot, Luting, loot'ing, *u*. a composition like clay for making vessels air-tight, or protecting them when exposed to fire. -v.t. to close or coat with lute.—n. Luta'tion. [Lit. mud, what is washed down, L. lutum, from luo, to wash.]
- Lutestring, loot'string, n. the string of a lute. Lutestring, n. a lustrous silk. [A blunder for Lustring.]
- Lutheran, loo'ther-an, adj. pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines : a follower of Luther.-n. Lu'theranism, his doctrines.
- Luxate, luks'āt, v.t. to put out of joint: to dis-place.—n. Luxa'tion, a dislocation. [L. luxo, luxatum-luxus, Gr. loxos, slanting.]
- Luxuriant, lug-zū'ri-ant, adj. exuberant in growth: overabundant.—adv. Luxu'riantly.—ns.Luxu'riance, Luxu'riancy.
- Luxuriate, lug-zū'ri-āt, v.i. to be luxuriant : to grow exuberantly : to live luxuriously : to expatiate with delight.
- Luxurious, lug-zū'ri-us, adj. given to luxury: administering to luxury: furnished with luxu-ries: softening by pleasure.—adv. Luxu'riously .--- n. Luxu'riousness.
- Luxury, luks'ū-ri or luk'shū-ri, n. free indulgence thing delightful: a dainty. [Lit. 'excess, ex-travagance,' from L. luxuria, luxury-luxus, excess.]
- Lycanthropy, lī-kan'thro-pi, n. a form of madness, in which the patient imagines himself to be a
- wolf. [Gr. lykos, a wolf, and anthropos, a man.] Lyceum, lī-sē'um, n. a place devoted to instruction by lectures : an association for literary im-

#### Macaw

- provement. [Orig. the place where Aristotle the Greek philosopher taught, L.-Gr. lykeion, from the temple of Apollo Lykeios, the Wolf-Slayer-lykos, a wolf.
- Lychgate. Same as Lichgate.
- Lye, lī, n. a mixture of ashes and water for washing.
- [A.S. *leak*; Ger. *large*; allied to *lavo*, to wash.]
   Lying, Il'ing, adj. addicted to telling *lies.—n.* the habit of telling lies.—adv. Ly'ingly.
- Lymph, limf, n. water : a colourless nutritive fluid
- in animal bodies. [L. lympha.] Lymphatic, lim-fat'ik, adj. pertaining to lymph.
- -n. a vessel which conveys the lymph
- Lynch, linch, v.t. to judge and punish without the usual forms of law. [From Lynch, a farmer in N. Carolina, who so acted.]
- Lynch-law, linch'-law, n. (Amer.) a kind of sum-mary justice exercised by the people in cases
- where the regular law is thought inadequate. Lynx, lingks, n. a wild animal of the cat-kind noted for its sharp sight. [L. and Gr. *lynx*; prob. from Gr. *lyki*, light, and so called from its bright eyes.
- Lynx-øyød, lingks'-īd, adj. sharp-sighted like the lynx. [Lynx and Eye.]
- Lyon Court, lī'un kõrt, n. the Heralds' College of Scotland, the head of which is the Lyon Kingat-arms. [From the heraldic lion (O. Fr. lyon) of Scotland.]
- Lyrate, lī'rāt, adj. (bot.) lyre-shaped.
- Lyre, līr, n. a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry : Lyra, one of the northern constellations.-n. Lyr'ist, a player on the lyre or harp. [Fr.-L. lyra-Gr.
- Lyrebird, līr'berd, n. an Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre.
- Lyric, lir'ik, Lyrical, lir'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the lyre: fitted to be sung to the lyre: written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet: that composes lyrics .- n. Lyr'ic, a lyric poem.

M

- Mab, mab, n. the queen of the fairies. [W. mab, a male child.]
- Macadamise, mak-ad'am-īz, v.t. to cover, as a road, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface .- n. Macadamisa'tion. [From Macadam, the inventor, 1756-1836.]
- Macaroni, mak-a-ro'ni, n. a preparation of wheatflour in long slender tubes: a medley: some-thing fanciful and extravagant: a fool: a fop. [O. It. maccaroni-maccare, to crush, prob. from the root of Macerate.]
- Macaronic, mak-a-ron'ik, *adj*. pertaining to or like a *macaroni*, medley, or fool: trifling: affected : consisting of modern words Latinised, or Latin words modernised, intermixed with genuine Latin words .- n. a jumble : a macaronic composition.
- Macaroon, mak-a-roon', n. a sweet biscuit made chiefly of almonds and sugar. [Fr.-It. maca-
- rone, sing. of Macaroni.] Macassar-oil, ma-kas'ar-oil, n. an oil much used for the hair, imported from India and other Eastern countries. [So called because orig. exported from *Macassar*, the Dutch capital of the island of Celebes.]
- Macaw, ma-kaw', n. a genus of large and beauti-ful birds of tropical America, closely allied to

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

the parrots. [Said to be the native name in the W. India Islands.]

- Mace, mas, n. a staff used as an ensign of authority : the heavier rod used in billiards : formerly, a weapon of offence, consisting of a staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron. [O. Fr. mace (Fr. masse)—obs. L. matea, whence L. dim. mateola, a mallet.]
- Maco, mas, n. a spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [Fr. macis-L. macer-Gr. maker; cf. Sans. makar-anda, nectar of a flower.]
- Macor, mās'er, n. a mace-bearer. Macorate, mas'er-āt, v.t. to steep: to soften by steeping. [L. macero, -atus, to steep.] Maceration, mas-er-ā'shun, n. act of softening by
- steeping: mortification of the flesh by fasting and other austerities.
- Machiavelian, mak-i-a-vēl'yan, *adj.* politically cunning: crafty: perfidious.—*n.* one who imi-tates Machiavel.—*n.* Machiavel'ianism. [Lit. 'pertaining to *Machiavel*, a Florentine states-man and political writer (1469-1527), who ex-pounded a peculiar system of statecraft.]
- Machicolation, mach-i-ko-lā'shun, n. (arch.) a projecting parapet with apertures for *pouring* molten substances upon assailants .- adj. Machic'olated, having machicolations. [Fr. machecoulis, from mèche, a match, and couler, [Fr.
- to flow-L. colo, to filter.] Macbinate, mak'n-at, v.t. to contrive skilfully: to form a plot or scheme. [L. machinor, -atus -machina. See Machine.]
- Machination, mak-i-nā'shun, n. act of machinating or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, esp. an evil one: an artful design deliberately formed.

Machinator, mak'i-nā-tur, n. one who machinates. Machine, ma-shēn', n. any artificial means or con-

- trivance: an instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers: an engine: (fig.) supernatural agency in a poem: one who can do only what he is told. [Fr.-L. machina-Gr. mēchanē, akin to mēch-os, con-trivance, and to the root of May, v.i. to be able, and Make.]
- Machinery, ma-shēn'er-i, n., machines in general : the parts of a machine : means for keeping in action : supernatural agency in a poem.
- Machinist, ma-shën'ist, n. a constructor of machines: one well versed in machinery: one who works a machine.
- Mackerel, mak'er-el, n. a sea-fish largely used for food. [O. Fr. makerel (Fr. maquereau), prob. from L. macula, a stain, and so meaning the 'spotted' one.]
- Mackintosh, mak'in-tosh, n. a waterproof overcoat. [From Mackintosh, the inventor.]
- Macrocosm, mak'ro-kozm, n. the whole universe : -opposed to Microcosm. [Lit. the 'great world,' Gr. makros, long, great, and kosmos, the world.]
- Macula, mak'ū-la, n. a spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, moon, or planets:-
- pl. Maculæ, mak'ū-lē. [L.] Maculate, mak'ū-lāt, v.t. to spot, to defile.—n. Maculation, act of spotting, a spot. [L. maculo, -atus-macula, a spot.]
- Mad, mad, adj. (comp. Madd'er; superl. Madd'est) disordered in intellect: insane : proceeding from madness: troubled in mind: excited with any violent passion or appetite; furious with anger.—*adv.* Mad'ly.—*n.* Mad'ness. [Prob. lit. 'hurt,' 'weakened,' A.S. *ge-mad*; cog. with O. Sax. ge-med, foolish, Ice. meidd-r, hurt.]

- Madam, mad'am, n. a courteous form of address to a lady: a lady. [Fr. madame-ma, my-L.
- mea, and Fr. dame, lady-L. domina.] Madcap, mad'kap, n. a wild, rash, hot-headed person. [Mad and Cap.]
- Madden, mad'n, v.t. to make mad: to enrage .v.i. to become mad : to act as one mad.
- Madder, mad'er, n. a plant whose root affords a red dye. [A.S. mædere; cog. with Ice. madhra, and Dut. meed, madder.]
- Made, mad, pa.t. and pa.p. of Make. Made continually (Pr. Bk.) established for ever.
- Madeira, ma-de'ra, n. a rich wine produced in Madeira.
- Mademoiselle, mad-mwa-zel', n. a courteous form of address to a young lady: Miss. [Fr. ma, my, and demoiselle. See Damsel.]

Madhouse, mad'hows, n. a house for mad persons. Madman, mad'man, n. a maniac.

- Madonna, Madona, ma-don'a, n. a name given to the Virgin Mary, especially as represented in art. [It. madonna, lit. 'my lady'-L. mea domina.]
- Madrepore, mad're-pör, n. the common coral. [Lit. 'mother-stone,' Fr.-It., from madre, mother, and -pora-Gr. pöres, tufa.] Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, n. (mus.) an elaborate vocal
- composition in five or six parts: a short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought. (Lit. 'pastoral,' It. *madrigale*, from *mandra*, a sheep-fold—L. and Gr. *mandra*, a fold; the affix -gal -L. -calis.]
- Madwort, mad'wurt, n. a plant believed to cure canine madness. [From A.S. wurt, plant.] Maelstrom, mail'strom, n.a celebrated whirlpool off
- the coast of Norway. [Norw. 'grinding stream.'] Magazine, mag-a-zēn', n. a storehouse : a receptacle for military stores : the gunpowder-room in a ship : a pamphlet published periodically, containing miscellaneous compositions. [Fr. magasin—It. magazzino—Ar. makhzan, a storehouse.]
- Magdalen, mag'da-len, n. a reformed prostitute. [From Mary Magdalene of Scripture.]
- Magenta, ma-jen'ta, n. a delicate pink colour. [From the battle of Magenta in N. Italy, 1859.]
- Maggot. mag'ut, n. a worm or grub : a whim. adj. Maggoty, full of maggots. [Lit. 'some-thing bred,' W. maceiad, akin to magiaid, worms-magu, to breed.]
- Magi, ma'jī, *n.pl.* priests of the Persians: the Wise Men of the East. [L.-Gr. *magos*, orig. a title equivalent to 'Reverend,' Doctor,' given by the Akkadians, the primitive inhabitants of Chaldea, to their wise men, whose learning was chiefly in what we should now call astrology and magical arts. The word is found in cuneiform inscriptions; it was adopted by the Semitic in-habitants of Babylon, and from them by the Persians and Greeks.]
- Magian, mā'ji-an, adj. pertaining to the Magi.— n. one of the Magi.—n. Ma'gianism, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.
- sophy or doctrines of the Magi.
   Magic, maj'ik, n. the science of the Magi: the pretended art of producing marvellous results contrary to nature, generally by evoking spirits: enchantment: sorcery. [Fr. See Magi.]
   Magic, maj'ik, Magical, maj'ik-al, adj, pertaining to, used in, or done by magic: imposing or startling in performance.—adn. Mag'ically.—
   Mordio Lotter
- Magic-Lantern, an optical instrument which produces striking effects by throwing a magni-fied image of a picture on a screen. Magician, ma-jish'an, n. one skilled in magic.

- Magisterial, maj-is-te'ri-al, adj. pertaining or suitable to a master: authoritative: proud: dignified.-adv. Magiste'rially.-n. Magiste' rialness. [L. magisterius-magister, a master --mag, root of L. mag-nus, great. See May, v.i. to be able.]
- Magistracy, maj'is-tra-si, n. the office or dignity of a magistrate: the body of magistrates.
- Magistrate, majis-trät, n. a public civil officer: a justice of the peace.—adj. Magistrat'ic. [Fr.—L. magistratus, magister. See Magisterial.]
- Magna Charta, mag'na kär'ta, n. the Great
- Charter obtained from King John, 1215 A.D. [L.] Magnanimity, mag-na-nimi-ti. n., greatness of sonl: mental elevation or dignity: generosity. [Fr.-L. magnanimitas-magnus, great, and animus, the mind.]
- Magnanimous, greatagnanimous, mag-nan'i-mus, *adj.*, *great-*souled: elevated in soul or sentiment: noble or honourable: brave: unselfish.-adv. Magnan'imously. [L.]
- Magnate, mag'nāt, n. a great man: a noble: a
- Magnate, magnat, n. a great man: a noble: a man of rank or wealth. [Fr. magnat, a tille of nobles of Hungary and Poland—L. magnats, magnatis, a prince—magnut, great.]
   Magnesia, magneš/shi-a or -si-a, n. the single oxide of magnesium, occurring as a light, white powder. [So called from some resemblance to the Magnesian, magnés/nian or -si-an, ndj. belonging to containing or resembling magnesia.]
- ing to, containing, or resembling magnesia.
- Magnesium, mag-ne'shi-um or -si-um, n. the metallic base of magnesia.
- Magnet, mag'net, n. the lodestone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles: a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted. [Through O. Fr., from L. magnes, a magnet-Gr. magnes, properly 'Magnesian' stone, from Magnesia, a town in Lydia or Thessaly.]
- Magnetic, mag-net'ik, Magnetical, mag-net'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the magnet: having the properties of the magnet: attractive.-adv. properties of Magnet'ically.
- Magnetise, mag'net-īz, v.t. to render magnetic: to attract as if by a magnet. -v.i. to become [which imparts magnetism. magnetic.

Magnetiser, mag'net-iz-er, n. one who or that Magnetism, mag'net-izm, n. the cause of the

attractive power of the *magnet*: attraction: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet. [ism.

Magnetist, mag'net-ist, n. one skilled in magnet-

- Magnific, magnet-ist, %. one skilled in magnet-Magnific, magnifical, magnifical, magnifical, adj. great: splendid: noble. [L. magnificus-magnus, great, and facio, to do.]
   Magnificat, magnificat, m. the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55, beginning in the Latin Vulgate wit..this word. [L. '(my soul) doth magnify,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of magnifica.]
- Magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, adj. grand: noble: pompous: displaying grandeur.—adv. Magnif'i-cently.—n. Magnif'icence. [Lit. 'doing great things.' See Magnify.]
- Magnify, mag'ni-fi. v.t. to make great or greater: to enlarge : to increase the apparent dimensions

of: to exaggerate: to praise highly:--ja.p. mag'nified. [Fr.-L. magnifico. See Magnific] Magniloquent, mag-ni'o-kwent, adj., speaking in a grand or pompous style: bombastic.--adu. Magnil'oquently.--n. Magnil'oquence. [L., from magnus, great, and loquor, to speak.]

### Maintenance

Magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, n., greatness: size: ex-

- tent: importance. [L. magnitudo -magnus.] Magnolia, mag-noli-a or -ya, n. a species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage found chiefly in N. America. [Named after Pierre Magnol, once professor of botany at Montpellier.]
- Magnum, mag'num, n. a bottle holding two quarts. [L.]
- Magpie, mag'pī, n. a chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow, with pied or coloured feathers. [Mag, a familiar contr. of Margaret (cf. Robin-Redbreast, Jenny-Wren), and Pie, from L.
- *pica*, a magpie, from *pinga*, *pictum*, to paint.] Mahogany, ma-hog'a-ni, *n*. a tree of tropical America: its wood, of great value for making furniture. [Mahogon, the native South American name.] Mahomedan, Mahometan. See Mohammedan. Maid, mād, Maiden, mād'n, 2. an unmarried

- woman, esp. a young one: a virgin: a female a 'may' a maid-root mag. See May, v.i. to be able.]
- Maiden, mād'n, n. a maid: in Scotland, a machine like the guillotine, formerly used for a like purpose.—*adj.* pertaining to a virgin or young woman: consisting of maidens: (*fig.*) unpol-luted: fresh: new: unused: first.
- Maidenhair, mād'n-hār, n. a name given to a fern, from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds.
- Maidenhood, mād'n-hood, Maidenhead, mād'nhed, n. the state of being a maid: virginity:

purity: freshness. Maidenly, mād'n-li, adj., maiden-like: becoming a maiden : gentle : modest.—n. Maid'enliness.

- Mail, mal, n. defensive armour for the body formed of steel rings or network: armour generally.-v.t. to clothe in mail. [Fr. maille (It. maglia) -I. macula, a spot or a mesh.]
- Mail, mal, n. a bag for the conveyance of letters &c.: the contents of such a bag: the person or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed. [Fr. malle, a trunk, a mail-O. Ger. malaha, a sack; akin to Gael. mala, a sack.]
- Maim, mām, n. a bruise: an injury: a lameness: the deprivation of any essential part.—v.t. to bruise: to disfigure: to injure: to lame or cripple: to render defective. [O. Fr. mehaing, a bruise or defect, of uncertain origin.] Maimedness, mām'ed-nes, *n*. the state of being
- maimed or injured.
- Main, mān, z. might: strength. [A.S. mægen-mag, root of May, z.i. to be able.] Main, man, adj. chief, principal: first in import-ance: leading.—n. the chief or principal part: the ocean or main sea: a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller.--adv. Main'ly, chiefly, principally. [O. Fr. maine or magne, great-magnus, great.] Maindeck, mān'dek, n. the principal deck of a
- ship. So in other compounds, Main'mast, Main'sail, Main'spring, Main'stay, Main'top, Main'yard.
- Mainland, mān'land, n. the principal or larger
- land, as opposed to a smaller portion. Maintain, men-tān', v.t. to keep in any state : to keep possession of : to carry on : to keep up : to support: to make good: to support by argument : to affirm : to defend .- v. i. to affirm, as a position: to assert. [Fr. maintenir-L. manu tenere, to hold in the hand-manus, a hand, and teneo, to hold.] [ported or defended. Maintainable, men-tān'a-bl, adj. that can be sup-Maintenance, man'ten-ans, n. the act of main-

fate, far ; më, her ; mine ; möte ; mute ; moon ; then.

faining, supporting, or defending : continuance : |

- the means of support : defence, protection. Maize, maz, n. a plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [Sp. maiz (Fr. mais)-Haitian mahiz, mahis.] Majestic, ma-jes'tik, adj. having or exhibiting
- majesty: stately: sublime. Majesty, maj'es-ti, n., greatness: grandeur: dignity: elevation of manner or style: a title of kings and other sovereigns. [Fr. majesté-L.
- majestas—majus, comp. of mag-nus, great.] Majolica, ma-jol'i-ka, n. name applied to painted or enamelled earthenware. [So called from the island of Majorca, where it was first made.]
- Major, majur, adj., greater: (logic) the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.—n. a person of full age (21 years): an officer in rank between a captain and a lieutenant-colonel.—Major.General, majur-jen'éral, n. an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general. [L., comp. of mag-ure creat] nus, great.]
- Majorate, mā'jur-āt, Majorship, mā'jur-ship, n. the office or rank of major: majority.
- Major-domo, mā'jur-dō'ino, n. an official who has the general management in a large household : a general steward : a chief minister. [Sp. mayor-domo, a house-steward-L. major, greater, and domus, a house.]
- Majority, ma-jori-ti, n. the greater number: the amount between the greater and the less number: full age (at 21): the office or rank of major.
- Make, mak, v.t. to fashion, frame, or form: to produce : to bring about : to perform : to force : to render : to represent, or cause to appear to be: to turn: to occasion: to bring into any state or condition: to establish: to prepare: state or condition: to establish, to prepare: to obtain it to ascertain : to arrive in sight of, to reach:  $(B_i)$  to be occupied with, to do.— w.i. to tend or move : to contribute:  $(B_i)$  to feign or pretend :—pa.t. and pa.p. mäde.— Make away, to put out of the way, to destroy. —Make for, to move toward : to tend to the advantage of, so in B.—Make of, to understand but to affect it to extern Multe out to disc by: to effect: to esteem.-Make out, to discover: to prove: to furnish: to succeed.-Make over, to transfer.--Make up to, to approach: to become friendly.--Make up for, to com-A.S. and Goth. magan, all from mag, root of L. maganus, Gr. meg-as, great. See May, v.i. to backly add Mother and Mother and Mother and Mother and be able, and Match, v.

Make, mak, n. form or shape : structure, texture. Maker, mak'er, n. one who makes : the Creator.

Makeshift, mak'shift, n. that which serves a

- shift or turn: a temporary expedient. Makeweight, māk'wāt, n. that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight : something of little value added to supply a deficiency.
- Malachite, mal'a-kit, n. a green-coloured mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid-work. [Formed from Gr.
- malachē, a mallow, a plant of a green colour.] Maladjustment, mal-ad-just ment, n. a bad or wrong adjustment. [Fr. mal-L. malus, bad, and Adjustment.]
- Maladministration, mal-ad-min-is-tra'shun, bad management, esp. of public affairs. mal-L. malus, bad, and Administration.] [Fr.
- Malady, mal'a-di, n., illness: disease, bodily or mental. [Fr. maladie-malade, sick-L. male habitus, in ill condition-male, badly, and habitus, pa.p. of habeo, have, hold.]

- Malaport, mal'a-pert, adj. saucy: impudent.-adv. Mal'apertly.-m. Mal'apertness. [O. Fr. mal-L. malus, bad, and apert, well-bred-L. apertus, open. See Aperient.]
- Malaria, ma-lā'ri-a, n. the noxious exhalations ot marshy districts, producing fever, &c. ; miasma. —adjs. Mala'rious, Mala'rial. [' Bad air ;' lt.
- mala aria-L. malus, bad, and aer. See Air.] Malconformation, mal-kon-for-ma'shun, n., bad conformation or form: imperfection or disproportion of parts. [Fr. mal-L. malus, bad, and Conformation.]
- Malcontent, Malecontent, mal'kon-tent, adj. discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters .- n. one who is discontented .- n. Malcontent'edness. [Fr.-L. male, ill, and Fr. content. See Content.]
- Male, mal, adj., masculine: pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young: (bot.) bearing stamens.—n. one of the male sex : a he-animal: a stamen-bearing plant. [Fr. mâle-L. mas-culus, male—mas (for man-s), a male, cog. with Man.]
- Malediction, mal-e-dik'shun, n., evil-speaking: denunciation of evil : curse : execration or imprecation. [Fr.-L. maledictio-male, badly, dico, dictus, to speak.]
- Malefactor, mal'e-fak-tur or mal-e-fak'tur, n. an evil-doer: a criminal. [L., from mole, badly,
- and factor, a doer-facio, to do.] Malovolent, mal-ev'o-lent, adj., wishing evil : ill-disposed towards others : envious : malicious.adv. Malev'olently .- n. Malev'olence.
- male, badly, volency, -m. Indevolution (1), male, badly, volency, pr. p. of volo, to wish.]
   Malformation, mal-for-ma'shun, m., bad or wrong formation: irregular or anomalous structure. [Fr. mal-L. malus, bad, and Formation.]
   Malfco, mal'is, m. (it.) badness—so in B.: ill-will: mained disposition to have a babaa to disposition.
- spite: disposition to harm others : deliberate mischief. [Fr.-L. malitia-malus, bad, orig.
- Malicious, ma-lish'us, adj. bearing ill-will or spite: prompted by hatred or ill-will: with mischievous intentions .- adv. Malic'iously .- n. Malic'iousness. [See Malice.]
- Malign, ma-līn', adj. of an evil nature or disposition towards others : malicious : unfavourable .v.l. (orig.) to treat with malice: to speak evil of. —adv. Malignly.—n. Malign'er. [Fr. malin, fem. maligne-L. malignus, for malignus, of evil disposition—malus, bad, and gen, root of Genus.
- Malignant, ma-lig'nant, adj., malign: acting maliciously : actuated by extreme enmity : tendmatictonsy? actuated by extreme entity : fend-ing to destroy life.-n. (Eng. Hist) a name applied by the Puritan party to one who had fought for Charles I. in the Civil War.-adv. Malig'nantly.-n. Malig'nancy, state or qual-ity of being malignant. [L. malignans, pr.p. for divergence correlationetty. Son Malignal of maligno, to act maliciously. See Malign.]
- Malignity, ma-lig'ni-ti, n. extreme malevolence :
- virulence : deadly quality. Malinger, ma-ling'ger, v.i. to feign sickness in order to avoid duty. [Fr. malingre, sickly, from mal, bally—L. mains, bad, and O. Fr. heingre, emaciated—L. eger, sick.] Malison, mal'i-zn, n. a curse—opposed to Benison. [O. Fr., a doublet of Malediction; cf. Benison
- and Benediction.]
- Mall, mawl or mal, n. a large wooden beetle or hammer. v.t. to beat with a mall or something heavy : to bruise. [Fr. mail-L. mallens, prob. akin to lee. Mjol-nir, Thor's hammer.] Mall, mal or mel, n. (orig.) a place for playing in

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then

with malls or mallets and balls : a level shaded | walk: a public walk. [Contr. through O. Fr. of O. Ital. *palamaglio*-It. *palla*, a ball, and maglio, a mace, or hammer.]

- Mallard, mal'ard, n. a drake: the common duck in its wild state. [O. Fr. malard (Fr. malart) -mâle, male, and suffix -ard.] Malleable, mal'e-a-bl, adj. that may be malleated
- or beaten out by hammering.—ns. Mall'eable-ness, Malleabil'ity, quality of being malleable. [O. Fr. See Malleate.]
- Malleate, mal'e-āt, v.t. to hammer: to extend by hammering.—n. Mallea'tion. [L. malleus. See Mall, a hammer.]
- Mallet, mal'et, n. a wooden hammer. [Dim. of Mall, a hammer.]
- Mallow, mal'o, Mallows, mal'oz, n. a plant having soft downy leaves and relaxing properties. [A.S. malwe (Ger. malve): borrowed from L. malua, akin to Gr. malachē, from malassē, to make soft.]
- Malmsey, mäm'ze, n. a sort of grape : a strong and sweet wine. [Orig. malvesie-Fr. mal-voisie, from Malvasia in the Morea.]
- Malpractice, mal-prak'tis, n. evil practice or conduct: practice contrary to established rules. [L. male, evil, and Practice.] Malt, mawlt, n. barley or other grain steeped in
- water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln .-v.t. to make into malt .- v.i. to become malt .adj. containing or made with malt. [A.S. mealt, pa.t. of meltan (see Melt); cog. with Ice. malt, Ger. malz. See also Mild.]
- Maltreat, mal-tret', v.A. to abuse : to use roughly or unkindly.—n. Maltreat'ment. [Fr. mal-traiter—L. male, ill, and tractare. See Treat.]
- Maltster, mawlt'ster, n. one whose trade or occupation it is to make malt. [-ster was up to the end of the 13th centurya fem. affix. Cf. Spinster.
- Malvaceous, mal-vā'shus, adj. (bot.) pertaining
- to mallows. [See Mallow.] Malversation, mal-ver-sä/shun, *n.* fraudulent artifices: corruption in office. [Fr.; from L. fraudulent male, badly, and versor, versatus, to turn or occupy one's self.]
- Mamaluke, mam'a-look, Mameluke, mam'e-look, n. (formerly) one of a force of light horse in Egypt formed of Circassian slaves. [Fr. Mameluc-Ar. mamluk, a purchased slave-malaka, to possess.]
- Mamma, mam-mä', n., mother-used chiefly by young children. [Ma-ma, a repetition of ma, the first syllable a child naturally utters.]
- Mammal, mam'al, n. (zool.) one of the mammalia :
- —pl. Mammals, mam'alz. [See Mammalia.] Mammalia, mammalia, n.pl. (zool,) the whole class of animals that suckle their young.—adj. Mamma'lian. [Formed from L. mammalis (neut. pl. mammalia), belonging to the breast -L. mamma, the breast.]
- Mammalogy, mam-mal'o-ji, n. the science of mammals. [Mammal, and logos, discourse.]
- Mammifer, mam'i-fer, n. an animal having breasts or paps.-adj. Mammif'erous. [L. mamma, breast, and *fero*, to bear.] Mammillary, mam-il'ar-i
- or mam'il-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or resembling the breasts. [L.,
- from mammilla, dim. of mamma, breast.] Mammillated, mam'il-lāt-ed, adj. having small nipples or paps, or little globes like nipples. Mammon, mam'un, n., riches: the god of riches.
- [L. mammona-Gr. mamonas-Syriac mamônâ, riches.] •

### Manganese

- Mammonist, mam'un-ist, Mammonite, mam'unit, n. one devoted to mammon or riches: a worldling.
- Mammoth, mam'uth, *n*. an extinct species of elephant.—*adj*. resembling the mammoth in size : very large. [Russ. mamant', from Tartar mamma, the earth, because believed by the Tartars to have worked its way in the earth like a mole.1
- Man, man, n. a human being: mankind: a grown-up male: a male attendant: one possessing a distinctively masculine character: a husband: a piece used in playing chess or draughts: -pl. Mon. -v.t. to supply with men: to strengthen or fortify :-pr.p. mann'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. manned'. [Lit. ' the thinking animal,' A.S. mann-root man, to think ; cog. with Ger. and Goth. man, Ice. madhr (for mannr). See Mind.]
- Manacle, man'a-kl, n. a handcuff .- v.t. to put manacles on : to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers. [Through O. Fr., from L. manicula, dim. of manica, a sleeve-manus, the hand ]
- Manage, man'āj, v.t. to conduct with economy: to control : to wield : to handle : to have under command: to contrive: to train, as a horse. -n. v.i. to conduct affairs. -n. Man'ager. [Fr. *manages*, the managing of a horse—It. *manageto* (*lit.*) a handling—L. *manus.* the hand.] **Manageable**, man'aj-a-bl, *adj.* that can be *managed ig overnable.—n.* **Man'ageableness. Management**, man'aj-ment, *n.* manner of direct-
- ing or using anything : administration : skilful treatment.
- Manatee, man-a-tē', n. an aquatic animal, also called the sea-cow or Dugong (which see). [Sp. manati-West Indian.] [white bread.

Manchet, man'chet, n. a small loaf or cake of fine Man-child, man'-child, n. a male child.

- Mandarin, manda-ren, n. a buropean name for a Chinese official, whether civil or military. [Port. mandarim—Malayan mantri, counsellor —Sans. mantra, counsel—root man. See Man.] Mandatary, man'da-tar-i, Mandatory, man'da-
- tor-i, n. one to whom a mandate is given.
- Mandate, man'dat, n. a charge : an authoritative command : a rescript of the Pope. [Lit. 'some-thing put into one's hands,' Fr. mandat-L. mandatum, from mando-manus, the hand,
- and do, to give.] Mandatory, man'da-tor-i, adj. containing a man-
- date or command : preceptive : directory. Mandible, mar/di-bl, n. (2001.) a jaw.--adj. Man-dib'ular, relating to the jaw. [Lit. 'that which chews,' L. mandibula-mando, to chew.]
- Mandrake, man'drak, n. a narcotic plant. [A corr. of A.S. mandragora, through L., from Gr. mandragoras.]
- Mandrel, man'drel, n. the revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [A corr. of Fr. mandrin ; prob. through Low L. from Gr. mandra, an inclosed space. See Madrigal.]

Mandrill, man'dril, n. a large kind of baboon. [Fr.]

- Mane, man, *n*. the long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [Ice. mön; cog. with Ger. mähne.] Manege, man-äzh', n. the managing of horses:
- the art of horsemanship or of training horses : a riding-school. [Fr. See Manage.] Manful, man'tool, adj. full of manifuness : bold : courageous.—adv. Man'fully.—n. Man'fulness. Manganese, mang-ga-nēz' or mang'ga-nēz, n. a

hard and brittle metal of a reddish-white colour. -adj. Mangane'sian. [O. Fr. manganese, a

material used in making glass—It.] Mange, mānj, n. the scab or itch which eats the [From the adj. skin of domestic animals.

Mangy.] Mangy.] Mangol-wurzel, mang'gl-wur'zl, Mangold-wur-zel, mang'gold-wur'zl, *m*. a plant of the beet kind cultivated as food for cattle. [Lit. 'beet-

- not, Ger. mangold, beet, and uurzel, root.] Manger, mänj'er, n. an eating-trough for horses and cattle. [Fr. mangeoire-manger, to eat -L. manducus, a glutton-mando, to chew.]
- Mangle, mang'gl, v.t. to cut and bruise: to tear in cutting: to mutilate: to take by piecemeal.-n. Mang'ler. [Freq. of M. E. manken, to mutilate-A.S. mancian-L. mancus, maimed.]
- Mangle, mang'gl, n. a rolling-press for smoothing linen.-v.t. to smooth with a mangle: to calender der.-n. Mang'ler. Dut. mangelen, to roll with a rolling-pin (It. mangano, a calender), through Low L., from Gr. mangganon, the axis of a pulley.]
- Mango, mang'gō, n. the fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies : a green musk-melon pickled. [Malay mangga.]
- Mangrove, man'grov, *n*. a tree of the E. and W. Indies, whose bark is used for tanning. [Malayan.]
- [Mangy, maj]; adj. scabby.—n. Mang'iness. [Anglicised form of Fr. mangé, eaten, pa.p. of manger, to eat. See E. Manger.] Manhood, man'hood, n. state of being a man:
- manly quality : human nature.
- Mania, mā'ni-a, n. violent madness : insanity : excessive or unreasonable desire. mania-root man, to think.] [L.—Ğr.
- Maniac, mā'ni-ak, n. one affected with mania: a madman.-adj. Maniacal, ma-nī'a-kal. [Fr. maniaque—Mania.]
- Manifest, man'i-fest, adj. clear : apparent : evident. - v.t. to make manifest : to shew plainly : to put beyond doubt : to reveal or declare.—adv. Man'ifestly.—n. Man'ifestness, state of being manifest. [Lit. 'hand-struck,' *i.e.* palpable, Fr.—L. manifestus—manues, the hand, and festus, pa.p. of obs. *fendo*, to dash against.]
- Manifest, man'i-fest, n. a list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be *exhibited* at the custom-house.
- Manifestable, man-i-fest'a-bl, Manifestible, man-i-fest'i-bl, adj. that can be manifested.
- Manifestation, man-i-fest-ā'shun, n. act of dis-
- Manifestion, main revelation, and act of dis-closing: display: revelation. Manifesto, man-i-fest'o, n. a public written de-claration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It.-L. See Manifest, adj.]
- Manifold, man'i-fold, adj. various in kind or quality: many in number: multiplied.—adv. Man'ifoldly. [A.S. manig-feald. See Many and Fold.1
- Manikin, man'i-kin, n. (orig.) a little man : a pasteboard model, exhibiting the different parts
- and organs of the human body. [0. Dut. mann-ek-en, a double dim. of man, E. Man.] Maniple, man'-pl, m. a company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army: a kind of scarf worn by a R. Cath. priest on the left arm, a stole.—adj. Manip'ular. [Lit. a 'handful,' L. manipulus -manus, the hand, pleo, to fill.]
- Manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, v.t. to work with the hands.-v.i. to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments: to handle or manage. [Low L. manipulo, manipulatum.]

Manipulation, ma-nip-ū-lā'shun, n. act of manipu-

lating or working by hand : use of the hands, in a skilful manner, in science or art

- Manipulative, ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv, Manipulatory, ma-nip'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* done by *manipulation*. Manipulator, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ur, *n*. one who *manipu*-
- lates or works with the hand. Mankind, man-kind', n. the kind or race of man.
- Manly, man'li, adj., manlike: becoming a man: brave: dignified: noble: pertaining to man-hood: not childish or womanish. —n. Man'liness.
- Manna, man'a, n. the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia : a sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. [Heb. man hu, what is it? or from man, a gift.] Manner, man'er, n. mode of action: way of per-
- forming anything: method: fashion: peculiar deportment: habit: custom: style of writing or thought: sort: style:-pl. morals: behaviour: deportment : respectful deportment .-- In a manner, to a certain degree.—In or with the manner, (B.) in the very act, 'manner' here being a corr. of manuopere, as in the legal phrase, cum manuopere captus. [Fr. manière—main—L.
- manus, the hand.]
- Mannerism, man'er-izm, *n*. peculiarity of manner, esp. in literary composition, becoming wearisome by its sameness.-n. Mann'erist, one addicted to mannerism.
- Mannerly, man'er-li, *adj.* shewing good-*manners*: decent in deportment: complaisant: not rude. adv. with good manners : civilly : respectfully : without rudeness.-n. Mann'erliness.
- Manœuvre, ma-noo'ver or ma-nu'-, n. a piece of dexterous management : stratagem : an adroit movement in military or naval tactics .- v.t. to movement in initiary of naval tactics. -o.t. to perform a manceuvre: to manage with art: to change the position of troops or ships.-n. Manceu'vrer. [Lit. 'hand-work,' Fr.-main-L. manus, the hand, and envore-L. opera, work. See Manure.]
- Man-of-war, man-of-wawr', n. a ship-of-war: (B.) Manor, man'or, n. the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use: jurisdiction of a court baron. [Fr. manoir -L. maneo, mansum, to stay. See Mansion.] Manor-house, man'or-hows, Manor-seat, man'or-
- set, n. the house or seat belonging to a manor.
- Manorial, ma-no'ri-al, adj. pertaining to a manor. Manse, mans, n. the residence of a clergyman (Scot.). [Low L. mansa, a farm-maneo, mansus, to remain.]
- Mansion, man'shun, n. a house, esp. one of some size: a manor-house. [Lit. 'a resting-place,' so in B.; O. Fr.-L. mansio, -onis, akin to Gr. meno, to remain.]
- Mansion-house, man'shun-hows, n. a mansion: the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. [Mansion and House.]
- Manslaughter, man'slaw-tèr, n. the slaying of a man: (law) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without malice or premeditation. [Man and Slaughter.]

- Manslayer, man'slā-ėr, n. one who slays a man. Mantel, man'tl, n. the shelf over a fireplace (which in old fireplaces was formed like a hood, to intercept the smoke) : a narrow shelf or slab above a fireplace : also Man'tel-piece, Man'tel-shelf. [Doublet of Mantle.]
- Mantelet. See Mantlet.
- Mantle, man'tl, *n*. a covering: a kind of cloak or loose outer garment: (zool.) the thin fleshy membrane lining the shell of a mollusk.-v.l. to cover, as with a mantle: to hide: to disguise.-v.i. to expand or spread like a mantle :

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

to revei: to joy: to froth: to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood. [O. Fr. mantel, Fr. manteau-I. mantellum, a napkin.]

- Mantiet, I. Manteet, Manteet, and the manual, a hapking Mantiet, man'tlet, Manteet, man'telet, man'telet, ma small cloak for women: (fort.) a movable para-pet to protect pioneers. [Dim. of Mantile.] Manting, man'ting, n. (her, ), the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat-of-arms. Mantua, man'tit-a, n. a lady's cloak or mantle: a lady's cours -r. Mant's a mak'er a surface of
- lady's gown .- n. Man'tua-mak'er, a maker of mantuas or ladies' dresses. [Prob. arose through confusion of Fr. manteau (It. manto), with Mantua, in Italy.]
- Manual, man'ū-al, *adj*. pertaining to the *hand*: done, made, or used by the hand.—*adv*. Man'u-
- Manualis-manus, the hand.
   Manual, man'ū-al, n. a handbook: a handy compendium of a large subject or treatise: the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.
   Manufactory, man-ū-fakt'or-i, n. a factory or place where goods are manufactured.
- Manufacture, man-ū-fakt'ūr, v.t. to make from raw materials by any means into a form suit-able for use. --v.i. to be occupied in manufactures.—*a*, the process of manufacturing : any-thing manufactured. — *ady*. Manufactural. [Lit. 'to make by the hand,' Fr.—L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, factum, to make.] [manufactures. Manufacturer, man-ū-fakt'ūr-er, n. one who
- Manumission, man-ū-mish'un, n. act of manumitting or freeing from slavery.
- Manumit, man-ū-mit, v.t. to release from slavery: to set free, as a slave pr.p. manūmitt'ng; pa.t. and pa.p. manūmitted. Lit. 'to send away or free from one's hand or power,' L. manumitto-manus, the hand, and mitto, missum, to send.
- Manure, man-ür', v.t. to enrich land with any fertilising substance.—n. any substance used for fertilising land.—n. Manur'er. [Orig. 'to work with the hand,' contr. of Fr. manœuvrer. See Manœuvre.] [of manure on land.
- Manuring, man-ūr'ing, n. a dressing or spreading Manuscript, man'ū-skript, adj., written by the hand.—n. a book or paper written by the hand.
- [L. manus, the hand, scribo, scriptum, to write.] Manx, manks, n. the language of the Isle of Man,
- a dialect of the Celtic.-adj. pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants
- Many, any, men'i, adj.—comp. More (mor); superl. Most (most)—comprising a great number of individuals : not few : numerous .- n. many persons: a grat number: the people. [A.S. manig; cog. forms are found in all the Teut. languages; allied to L. magnus.] IA.S.
- Map, map, n. a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on any plane surface: a representation of the celestial sphere. -v.t. to draw, as the figure of any portion of land: to describe clearly :- pr.p. mapp'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. mapped'. [L. mappa, a napkin, a painted cloth, orig. a Punic word.]
- Maple, mā'pl, n. a tree of several species, from one of which, the rock-maple, sugar is made. [A.S. mapul, maple.] Mar, mär, v.t. to injure by cutting off a part, or
- by wounding : to damage : to interrupt : to disfigure :- pr.p. marring; pa.t. and pa.p. marred'. [A.S. merran, mirran, from a widely diffused Aryan root mar, to crush, bruise, found in L. molo, to grind, morior, to die, Gr. mar-aino, to wither, Sans. mri, to die; also in E. Meal, Mill. See Mortal.]

- Maranatha, mar-a-nā'tha or mar-a-nath'a, n. (lit.) our Lord cometh to take vengeance, part of a Jewish curse. [Syriac.]
- Maraud, ma-rawd', v.i. to rove in quest of plunder. [Fr. marauder-maraud, vagabond, rogue.]
- Marauder, ma-rawd'er, n. one who roves in quest
- of booty or plunder, is one who to to in quest Maravedi, mara-ve'di, n. the smallest copper coin of Spain. [Sp.-Arab. Murabitin, the dynasty of the Almoravides.]
- Marble, mar'bl, *n.* any species of limestone taking a high polish : that which is made of marble, as a work of art, or a little ball used by boys in play .-- adj. made of marble : veined like marble : hard: insensible.—w.t. to stain or vein like marble.—w. Mar'bler. [Lit. 'the sparkling stone,' Fr. marbre-L. marmor; cog. with Gr. marmaros, from marmairō, to sparkle, flash.] Marbly, märbli, adv. in the manner of marble.
- Marcescent, mar-ses'ent, adj. (bot.) withering, decaying. [L. marcescens, -entis, pr.p. of marcesco-marceo, to fade.]
- March, märch, n. the third month of the year, named from Mars, the god of war. [L. Martius (mensis), (the month) of Mars.]
- March, märch, n. a border : frontier of a territory : -used chiefly in pl. March'es. [A.S. mearc ; doublet of Mark.]
- March, märch, v.i. to move in order, as soldiers: to walk in a grave or stately manner.—v.t. to cause to march.—n. the movement of troops: regular advance: a piece of music fitted for marching to: the distance passed over. [Fr. marcher. Ety. dub.; acc. to Scheler, prob. from L. marcus, a hammer (cf. 'to beat time'); others suggest root of March, a frontier.]
- Marchioness, mär'shun-es, n., fem. of Marquis. Mare, mār, n. the female of the horse. [A.
- [A.S. mere, fem. of meark, a horse; cog. with Ger. mähre, Ice. mar, W. march, a horse.] Mareschal, mär'shal. Same as Marshal.
- Marge, märj, n. edge, brink. [Fr.-L. margo. See Margin.]
- Margin, mär'jin, n. an edge, border; the blank edge on the page of a book. [L. margo, marginis; cog. with E. Mark.]
- Marginal, märjin-al, adj. pertaining to a margin: placed in the margin.—adv. Marginally. Marginate, märjin-āt, Marginated, märjin-āt-ed,
- adj. having a margin. [L. marginatus, pa.p. of margino, to border.]
- Margrave, mär'gräv, n. (orig.) a lord or keeper of the marches: a German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquis .- fem. Margravine, märgra-ven. [Dut. markgraaf (Ger. markgraf)-mark, a border, and graaf, a count, which is cog. with Ger. graf, A.S. gerefa, E. Reeve and She-riff. See March, a border.]
- Marigold, mar'i-gold, n. a plant bearing a yellow flower. [From the Virgin Mary, and Gold,
- because of its yellow colour.] Marine, ma-rēn', adj. of or belonging to the sea: done at sea : representing the sea : near the sea. -n. a soldier serving on shipboard: the whole navy of a country or state : naval affairs. [Fr.-
- L. marinus-mare, sea; akin to E. Mere.] Mariner, mar'i-ner, n. a seaman or sailor: one
- who assists in navigating ships. [Fr. marinier.]
- Who assists in havigating snips. [Fr. mariner,] Mariolatry, māriol'a-tri, n. the worship of the Virgin Mary. [Formed from L. Maria, Mary, and Gr. latreia, worship.] Marish, marish, n. (B.). Same as Marsh. Marital, mari-tal, adj. pertaining to a husband.

fate, far : mē, her ; mīne ; möte ; mūte ; moon ; then.

[Fr.-L. maritalis-maritus, a husband-mas. | Marmot, mär'mot, n. a rodent animal, about the maris, a male. See Male.]

- Maritime, mar'i-tim, adj. pertaining to the sea relating to navigation or naval affairs : situated near the sea: having a navy and naval commerce. [L. maritimus-mare. See Marine.]
- Marjoram, märjo-ram, n. an aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery. [Fr. marjolaine-Low L. majoraca-L. amaracus-Gr. amarakos; prob. an Eastern word.]
- Mark, mark, n. a visible sign : any object serving as a guide: that by which anything is known: badge: a trace: proof: any visible effect: symptom: a thing aimed at: a character made by one who cannot write: distinction. -v.t. to make a mark on anything: to impress with a as Ger. mark, and Goth. marka; also akin to L. margo, and perh. to Sans. marga, a trace.]
- Mark, märk, n. an obsolete English coin = 135. 4d.: a coin of the present German Empire = one a coin of the present octantin hundre - and shilling: a silver coin of Hamburg = 15, 4d. [A.S. marc, another form of the above word.] Market, märket, *m*, a public place for the purposes
- of buying and selling : the time for the market: Sale : rate of sale : value.--v.i. to deal at a market: to buy and sell. [Through the O. Fr. (Fr. marché, lt. mercato), from L. mercatus, trade, a market-merx, merchandise.]
   Marketable, märket-a-bl, adj. fit for the market: saleable.--v. Marketableness.
- Market-cross, märket-kros, n. a cross anciently set up where a market was held.
- Market-town, märket-town, n. a town having the privilege of holding a public market. Marking-ink, märking-ingk, n. indelible ink,
- used for marking clothes.
- Marksman, märks'man, n., one good at hitting a mark: one who shoots well. [Mark and Man.]
- Marl, märl, n. a fat or rich earth or clay often used as manure. - v.t. to cover or manure with marl. [O. Fr. marle (Fr. marne), from a Low L. dim. of L. marga, marl.
- Marlaceous, märl-ā'shus, adj. having the qualities of or resembling marl.
  - arline, märlin, *u. a* small line for winding round a rope-*v.t.* Marline, märlin, Marl, märl, to *bind* or wind round with marline. [Dut. marlijn, marling-marren, to bind, E. Moor (a ship), and lijn, lien, a rope, E. Line.]
- Marlinespike, mär'lin-spīk, n. an iron tool, like
- a spike, for separating the strands of a rope. Marlite, marlit, n. a variety of marl.-adj. Marlit'ic.
- Marly, marl'i, adj. having the qualities of or resembling marl: abounding in marl.
- Marmalade, mär'ma-läd, n. a jam or preserve generally of oranges, orig. of quinces. [Fr., from Port. marmelada-marmelo, a quince, L. melimelum, Gr. melimelon, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince-meli, honey, melon, an apple.]
- Marmoraceous, mar-mo-rā'shus, adj. belonging to or like marble. [From L. marmor, marble.] Marmoreal, mar-mo're-al, Marmorean, mar-mo'-
- re-an, adj. belonging to or like marble: made of marble. [L. marmoreus.]
- Marmoset, märmo-zet, n. a small variety of American monkey. [Fr. marmouset, a little grotesque figure (hence applied to ane ape), a figure in marble-L. marmor, marble.]

- size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. [Lit. 'the mountain mouse,' It. marmotto-L. mus, muris, a mouse, and mons, montis, a mountain.]
- Marcon, ma-roon', adj. brownish crimson. [Lit. 'chestnut-coloured,' Fr. marron, a chestnut-It. marrone.]
- Maroon, ma-roon', n. a fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the W. Indies. -v.t. to put on shore on a desolate island. (Fr. marron, a shortened form of Sp. cimarron, wild-cima, a mountain-summit.]
- Marque, märk, n. a license to pass the marches or limits of a country to make reprisals; a ship commissioned for making captures. [Fr., from root of Mark and March.]
- Marquee, mär-kē', n. a large field-tent. [Fr. marquise, acc. to Littré, orig. a marchioness's See Marquess.] tent.
- Marquis, märkwis, Marquess, märkwes, n. (orig.) an officer who guarded the marches or frontiers of a kingdom : a title of nobility next below that of a duke .- fem. Marchioness. [Fr. (It. marchese), from the root of March, Mark, a frontier.] [of a marquis.
- Marquisate, mär'kwis-āt, n. the dignity or lordship
- Marriage, mar'ij, n. the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife ; the union of a man and woman as husband and wife.
- [See Marry.] Marriageable, mar'ij-a-bl, adj. suitable for marriage; capable of union. -n. Marriageableness.
- Marrow, mar'o, n. the soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones: the pith of certain plants: the essence or best part.-adj. Marr'owy. [A.S. mearh; Ice. mergr, Ger. mark, W. mer.]
- Marrow-bone, mar'o-bon, n. a bone containing
- marrow. [resembling marrow. Marrowish, mar'ō-ish, adj. of the nature of or Marry, mar'i, v.t. to take for husband or wife: to unite in matrimony.-v.i. to enter into the married state : to take a husband or a wife :pr.p. marr'ying; pa.t. and pa.p. marr'ied. [Fr. marier-L. marito-maritus, a husband-mas,
- maris, a male. See Male.] Marsala, mar'sä-la, n. a light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.
- Marseillaise, mar'sāl-yāz, n. the French revolutionary hymn, first sung by men of Marseilles brought to Paris to aid in the Revolution in 1792.
- Marsh, märsh, n. a tract of low wet land: a morass, swamp, or fen.—adj, pertaining to wet or boggy places. [A.S. mersc, for mer-isc, as if 'mere-ish,' full of meres. See More, a pool.]
- Marshal, mär'shal, n. (orig.) a title given to various officers, who had the care of horses, esp. those of a prince : a title of honour applied to the holder of various high offices: the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists: a master of ceremonies : a pursuivant or harbinger : a herald: in France, an officer of the highest military rank : in the United States, the civil officer of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in England .- v.t. to arrange in order: to lead, as a herald -pr, p, mar'shalling; pa.t. and pa.p. mar'shalled. [Lit. 'horse-servant, Fr. mar'schal; from O. Ger. marah, a horse, and schalk (Ger. schalk), a servant.]
- Marshaller, mär'shai-er, n. one who marshals or arranges in order.
- Marshalship, mär'shal-ship, n. office of marshal. Marsh-mallow, märsh'-mal'o, n. a species of mallow common in meadows and marshes.

fate. far; me, her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

- Marshy, märsh'i, adj. pertaining to or produced in marshes: abounding in marshes. -n. Marsh'iness.
- Marsupial, mar-sū'pi-al, *adj*. carrying young in a *pouch.—n*. a marsupial animal. [L. *marsupium* -Gr. marsupion, a pouch.]
- Mart, märt, n. a market or place of trade. [A contraction of Market.]
- Martello, mar-tel'o, n. a circular fort erected to protect a coast. [Orig. a tower (on the Italian coast), from which warning against pirates was given by striking a bell with a hammer, It. martello, a hammer-L. martellus, dim. of
- marcus, a hammer.] Marten, mär'ten, n. a destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [Fr. martre, also marte-Low L. marturis, from a Teut. root seen in Ger.
- marder, and A.S. mearth, a marten.] Martial, mär'shal, adj. belonging to Mars, the god of war: belonging to war: warlike: brave. -adv. Mar'tially. [Fr.-L. martialis-Mars, Martis.]
- Martin, mär'tin, Martinet, mär'tin-et, n. a bird of the swallow kind. [Named after St Martin.] Martinet, mär'tin-et, n. a strict disciplinarian.
- [From *Martinet*, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]
- Martingale, mär'tin-gāl or -gal, Martingal, mär'-tin-gal, n. a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down: in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. [Fr., a kind of breeches, so called from Martigues in Provence, where they were worn.]
- Martinmas, mär'tin-mas, n. the mass or feast of St Martin: 11th November. [See Mass.] artlet. märt'let, n. martin, the bird. [From
- Martlet, märt'let, n. martin, Fr. martinet, dim. of Martin.]
- Martyr, mär'ter, n. one who by his death bears witness to the truth: one who suffers for his belief .- v.t. to put to death for one's belief. [A.S., L., Gr., a witness, from the same root as Memory.]
- Martyrdom, mär'ter-dum, n. the sufferings or death of a martyr.
- Martyrology, mär-ter-ol'o-ji, n. a history of martyrs: a discourse on martyrdom.-n. Martyrol'ogist. [Martyr, and Gr. logos, a discourse.]
- Marvel, mär'vel, n. a wonder: anything astonishing or wonderful. -v.i. to wonder : to feel astonishment :-pr.p. mar'velling ; pa.t. and pa.p. mar'velled. [Fr. merveille-L. mirabilis, won-
- derful-miror, to wonder.] Marvellous, mär'vel-us, adj. astonishing: beyond belief: improbable.—adv. Mar'vellously.—n. Mar'vellousness.

Marybud, mā'ri-bud, n. the marigold.

- Masculine, mas'kū-lin, adj. having the qualities of a man: resembling a man: robust: bold: expressing the male gender. -adv. Mas'culinely. -n. Mas'culineness. [Fr.-L. masculinusmasculus, male-mas, a male.]
- Mash, mash, v.t. to beat into a mixed mass : to bruise : in brewing, to mix malt and hot water together .- n. a mixture of ingredients beaten

pretence : a masquerade : a dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked .- v. t. to cover the face with a mask : to disguise : to hide.-v.i. to join in a mask or masquerade : to be disguised in any way : to revel. [Fr. masque

## Masterstroke

-Sp. mascara, Ar. maskharat, a jester, man in masquerade.

Masker, mask'er, n. one who wears a mask.

Mason, mā'sn, n. one who cuts, prepares, and lays stones : a builder in stone : a freemason. [Fr. maçon-Low L. macio ; cf. O. Ger. meizan, to hew, cut, from which are Ger. messer, a knife, stein-metz, a stone-mason.]

Masonic, ma-son'ik, adj. relating to freemasonry. Masoniy, mā'sn-ri, n. the craft of a mason: the work of a mason: the art of building in stone: freemasonry.

Masque. See Mask.

- Masquerade, mask-er-ad', n. an assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball : disguise.—v.t. to put into disguise.—v.t. to join in a masquerade: to go in disguise. [Fr. mas-carade. See Mask.] [mask: one disguised.
- Masquerader, mask-er-ād'er, n. one wearing a Mass, mas, n. a lump of matter : a quantity : a collected body : the gross body : magnitude : the principal part or main body : quantity of matter in any body.—v.t. to form into a mass : to assemble in masses. [Fr. masse-L. massa -Gr. maza-massō, to squeeze together.] Mass, mas, n. the celebration of the Lord's Sup-
- per in R. Cath. churches. [Fr. messe, It. messa, said to be from the Latin words *ite*, missa est (ecclesia), 'go, the congregation is dismissed,' said at the close of the service.]
- Massacre, mas'a-ker, n. indiscriminate killing or slaughter, esp. with cruelty: carnage.-w.t. to kill with violence and cruelty: to slaughter. [Fr.; from the Teut., as in Low Ger. matsken,
- to cut, Ger. mets-ger, a butcher.] Massive, mas'iv, adj. bulky: weighty.-adv. Mass'yeness. Massy, mas'i, adj., massive.-n. Mass'iness. Masty.

- Mast, mast, *n*. a long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, &c. in a ship. -*v.t.* to supply with a mast or masts. [A.S. mæst, the stem of a tree; Ger. mast, Fr. mât.]
- Mast, mast, n. the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed : nuts, acorns. [A.S. mæst; Ger. mast, whence mästen, to feed; akin to Meat.]
- Master, mas'ter, n. one who commands : a lord or owner: a leader or ruler: a teacher: an employer: the commander of a merchant-ship: the officer who navigates a ship-of-war under the captain : a degree in universities : one eminently skilled in anything: the common title of address to a young gentleman.—adj. belonging to a master, chief, principal.—v.t to become master of: to overcome: to become skilful in: to execute with skill. [O. Fr. maistre (Fr. maître)-L. magister, from mag, root of magnus, great.]
- Mas'ter, in many compounds = chief, as in Mas'ter-build'er, Mas'ter-ma'son, &c.
- Masterhand, mas'ter-hand, n. the hand of a master: a person highly skilled.
- Masterkey, mas'ter-ke, n. a key that masters or opens many locks: a clue out of difficulties.
- Masterless, mas'ter-les, adj. without a master or owner: ungoverned: unsubdued.
- Masterly, mas'ter-li, adj. like a master : with the skill of a master : skilful : excellent. - adv. with the skill of a master.
- Masterpiece, mas'ter-pes, n. a piece or work worthy of a master: a work of superior skill: chief excellence.
- Mastership, mas'ter-ship, n. the office of master : rule or dominion : superiority.
- Masterstroke, mas'ter-strok, n. a stroke or per-

formance worthy of a master: superior performance

- Mastery, mas'ter-i, n. the power or authority of a master: dominion: victory: superiority: the attainment of superior power or skill.
- Mastic, Mastich, mas'tik, n. a species of gumresin from the lentisk-tree : a cement from mastic: the tree producing mastic. [Fr.—L. mas-tiche—Gr. mastichē—masaomai, to chew; so called because it is chewed in the East.]
- Masticate, mas'ti-kāt, v.t. to chew: to grind with the teeth.-adj. Mas'ticable.-n. Mastica'tion. [L. mastico, -atum-mastiche. See Mastic.] Masticatory, mas'ti-ka-tor-i, adj., chewing
- chewing: adapted for chewing. -n. (*med.*) a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
- Mastiff, mas'tif, n. a large and strong variety of dog much used as a watchdog. [M. E. and O, Fr. mestif (Fr. matin)-Low L. masnada, a family-L. mansio, a house. See Mansion.] Mastodon, masto-don, n. an extinct animal, re-
- sembling the elephant, with *nipple-like* projec-tions on its *teeth*. [Gr. mastos, the breast of a woman, odous, odontos, a tooth.]
- Mat, mat, n. a texture of sedge, &c. for cleaning the feet on : a web of rope-yarn. -v.t. to cover with mats: to interweave : to entangle :- pr.p. matt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. matt'ed. [A.S. meatta -L. matta.]
- Matadore, mat'a-dor, n. the man who kills the bull in bull-fights. [Sp. matador-matar, to kill-L. macto, to kill, to honour by sacrificemactus, honoured, from root mag in magnus.]
- Match, mach, *n*. a piece of inflammable material used for obtaining fire easily: a prepared rope for firing artillery, &c. : a lucifer. [Fr. mèche —Low L. myzus—Gr. myzu, the snuff or wick of a lamp, discharge from the nose (which the snuff of a wick resembles), from root of **Mucus**.]
- Match, mach, n. anything which agrees with or suits another thing: an equal: one able to cope with another: a contest or game: a marriage: one to be gained in marriage .- v.i. to be of the same make, size, &c.-v.t. to be equal to: to be able to compete with : to find an equal to : to set against as equal: to suit: to give in marriage .-
- n. Match'or. [A.S. mæca, gemæca, earlier maca, a mate, a wife. See Make and Mate.] Matchless, mach'es, adj. having no match or equal.—adv. Match'lessly.—n. Match'less ness.
- Matchlock, mach'lok, n. the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it : a musket so fired.
- Mate, mat, n. a companion : an equal : the male or female of animals that go in pairs : in a merchant-ship, the second in command : an assistant.-v.t. to be equal to: to match: to marry. [A.S. ge-maca, lit. 'having make or shape in common with another;' Ice. maki, an equal, from the same root as Make. See Match, and cf. Like.] [mate.
- Mate, mat, n. and v.t. in chess. Same as Check-Mateless, māt'les, adj. without a mate or companion.
- Material, ma-tē'ri-al, adj. consisting of matter : corporeal, not spiritual : substantial : essential : important.—n. esp. in pl. that out of which any-thing is to be made.—adv. Mate'rially.—ns. Mate'rialness, Material'ity. [Fr.-L. materialis-materia.
- Materialise, ma-te'ri-al-īz, v.t. to render material: to reduce to or regard as matter: to occupy with material interests.
- Materialism, ma-te'ri-al-izm, n. the doctrine that

denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance-viz. matter.

- Materialist, ma-te'ri-al-ist, n. one who holds the doctrine of *materialism*. Materialistic, ma-tē-ri-al-ist'ik, Materialistical,
- ma-te-ri-al-ist'ik-al, adj. pertaining to materialism
- Maternal, ma-ter'nal, adj. belonging to a mother: motherly .- adv. Mater'nally. [Fr. maternel,
- It. maternale-L. maternus-mater, mother.] Maternity, ma-ter'ni-ti, n. the state, character, or relation of a mother.
- Mathematic, math-e-mat'ik, Mathematical, math-e-mat'ik-al, *adj*. pertaining to or done by *mathematics*: very accurate. —*adv*. Mathemat'. ically.
- Mathematician, math-e-ma-tish'an, n. one versed in mathematics. [L. mathematicus.] Mathematics, math-e-matiks, n.sing. the science
- of number and space, and of all their rela-tions. [Fr. mathématiques—L. mathematica —Gr. mathēmațikē (epistēmē, skill, knowledge), relating to learning or science-mathema-manthano, to learn.
- Matin, mat'in, adj., morning: used in the morn-ing. -n. in pl. morning prayers or service: in R. Cath. Church, the earliest canonical hours of prayer. [Fr.-L. matutinus, belonging to the morning-Matuta, the goddess of the morning, prob. akin to *maturus*, early. See Mature.] Matrice, mā'tris or mat'ris, *n*. Same as Matrix.
- Matricide, matrisid, n. a *murderer* of his mother: the murder of one's mother.—*adj.* Matricidal. [Fr.—L. *matricida*, one who kills his mother, *matricidium*, the killing of a mother.—*mater*, mother, *cædo*, to kill.]
- Matriculate, ma-trik'ū-lāt, v.t. to admit to mem-bership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college : to enter a university by being enrolled as a student.—n. one admitted to membership in a society.—n. Matricula'tion. [L.
- matricula, a register, dim of matrix.] Matrimonial, mat-ri-mo'ni-al, adj. relating to or derived from marriage. -adv. Matrimonially. Matrimony, mat'ri-mun-i, n. marriage : the state
- of marriage. [O. Fr. matrimonie-L. matrimonium-mater.]
- Matrix, mā'triks or mat'riks, n. (anat.) the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth, the womb : the cavity in which anything is formed, a mould: (mining) substances in which minerals are found imbedded: (dyeing) the five simple colours (black, white, blue, red and yellow) from which all the others are formed : -pl. Matricos, mā'tri-sez or mat'ri-sez. [Fr.-
- L. matrix, -icis-mater, mother.] Matron, ma'trun, n. an elderly married woman: an elderly lady: a female superintendent in a hospital. [Fr.-L. matrona, a married ladymater, mother.]
- Matronage, mā'trun-āj, Matronhood, mā'trunhood, n. state of a matron.
- Matronal, mā'trun-al or mat'run-al, adj. pertain-
- ing or suitable to a *matron*: motherly: grave. Matronise, mā'trun-īz or mat'-, v.t. to render *matronly*: to attend a lady to public places, as protector.
- Matronly, mā'trun-li, adj. like, becoming, or belonging to a matron: elderly: sedate.
- Matter, mat'er, n. fluid in abscesses or on festering sores, pus. [An application of the word below.]
- Matter, mat'er, n. that which occupies space, and

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses : that out of which anything is made : the subject or thing treated of : that with which one fact: not fanciful: dry. [Lit. 'building stuff,' Fr. matière-L. materia, from a root ma, to measure, to build or construct ; akin to Mother.]

Matting, mating, n. a covering with mats: a tex-ture like a mat, but larger : material for mats. Mattock, matuk, n. a kind of *pickaxe* having the

- iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A.S. mattuc-W. madog.]
- Mattress, mat'res, n. a sort of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse-hair, &c. [O. Fr. materas (Fr. matelas)-Ar. matrah.]
- Maturate, mat'ū-rāt, v.t. to make mature: (med.) to promote the suppuration of.—v.i. (med.) to suppurate perfectly .- n. Matura'tion. IL. maturo-maturus, ripe.]
- Maturative, mat'ū-rāt-iv, adj., maturing or ripening: (med.) promoting suppuration.-n. a medicine promoting suppuration.
- Mature, ma-tur, adj., grown to its full size : per-fected : ripe : (med.) come to suppuration : fully digested, as a plan.-v.t. to ripen: to bring to perfection : to prepare for use .- v.i. to become ripe: to become payable, as a bill.-adv. Mature'ly.-n. Mature'ness. [L. maturus, ripe.]
- Maturescent, mat-ū-res'ent, adj., becoming ripe : approaching maturity. [L. maturesco, to become ripe-maturus.]
- Maturity, ma-tūr'i-ti, n. ripeness: a state of com-pleteness. [L. maturitas-maturus, ripe.]
- Matutinal, mat-ū-tī'nal, Matutine, mat'ū-tīn, adj. pertaining to the morning: early. [L.
- matutinalis, maintinus. See Matin.] Maudlin, mawd'lin, adj. silly, as if half drunk: sickly sentimental. [Contr. from M. E. Maudeleyne, which comes through O. Fr. and L. from Gr. Magdalēnē, the orig, sense being 'shedding tears of penitence,' hence 'with eyes red and swollen with weeping,' like Mary Magdalene.]
- Mauger, Maugre, maw ger, prep. in spite of. [Lit. 'not agreeable to' or 'against one's will,' Fr. malgré-L. male gratum-male, badly, gratum, agreeable.]

Maul, mawl. Same as Mall, to beat with a mall.

- Maulstick, mawl'stik, n. a stick used by painters to steady their hand when working. [Ger. malerstock-maler, painter, and stock, stick.]
- Maunder, mawn'der, v.i. to grumble: to mutter. [Fr. mendier, to beg-L. mendicare. See See Mendicant.]
- Maundy-Thursday, mawn'di-thurz'dā, aundy-Thursday, mawn of thursday, charity is Thursday in Passion-week, when royal charity is the poor at Whitehall. [M. E. n. the distributed to the poor at Whitehall. [M. E. maundee, a command-O. Fr. mande (Fr. maundee, a command-O. Fr. mande (Fr. mandé)-L. mandatum, command, *i.e.* the 'new Commandment,' to love one another, men-

tioned in John xiii. 34.] Mausolean, maw-so-le'an, adj. pertaining to a mausoleum: monumental.

- Mausoleum, maw-so-le'um, n. a magnificent tomb or monument. [L.-Gr. Mausoleion, from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]
- Mauve, mawv, n. a beautiful purple dye extracted from coal-tar, so called from its likeness in colour to the flowers of the *mallow*: this colour. [Fr.-L. malva, the mallow.]

- Mavis, mā'vis, n. the song-thrush. [Fr. mauvis; prob. from Bret. mil/fid, a mavis.]
- Maw, maw, n. the stomach, esp. in the lower animals: the craw, in birds. [A.S. maga; Ger. magen.]
- Mawkish, mawk'ish, adj. loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed mawks or mag-gots.—adv. Mawk'ishly.—n. Mawk'ishness. [With suffix -ish from M. E. mauk, from same root as Maggot.]
- Mawworm, maw'wurm, n. a worm that infests the stomach, the threadworm. [See Maw.]
- Maxillar, maks'il-ar, Maxillary, maks'il-ar-i, adj. pertaining to the *jawbone* or jaw. [L. maxillaris-maxilla, jawbone, dim. from root of Macerate.]
- Maxim, maks'im, n. a general principle, usually of a practical nature : a proverb. [Fr. maxime -L. maxima (sententia, an opinion), superl.
- of *magnus*, great.] Maximum, maks'i-mum, *adj*. the *greatest.*—*n*. the greatest number, quantity, or degree : (math.) the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease :- pl. Max'ima. [L., superl. of magnus, great.]
- May, mā, w.i. to be *able*: to be allowed : to be free to act: to be possible : to be by chance : *pa.t.* might (mīt). [A.S. *mæg*, pr.t. of *mugan*, to be able, part. *maste*, *mitte*; cog. with Goth. *magan*, Ger. *mögen*; also with L. *mag-nuc*, great, Gr. *mech-anë*, contrivance; all from a root mag or magh, to have power.] May, mä, n. the fifth month of the year: the early
- or gay part of life. -v.i. to gather May (prov. E. the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May) :- pr. p. May'ing. [Fr. Mai-L. Maius (mensis, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury; prob. from root mag, Sans. mah, to grow, and so May = the month of growth.]

Mayday, mā'dā, n. the first day of May. May-flower, mā'-flow'er, n. the hawthorn, which blooms in May. blooms in May. [pears in May. Mayfly, ma'fli, n, an ephemeral f'y which ap-

- Mayor, mā'ur, n. the chief magistrate of a city or borough.-n. May'oress, the wife of a mayor.
- [Fr. maire-L. major, comp. of magnus, great.] Mayoralty, ma'ur-al-ti, Mayorship, ma'ur-ship, n. the office of a mayor.
- Maypole, mā'pol, n. a pole erected for dancing round on Mayday.
- May-queen, mā'-kwēn, n. a young woman crowned
- with flowers as queen on Mayday. Maze, māz, n. a place full of intricate windings: wilder: to confusion of thought: perplexity.—v.t. to be-wilder: to confuse. [Prov. E. to mazle, to wander, as if stupefied, from the Scand., as in Ice. masa, to jabber.]
- Mazurka, ma-zoorka, n. a lively Polish dance, or
- music such as is played to it. Mazy, māz'i, adj. full of mazes or windings : in-tricate.—adv. Maz'ily.—n. Maz'iness.
- Me, mē, personal pron. the objective case of I. [A.S.; L., Gr. me, Sans. må.]
   Mēad, mēd, n., honey and water fermented and flavoured. [A.S. medo; a word common to the Aryan languages, as Ger. meth, W. medd, mead, Gr. methu, strong drink, Sans. madhu, swaet, baney (which was the chief invaluent of supervised and the schief invaluent of the supervised and of sweet, honey (which was the chief ingredient of the drink).]
- Mead, med, Meadow, med'o, n. a place where grass is moun or cut down : a rich pasture-ground. [A.S. mæd-mawan, to mow ; Ger. mahd, a mowing, Swiss matt, a meadow. See Mow, to cut down.]

- Meadowy, med'ō-i, adj. containing meadows. Meagre, Meager, me'ger, adj., lean: poor: barren: scanty: without strength.-adv. Mea' grely.-n. Mea'greness. [Fr. maigre-L. macer, lean; cog. with Ger. mager.]
- Meal, mel, n. the food taken at one time : the act
- metal, mei, n. the tood taken at one time : the act or the time of taking food. [A.S. mæl, time, portion of time : Dut. maal, Ger. mahl.]
  Meal, mel, n. grain ground to powder. [A.S. melu; Ger. mehl, Dut. meel, meal, from the root of Goth. malan, L. molo, to grind.]
- Mealy, mēl'i, adj. resembling meal; besprinkled as with meal. -n. Meal'iness. Mealy-mouthed, mēl'i-mowthd, adj. smooth-
- tongued : unwilling to state the truth in plain terms.
- Mean, mēn, adj. low in rank or birth: base: sordid: low in worth or estimation: poor: humble.-adv. Mean'ly.-n. Mean'ness. [A.S. mæne, wicked; perh. conn. with A.S. gemæne, Ger. gemein, common, Goth. gamains, unclean. J Moan, mēn, adj., middle: coming between:
- moderate.-n. the middle point, quantity, value, or degree : instrument :-pl. income : estate : instrument. [O. Fr. meien (Fr. moyen)-L. medianus, enlarged form of medius; cog. with Gr. mesos, Sans. madhya, middle.]
- Mean, men, v t. to have in the mind or thoughts: to intend: to signify. -v.i. to have in the mind: to have meaning :-pr.p. mean'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. meant (ment). [A.S. mænan ; Ger. meinen, to think; from a root man, found also in Man and Mind.]
- Meander, mē-an'dēr, n. a winding course: a maze: perplexity.-w.i. to flow or run in a winding course: to be intricate.-w.i. to wind or flow round. [L.-Gr., the name of a winding river in Asia Minor.] Meandering, mē-an'dėr-ing, adj., winding in a
- course. -n. a winding course.
- Meaning, men'ing, n. that which is in the mind or thoughts ; signification : the sense intended : purpose.—*adj.* significant.—*adv.* Mean'ingly. [See Mean, v.t.]
- Meaningless, men'ing-les, adj. without meaning. Meanly, Meanness. See Mean, low in rank.
- Meant, pa.t. and pa.p. of Mean, to have in the mind. [with measles.
- Measled, mē'zld, Measly, mē'zli, adj. infected Measles, mē'zlz, n.sing. a contagious fever accompanied with small red spots upon the skin. [Dut. maselen, measles, from masa, a spot, cog. with
- O. Ger. masa, a spot, Ger. masern, measles.] Measurable, mezh'ūr-a-bļ, adj. that may be measured or computed: moderate: in small quantity or extent.—adv. Meas'urably.
- Measure, mezh'ūr, n. that by which extent is ascertained or expressed : the extent of anything : a rule by which anything is adjusted : proportion : a stated quantity: degree : extent : moderation : means to an end : metre : musical time. -v.t. to ascertain the dimensions of : to adjust : to mark out: to allot.—v.i. to have a certain extent: to be equal or uniform. [Fr. mesure—L. mensura, a measure-metior, to measure, akin to Gr. metron, a measure, Sans. root mâ, mâd, to measure.]
- Measured, mezh'urd, adj. of a certain measure : equal: uniform: steady: restricted.
- Measureless, mezh'ur-les, adj. boundless: immense.
- Measurement, mezh'ūr-ment, n. the act of measuring: quantity found by measuring. Meat, met, n. anything eaten as food : the flesh

of animals used as food. [A.S. mete; Goth. mats, food, Dut. met, Dan. mad; prob. from a root seen in L. mando, to chew, as in Mandible.]

Meat-offering, met'-of'er-ing, n. a Jewish offering of meat or food in their religious services

- Mechanic, me-kan'ik, Mechanical, me-kan'ik-al, adj. pertaining to machines or mechanics: constructed according to the laws of mechanics: acting by physical power: done by a machine : pertaining to artisaus : done simply by force of habit : vulgar. — n. Mochan'ic, one engaged in a mechanical trade : an artisan. — adv. Mechan'-ically. [O. Fr.—L. mechanicus ; Gr. mēchanikos-mēchanē-mēchos, a contrivance.]
- Mechanician, mek-an-ish'an, Mechanist, mek'anist, n. a machine-maker: one skilled in mechanics.
- Mechanics, me-kan'iks, n. the science which treats of machines: the science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body. Mechanism, mek'an-izm, n. the construction of a
- machine: the arrangement and action of its parts, by which it produces a given result.
- Medal, med'al, n. a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription : a reward of merit. [Fr. médaille—It. medaglia; through a Low L. form medalla or medalia, a small coin, from L. metallum, a metal. See Metal.] Medallic, me-dal'ik, adj. pertaining to medals.
- Medallion, me-dal'yun, *n*. a large antique *medal*: a bass-relief of a round form : an ornament of a circular form, in which a portrait or hair is inclosed. [See Medal.] Medallist, Medalist, med'al-ist, *n.* one skilled in
- medals: an engraver of medals: one who has gained a medal.
- Meddle, med'l, v.i. to interfere officiously (with or in): to have to do (with). [O. Fr. medler, a corr. of mesler (Fr. mêler)-Low L. misculare
- -L. misceo, to mix.] Meddler, med'ler, n. one who meddles or interferes with matters in which he has no concern.
- Meddlesome, med'l-sum, *adj.* given to meddling. —n. Medd'lesomeness.
- sition.
- Mediæval. Same as Medieval.
- Medial, mē'di-al, adj. noting a mean or average [Low L. medialis-L. medius, middle, cog.
- with root of Mid.] Mediate, mē'di-āt, adj., middle: between two extremes: acting by or as a means.—v.i. to interpose between parties as a friend of each : to intercede.-v.t. to effect by mediation.-adv. Me'diately.-n. Me'diateness. [Low L. mediatus-L. medius. Cf. Medial.]
- Mediation, mē-di-ā'shun, n. the act of mediating or interposing : entreaty for another. Mediatise, me'di-a-tīz, v.t. to annex as a smaller
- state to a larger neighbouring one.
- Mediator, mē'di-āt-ur, n. one who mediates or interposes between parties at variance.
- Mediatorial, mē-di-a-tō'ri-al, adj. belonging to a mediator or intercessor.—adv. Mediato'rially.

- mediator or intercessor.—adv. Mediato'rially.
  Media, med'ik, n. a genus of leguminous plants, with leaves like those of clover. [L. medica-Gr. mědikě (poa), lit. 'median' (grass), orig. brought from Medica, in Asia.]
  Medicable, med'i-ka-bi, adj. that may be healed.
  Medicable, med'i-kal, adj. relating to the art of healing diseases: containing that which heals: intended to promote the study of medicine.—adv. Med'ically. [Low L. medicalis—L. medi-

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

cus, pertaining to healing, a physician-medeor, to heal.]

- Medicament, med'i-ka-ment, n. a medicine or healing application.
- Medicate, med'i-kat, v.t. to treat with medicine : to impregnate with anything medicinal. [L. medico, to heal—medicus. See Medical.] Medicated, med'i-kāt-ed, adj. tinctured or im-
- pregnated with medicine.
- Medication, med-i-kā'shun, n. the act or process of medicating or of tincturing with medicinal substances : the use of medicine.
- Medicative, med'i-kā-tiv, adj., healing : tending to heal.
- Medicinal, me-dis'in-al, adj. relating to medicine: fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.-adv. Medic'inally
- Medicine, med'i-sin or med'sin, n. anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain. [Fr.-L. medicina-medicus. See Medical]
- Medieval, Mediæval, mē-di-ē'val, adj. relating to the middle ages. [L. medius, middle, and avum, an age. See Medial and Age.]
- ævum, an age. See Medial and Age.] Medievalist, Mediævalist, mē-di-ē'val-ist, n. one versed in the history of the middle ages.
- Mediocre, mē'di-ō-ker, adj., middling: moderate. [Fr.-L. mediocris-medius, middle.]
- Mediocrity, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, n. a middle state or condition : a moderate degree.
- Meditate, med'i-tat, v.i. to consider thoughtfully : to purpose .- v.t. to think on : to revolve in the mind: to intend. [L. meditor, a freq. form from root med, seen in L. mederi and Gr. manthano, to learn.] [planned.
- Meditated, med'i-tat-ed, adj. thought of: Meditation, med-i-tā'shun, n. the act of meditat-
- ing : deep thought : serious contemplation. Meditative, meditātiv, adj. given to medita-tion: expressing design.—adv. Med'itatively. —n. Med'itativeness.
- Mediterranean, med-i-ter-rā'ne-an, Mediterraneous, med-i-ter-rā'ne-us, adj. situated in the middle of the earth or land : inland .- Mediterranean Sea, so called from being, as it were, in the middle of the land of the Old World. [L., from medius, middle, and terra, carth, land.] Medium, medius, n. the middle: the middle
- place or degree : anything intervening : means or instrument : the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move : in spiritualism, the person through whom spirits are alleged to make their communications :- pl. Me'diums
- or Me'dia. [L. See Medial and Mid.] Medlar, med'lar, *n.* a small tree, common in Britain and Europe, with fruit like a pear. [O. Fr. meslier, a medlar-tree-L. mespilum-Gr. mespilon.]
- Medley, med'li, n. a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany. [Orig, pa.p. of O. Fr. medler, to mix, thus the same word with mod. Fr. mèlée. See Meddle.]
- Medullar, me-dul'ar, Medullary, me-dul'ar-i, adj. consisting of or resembling marrow or pith. medullaris-medulla, marrow-medius, middle.]
- Medusa, me-dū'sa, n. (myth.) one of the Gorgons, whose head, cut off by Perseus and placed in the ægis of Minerva, had the power of turning beholders into stone : the name given to the com-mon kinds of jelly-fishes, prob. from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head :- pl. Medu'sæ. [Gr. medousa, fem. of medon, a ruler-medo, to rule.]
- Meed, mēd, n. wages: reward: that which is bestowed for merit. [A.S. med; cog. with Goth.

## Melodrama

mizdo, reward, Ger. miethe, hire ; allied to Gr.

- misthos, hire, wages.] Meek, mēk, adj., mild: gentle: submissive.—adv. Meek'ly.—n. Meek'ness. [Ice. mjukr, Dut.
- muik, Dan. myg.] Meerschaum, mēr'shawm, n. a fine white clay used for making tobacco-pipes, so called because once supposed to be the petrified scum or foam of the sca. [Ger. meer, the sea (E. Mere), and schaum, foam (E. Scum).] Meet, met, adj. fitting: qualified: adapted.— adv. Meetly.—.. Meetness. [A.S. gemet, fit
- -metan, to measure. See Mete.]
- Meet, met, v.t. to come face to face : to encounter : to find : to receive, as a welcome .- v.i. to come together: to assemble: to have an encounter: -fa.t. and fa.p. met. -n. a meeting, as of huntsmen. [A.S. metan, to meet -mot, ge-mot, a meeting. Cf. Moot.]

Meeting, met'ing, n. an interview : an assembly.

- Meeting-house, met'ing-hows, n. a house or building where people, esp. dissenters, meet for public worship.
- Megalosaurus, meg-a-lo-saw'rus, n. the great saurian or lizard, a gigantic fossil found in England. [Gr. megas, megalē, great, sauros, a lizard.]
- Megatherium, meg-a-thë'ri-um, n. a gigantic fossil quadruped found in the pampas of S. America. [Gr. megas, great, therion, wild beast.]
- Mogrim, me grim, n. a pain affecting one half of the head or face. [Fr. migraine, corr. of Gr. hêmicrania-hêmi, half, and kranion, the skull. See Cranium.]
- Meiocene. Same as Miocene.
- Meiosis, mī-ō'sis, n. (rhet.) a species of hyperbole representing a thing as *less* than it is. [Gr. meiðsis-meio-ö, to lessen.] Melancholic, mel'an-kol-ik or -kol'ík, *adj*. affected
- with melancholy : dejected : mournful.
- Melancholy, mel'an-kol-i, n. a disease causing gloomy groundless fears, and general depression of spirits, so called because it was supposed to be occasioned by an excess of black bile : dejection.-adj. gloomy: producing grief. [Fr. -L. melancholia-Gr. melangcholia-melan, black, and cholē, bile, E. Gall.]
- Meliorate, me'li-or-āt, v.t. to make better : to improve. [L. melioro, -atus, to make better-melior, better.]
- Melioration, me-li-or-a'shun, n. the act of making better: improvement.
- Mellay, me Medley.] mel'ā, n. confusion. [Fr. mêlée. See
- Melliferous, mel-if'er-us, adj., honey-producing.
- [L. mel, honey, and fero, to produce.] Mellifluent, mel-if'loo-ent, Mellifluous, mcl-if'-loo-us, adj., flouing with honey or sweetness: smooth --advs. Mellif Juently, Mellif Juensly. -n. Mellif luence. [L. mel, and fluens-fluo, to flow.]
- Mellow, mel'o, adj., soft and ripe : well matured : soft to the touch. -v.t. to soften by ripeness or age: to mature. -v.i. to become soft: to be matured. [A.S. mearu, soft, cog. with Dut. murw and mollig, L. mollis, Gr. malakos. See Marrow.]

Mellowness, mel'o-nes, n., softness : maturity.

- Mellowy, mel'ō-i, adj., soft : oily. Melodious, me-lō'di-us, adj. full of melody : harmonious.-adv. Melo'diously.-n. Melo'diousness.
- Melodrama, mel-o-dram'a, Melodrame, mel'o-dram, n. a kind of sensational drama, formerly

## Melodramatic

largely intermixed with songs. [Gr. melos, a song, and *drama*, a drama.] Melodramatic, mel-o-dra-mat'ik, adj. of the

- nature of melodrama: overstrained : sensational. Melodramatist, mel-o-dram'a-tist, n. one skilled
- in melodramas, or who prepares them. Melody, mel'o-di, *n*. an air or tune : music : an agreeable succession of a single series of musical sounds, as distinguished from 'harmony' or the concord of a succession of simultaneous sounds. -n. Mel'odist: [Fr.-L.-Gr. melodia-melos, a song, and odo, a lay.] Melon, mel'un, n. a kind of cucumber and its
- fruit, which resembles an apple. [Fr.-L. melo -Gr. melon, an apple.]
- Melt, melt, v.t. to make liquid, to dissolve : to soften : to waste away. -v.i. to become liquid : to dissolve : to become tender or mild : to lose substance : to be discouraged. [A.S. meltan, prob. conn. with Marrow, Mellow.]
- Melting, melting, n. the act of making liquid or of dissolving : the act of softening or rendering tender.-adv. Meltifugly. Member, mem'ber, n. a limb of an animal: a
- clause: one of a community : a representative in a legislative body: (B, in pk) the appetites and passions.—*adj*. Mem'bered, having limbs. [Fr. *membre*—L. *membrum*.]
- Membership, mem'ber-ship, n. the state of being a member or one of a society : a community. Membrane, mem'bran, n. the thin tissue which
- covers the members or parts of the body: the film containing the seeds of a plant. [Fr.-L. membrana-membrum.]
- Membraneous, mem-bran'e-us, Membranous, mem'bran-us, Membranaceous, mem-bran-a'shus, adj. relating to, consisting of, or like a membrane.
- Memento, me-men'tō, n. a suggestion or notice to awaken memory :--pl. Memen'tos. [L. imperof memini, to remember, from root of Mention.]
- Memoir, mem'wor or me-moir', n. a familiar notice of anything as remembered by the writer : a short biographical sketch : a record of researches on any subject : the transactions of a society. [Fr. mémoire-L. memoria, memory-memor, mindful, akin to Sans. root smri, to remember.]
- Memorable, mem'or-a-bl, adj. deserving to be remembered: remarkable.-adv. Mem'orably.
- Memorandum, mem-or-an'dum, n. something to be remembered : a note to assist the memory :pl. Memoran'dums, Memoran'da.
- Memorial, me-mo'ri-al, adj. bringing to memory: contained in memory.—n. that which serves to keep in remembrance : a monument : a note to help the memory: a written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body: B.) memory.
- Memorialise, me-mo'ri-al-īz, v.t. to present a memorial to: to petition by memorial.
- Memorialist, me-mo'ri-al-ist, n. one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.
- Momory, mem'ori, *n*. a having or keeping in the mind: the faculty of the mind by which it re-tains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events: retention: remembrance. [See Momoir.] Men, plural of Man.
- Monace, men'ās, v.t. to threaten.—n. a threat or threatening. [Fr.—L. minor, to threaten.— minæ, the overhanging points of a wall.]
- Menacing, men'ās-ing, adj., overhanging: threat-ening.-adv. Men'acingly.
- Monagorie, Monagory, men-äzh'e-ri or men-aj' er-i, n. a place for managing and keeping wild

animals: a collection of such animals. [Fr., from root of Manage.]

- Mend, mend, v.t. to remove a fault: to repair: to correct, improve—v.i. to grow better.—n. Mend'er. [Short for Amend.] Mendacious, men-dā'shus, adj., lying: false.—
- adv. Menda'ciously. [L. mendax, mendacismentior, to lie.]
- Mendacity, men-das'i-ti, n., lying: falsehood.
- Mendicancy, men'di-kan-si, n. the state of being
- a mendicant or beggar: beggary. Mendicant, men'di-kant, *adj.* poor to beggary: practising beggary.—*n.* one who is in extreme want, a beggar; one of the begging fraternity of the R. Cath. Church. [L. mendicans, antis, pr.p. of mendico, to beg-mendicus, a beggar, perh. conn. with L. menda, a want.]
- Mendicity, mendis'i-ti, n. the state of being a mendicant or beggar: the life of a beggar. Mending, mend'ing, n. the act of repairing. Menial, më'ni-al, adj. servile: 10w.-n., a domestic
- servant: one performing servile work: a person of servile disposition. [Orig. an adj. from M. E. *meine*, a household, through O. Fr. from Low L. mansion-ata, maisnada-L. mansio, -onis. See Mansion.]
- Meningitis, men-in-jī'tis, n. inflammation of the membranes of the brain. [Gr. meninx, mening-
- gos, a membrane.] Monivor, men'i-vèr, Minover, Minivor, min'i-vèr, n. the ermine: its fur. [O. Fr. menu vermenu, small-L. minutus, and vair, fur-L. varius, changing, mottled.]
- Menses, enses, men'sēz, n.pl. the monthly discharge from the womb. [L. mensis, a month.]
- Menstrual, men'stroo-al. adj., monthly : belonging to a menstruum. [L. menstrualis.]
- Menstruant, men'stroo-ant, adj. subject to menses. [L. menstruans, -antis, pr.p. of menstruo.]
- Menstruate, men'stroo-at, v.i. to discharge the menses.-n. Men'struation. [L. menstruo, -atum.] [ing to menses. [L. menstruus.] Menstruous, men'stroo-us, adj. having or belong-
- Menstruum, men'stroo-um, n. a solvent or dis-
- solving substance :—pl. Men'strua, the menses. [L., from a fancy of the old chemists that dissolvents could be prepared only at certain stages of the moon.]
- Monsurable, mens'ū-ra-bl, adj. that can be measured : measurable.-n. Monsurabil'ity, that can be quality of being mensurable. [L. mensura-bilis-mensuro, to measure. See Measure.]
- Mensural, mens'ū-ral, *adj*. pertaining to *measure*. Mensuration, mens-ū-rā'shun, *n*. the act, process,
- or art of measuring : art of finding the length, area, or volume of bodies : the result of measuring.
- Mental, men'tal, adj. pertaining to the mind: in-tellectual. adv. Men'tally. [From L. mens, mentis, the mind-Sans. root man, to think.]
- Montion, men'shun, n. a brief notice or remark: a hint.-v.t. to notice briefly: to remark: to name.-adj. Men'tionable. [L. mentio, men-
- nante.—aay. ment toorable. [L. mentio, mentionis, from root men, Sans. man, to think.]
  Mentor, men'tor, n. a wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.—adj. Mentor'ial. [From Gr. Mentor', the friend of Ulysses—root of Mental.]
  Menu, men'co, n. list of things composing a repast. [Lit. 'detailed,' 'minute,' Fr.—L. minutus, small. See Minute.]
- Mephistophelean, mef-is-tof-ē'le-an, adj. cynical, sceptical, malicious. [From Mephistopheles, a character in Goethe's Faust.] Mephitic, me-fit'ik, adj. pertaining to mephitis: offensive to the smell : noxious : pestilential.

- Mephitis, me-fī'tis, Mephitism, mef'i-tizm, n. a | foul, pestilential exhalation from the ground. [L. mephitis.]
- Morcantilo, mer'kan-til, adj. pertaining to merchants: commercial. [Fr. and It.-Low L. mercantilis-L. mercans, -antis, pr.p. of mercor, to trade-merz, mercis, merchandise-mereo, to gain.]
- Mercenary, mer'se-nar-i, adj. hired for money : actuated by the hope of reward : greedy of gain : sold or done for money. -n. one who is hired : a soldier hired into foreign service. [Fr.-L. mercenarius-merces, hire.]
- Mercer, mer'ser, n. a merchant in silks and woollen cloths. [Fr. mercier, from root of Merchant.]
- Mercery, mer'ser-i, n. the trade of a mercer: the goods of a mercer.
- Merchandise, merchand-īz, n. the goods of a merchant: anything traded in. [Fr. marchandise -marchand, a merchant.]
- Merchant, merchant, n. one who carries on trade, esp. on a large scale : one who buys and sells goods : a trader .- adj. pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr. marchand-L. mercans, -antis, pr.p. of mercor, to trade.]
- Merchantman, mer'chant-man. n. a trading-ship : (B.) a merchant :--pl. Mer'chantmen. [Merchant and Man.]
- Merciful, mer'si-fool, adj. full of or exercising mercy: willing to pity and spare : compassionate : tender : humane.-adv. Mer'cifully.-n. Mer'cifulness.
- Morciloss, mer'si-les, *adj.* without *mercy:* un-feeling: hard-hearted: unsparing: cruel.—*adv.* Mer'cilessly .-- n. Mer'cilessness, want of mercy
- Mercurial, mer-kū'ri-al, adj. having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury : active : sprightly : containing or consisting of mercury.
- [L. mercurialis. See Mercury.] Mercurialis9, mer-kū'ri-al-īz, v.t. to make mer-curial: (med.) to affect with mercury : to expose to the vapour of mercury.
- Morcury, mer'kū-ri, n., the god of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods : the planet nearest the sun : a white, liquid metal, also called quicksilver : a messenger : a newspaper. [Fr.-L. Mercurius-merx, mercis, merchandise. See Merchant.
- Mercy, mer'si, n. a forgiving disposition : clemency: leniency: tenderness: an act of mercy. [Fr. merci, grace, favour-L. merces, mercedis, pay, reward, in Low L. also pity, favour.] Mercy-seat, mer'si-set, n. (*lit.*) the seat or place
- of mercy: the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant : the throne of God.
- Mere, mēr, n. a pool or lake. [A.S. mere; Ger. and Dut. meer; akin to L. mare, the sea, Fr. mer, and mare, pool; prob. conn. with Sans. maru, desert, mri, to die, and with the root of Mortal. See Marsh and Marine.]
- Mero, mer, adj. unmixed : pure : only this and nothing else : alone : absolute .- adv. Mere'ly, purely, simply: only: thus and no other way: solely. [L. merus, unmixed (of wine).]
- More, mer. x. a boundary. [A.S. mære, ge-mære.] Morestead, mër/sted, n. the land within the boundaries of a farm. [From More, a boundary, and Stead.]
- Meretricious, mer-e-trish'us, adj. alluring by false show: gaudy and deceitful: false. —adv. Meretriciously.-n. Meretriciousness. [L. mere-tricius-meretrix, meretricis, a harlot-merco, to earn. See Mercantile.]

# Mesembryanthemum

Merganser, mer-gan'ser, n. a diving bird or seaduck. [L. mergus, a diver, and anser, a goose.] Morgo, merj, v.t. to dip or plunge in : to sink : to

- cause to be swallowed up.-v.i. to be swallowed up, or lost.—n. Morg'or (law) a merging. [L. mergo, mersum, akin to Sans. majj, to dive, tc sink.]
- Meridian, me-rid'i-an, adj. pertaining to mid-day. being on the meridian or at mid-day: raised to the highest point.—n., mid-day: the highest point, as of success: an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place: (*astr.*) an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [Fr.-L. meridianus, pertaining to mid-day, from meridies (corr. for medidies), mid-day-medius, middle, and dies, day.]
- Meridional, me-rid'i-un-al, adj. pertaining to the meridian: southern : having a southern aspect. -adv. Merid'ionally, in the direction of the meridian.-n. Meridional'ity. [Fr.-L. meridionalis.]
- Morino, me-re'no, n. a variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain: a fabric of merino wool .- adj. belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp., and meaning 'moving from pasture to pasture'-merino, inspector of sheep-
- walks-Low L. majorinus, from root of Major.] Merit, mer'it, n. excellence that deserves honour or reward : worth : value : that which is earned. -v.t. to earn : to have a right to claim as reward : to deserve. [Fr.-L. meritum-mereo, meri-tum, to obtain as a lot or portion, to deserve;
- cf. Gr. meiromai, to divide. See Mercantile.] Moritorious, meri-to'ri-us, adj. possessing merit or desert: deserving of reward, honour, or praise.
- -adv. Merito'riously.-n. Merito'riousness. Merk, merk, n. an old Scotch silver coin worth 13s. 4d. Scots, or 13td. sterling. [Same word as English mark.]
- Merle, merl, n. the blackbird. [Fr.-L. merula.] Merlin, mer'lin, n. a species of small hawk : a
- wizard. [Fr. *émerillor*, prob. same as Morle.]
   Merlon, merlon, n. (*fort*.) the part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. [Fr.; ety. dub.]
- Mermaid, mer'mad, n., maid of the sea, a fabled marine animal, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.-masc. Morman. [A.S. mere, a lake (influenced by Fr. mer, the sea), and mægd, a maid.] Merriment, mer'i-ment, Merriness, mer'i-nes, n.
- gaiety with laughter and noise : mirth : hilarity.
- Morry, mer'i, adj., sportive: cheerful: noisily gay: causing laughter: lively.—adv. Merr'lly. [A.S. merg, from the Celtic, as in Gael. and Ir. mear, from mir, to sport. See Mirth.]
- Merry-andrew, mer'i-an'droo, n. a buffoon: one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. [Merry, and perhaps *Andrew* Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., noted for his facetious sayings.] [tainment, a festival.
- Merry-making, mer'i-māk'ing, n. a merry enter-Merry-thought, mer'i-thawt, n. the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married. [Merry and Thought.
- Mersion, mer'shun, n. Same as Immersion. Meseems, me-sēmz', v.impers. it seems to me (used only in poetry). [M9, the dative of I, and Seems used impersonally.]
- Mesembryanthemum, me-zem-bri-an'the-mum,

n. a genus of succulent plants, mostly belonging to South Africa. [Gr. mesēmbria, mid-daymesos, middle, *hēmera*, day, and *anthēma*-antheō, to blossom, so called because their flowers usually expand at mid-day.]

- Mesentery, mes'en-ter-i or mez'-, n. a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ, and serving to support the intestines.adj. Mesenter'ic. [L.-Gr. mesenteron-mesos, middle, enteron, intestines-entos, within.
- Mesh, mesh, n. the opening between the threads of a net: network.—w.t. to catch in a net.— adj. Mesh'y, formed like network. [M. E. maske—A.S. max, a net: Ger. masche.] Mesmeric, mez-mèrik, Mesmerical, mez-mèrik-ik-al, adj. of or relating to mesmerism.
- Mesmoriso, mez'mer-īz, v.t. to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions of the subject.-n. Mes'meriser or Mes'merist, one who mesmerises. [From Mesmer, a German physician (1733-1815), who brought mesmerism into notice.]

Mesmerism, mez'mer-izm, n. art of mesmerising.

- Mosno, mon, adj., intermediate: applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. [Norm. Fr. mesne, middle.]
- Mess, mes, n. a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: confusion. [A form of Mash.]
- Mess, mes, n. a dish or quantity of food served up at one time: a number of persons who eat to-gether, esp. in the army and navy.-v.t. to supply with a mess. -v.i. to eat of a mess: to eat at a common table. [O. Fr. mes (Fr. mets), a dish, a course at table—L. mitto, missum, to send, in Low L. to place.]
- Message, mes'āj, n. any communication sent from one to another: an errand: an official communi-cation. [Fr.—Low L. missaticum, from mitto, missus, to send.]
- Mossongor, mes'en-jer, n. the bearer of a message: a forerunner : (law) an officer who executes summonses, called messenger-at-arms.
- Mossiah, mes-sī'a, Mossias, mes-sī'as, n. the anointed one, the Christ.-n. Messi'ahship.
- [Heb. mashiach—mashach, to anoint.] Messianic, mes-si-an'ik, adj. relating to the Mes-siah. [table. [Mess and Mate.]
- Messmate, mes'mat, n. one who eats at the same Messuage, mes'waj, n. (law) a dwelling and offices
- with the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. [O. F]. -Low L. messuagium See L. mansa, pa.p. of maneo, to remain. Mansion.]
- Mestee, mes-te, n. the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [West Indian.]
- Mestizo, mes-tez'o. n. the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and a native American Indian. [Sp.
- -L. mixtus—misceo, to mix.] Mot, pa.t. and pa.p. of Meet. Mistoargrayl, meta-kärpal, adj. pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fin-ter of the wrist and the wrist and the wrist and the fin-ter of the wrist and the wrist an gers. [Gr. meta, after, and karpos, wrist.]
- Metachronism, me-tak'ron-izm, n. the placing of an event after its real time. [Fr.-Gr. metachronos-meta, beyond, and chronos, time.]
- Metage, mēt'āj, n., measurement of coal: price of measurement. [See Mote.]
- Metal, metal, m. a solid, shining, opaque body, such as gold, &c.: broken stone used for mac-adamised roads. [Fr.-L. metallum-Gr. metallon, a mine, a metal, prob. from metallao, to search after. Cf. Metfle.]

#### Metayer

Metallic, me-tal'ik, adj. pertaining to or like a

metal: consisting of metal. [L. metallicus.] Metalliferous, met-al-if'er-us, adj., producing or yielding metals. [L. metallifer-metallum, metal, and fero, to bear, to produce.]

- Metalliform, me-tal'i-form, adj. having the form of metals : like metal.
- Metalline, met'al-īn, adj. pertaining to a metal: consisting of or impregnated with metal.
- Metallise, met'al-īz, v.t. to form into metal: to give to a substance its metallic properties.—n. Metallisa'tion. [skilled in metals.

- Metallist, met'al-ist, n. a worker in metals: one Metalloid, met'al-oid, n. that which has a form or appearance like a *metal*: usually, any of the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c. [Gr. *metallon*, a metal, and eidos, form.]
- Metalloid, met'al-oid, Metalloidal, met-al-oid'al,
- adj. pertaining to the metalloids. Motallurgist, met'al-ur-jist, n. one who works metals : one skilled in metallurgy.
- Metallurgy, met'al-ur-ji, n. the art of working metals: the art of separating metals from their ores. -adj. Metallur'gic, pertaining to metal-lurgy. [Gr. metallon, a metal, ergon, work.]
- Metamorphic, met-a-mor'fik, adj. subject to change of form: (geol.) applied to rocks, which, though of aqueous origin, have been greatly altered by heat .- n. Metamor'phism, state or
- quality of being metamorphic. Metamorphose, met-a-morfoz, v.t. to change into another form: to transform. [Gr. metamorphos -meta, expressing change, morphe, form.]
- Metamorphosis, met-a-mor'fo-sis, n., change of form or shape: transformation: the change living beings undergo in the course of their growth: --pl. Metamor'phoses.
- Metaphor, met'a-fur, n. (rhet.) a transference (of meaning): the putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when knowledge is called a lamp, or words are said to be bitter. [Fr.—Gr. metaphora—metaphero-meta, over, phero, to carry.]
- Metaphoric, met-a-for'ik, Metaphorical, met-afor'i-kal, *adj*. pertaining to or containing *meta-phor*: figurative.—*adv*. Metaphor'ically.
- Metaphrase, met'a-fraz, n. a translation from one language into another word for word. [Gr. metaphrasis - meta, denoting change, and phrasis, a speaking-phrazō, to speak.] Metaphrasi, met'a-frast, n. one who translates
- word for word .- adj. Metaphras'tic.
- Metaphysical, met-a-fizik-al, adj. pertaining to metaphysics: abstract.—adv. Metaphys'ically.
- Metaphysician, met-a-fi-zish'an, n. one versed in metaphysics.
- Metaphysics, met-a-fiz'iks, n.sing. the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought : ontology or the science of being. [So called from certain works of Aristotle which followed or were studied after his physics-Gr. meta, after, and physika, physics, from physis, nature.]
- Motatarsal, met-a-tär'sal, adj. belonging to the front part of the foot, just behind the toes. [Gr. meta, beyond, and tarsos, the flat of the foot.]
- Metathesis, me-tath'es-is, n. (gram.) transposi-tion of the letters of a word. [Gr.-metatithemi. to transpose-meta, over, tithemi, to place.]
- Motayor, metalyer, n. a farmer who pays, instead of other rent, a *half*, or other fixed proportion, of the crops. [Fr. Low L. medictariusmedietas, the half-medius, middle.]

- Mete, met, v.t. to measure. [A.S. metan; Ger.
- messen, Goth. mitan, L. metior, Sans. mâ.] Motompsychosis, me-temp-si-kō'sis, n. the transmigration of the soul after death into some other body :- pl. Metempsycho'ses. [Gr.-meta, expressing change, and empsychosis, an animating
- -en, in *psyche*, soul.] Meteor, me'te-or, *n.* a body which, in passing through the earth's atmosphere, becomes incandescent and luminous, as a shooting-star or fire-ball: formerly used of any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain :  $(fg_i)$  anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. [Lit. ' that which is suspended in the air,' Gr. meteoron-meta, beyond, and eora, anything suspended, from aeiro, to lift.]
- Meteoric, mē-te-or'ik, adj. pertaining to or consisting of meteors : proceeding from a meteor : influenced by the weather.

Meteorolite, mē-te-or'o-līt, Meteorite, mē'te-or-īt,

n. a meteoric stone. [Gr. meteoros, lithos, stone.] Meteorologist, mē-te-or-ol'o-jist, n. one skilled in meteorology.

Meteorology, me-te-or-ol'o-ji, n. the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of the weather .- adjs. Meteorologic, Meteorolog'ical. [Gr. meteoros, and logos, discourse.]

Meter, me'ter, n. one who or that which measures, [See esp. an apparatus for measuring gas. Metre.] [meting or measuring.

Meteyard, met'yard, n. (B.) a yard or rod for

- Methogini, methog'in, *n.* mead, a fermented liquor made from honey. [W. meddyglyn, from medd, mead, and *Lyn*, liquor.] Methinks, me-thingks', (B.) Methink'eth, *v.im*-
- pers., it seems to me: I think:-pa.t. Me-thought, më-thawt. [A.S. me thyneeth-me, dative of I, and thynean, to seem (impersonal) Not from thencan, to think. Cf. Ger. dünken, to seem.]
- Method, meth'ud, n. the mode or rule of accomplishing an end: orderly procedure: manner: arrangement: system: rule: classification. [Lit. 'the way after anything,' Fr. L. methodus-
- Gr. methodos-meta, after, and hodos, a way.] Methodic, me-thod'ik, Methodical, me-thod'ik-al, adj. arranged with method: disposed in a just and natural manner : formal. - adv. Method'ically. [to dispose in due order.

Methodise, meth'ud-īz, v.t. to reduce to method: Methodism, meth'ud-izm, n. the principles and practice of the Methodists.

- Methodist, meth'ud-ist, n. (orig.) one who observes method: one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703-1791), noted for the strictness of its discipline: one strict or formal in religion. [The name first applied in 1729, in derision, by their fellow-students at Oxford, to John Wesley and his associates.]
- Methodistic, meth-ud-ist'ik, Methodistical, methud-ist'ik-al, adj. resembling the Methodists: strict in religious matters.-adv. Methodist'ically.

Methought. See Methinks.

- Methylated spirit, meth'il-āt-ed spir'it, n. a mixture of pure alcohol with 10 per cent. of naphtha
- or wood-spirit, to prevent people drinking it. Motonic, me-ton'ik, *adj*. pertaining to the lunar cycle of nineteen years. [From Meton, an
- Athenian, the discoverer, about 430 B.C.] Metonymic, met-o-nim'ik, Metonymical, met-onim'ik-al, adj. used by way of metonymy.-adv. Metonym'ically.

Metonymy, mc-ton'i-mi or met'o-nim-i, n. (rhet.)

a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as the effect for the cause. [Lit. 'a change of name,' L -Gr. metonymia-meta, expressing change, and onoma, a name.]

- Metre, meter, n. poetical measure or arrange-ment of syllables: rhythm: verse: a French measure of length equal to nearly 39<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches. [Fr.-L. metrum-Gr. metron. See Mete.] Metric, met'rik, Metrical, met'rik-al, adj. per-
- taining to metric or to metrology: consisting of verses. The Metrical system is the French system of weights and measures, which is founded on the French mètre; it divides or multiplies by ten, and is therefore a decimal system .-
- adv. Met'rically. Metrology, me-trol'o-ji, n. the science of weights and measures. [Gr. metron, measure, and logos, discourse.]
- Motronome, met'ro-nom, n. an instrument which measures musical time. [Gr. metron, measure, and nemo, to distribute.]
- Metronomy, me-tron'o-mi, n. measurement of time by a *metronome*.
- Metropolis, me-trop'o-lis, n. the chief city or capital of a country: (properly) the chief cathedral city, as Canterbury of England :--pl. Metrop'-[Lit. 'mother-city,' L .- Gr. meter, olises. mother-polis, a city.]
- Metropolitan, met-ro-pol'it-an, adj. belonging to a metropolis: pertaining to the mother-church. -n. (orig.) the bishop of a metropolis or chief city: the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. [L. metropolitanus. See Metropolis.
- Mettle, met'l, n. ardour or keenness of temperament : spirit : sprightliness : courage. [A metaphor from the *metal* of a blade.] Mettled, met'ld, Mettlesome, met'l-sum, adj.
- high-spirited : ardent.
- Mew, mū, n. a sea-fowl: a gull. [A.S. mæw; cog. with Dut. meeuw, Ice. már, Ger. möweall imitative.] [Imitative.]
- Mow, mū, v.i. to cry as a cat.—n. the cry of a cat. Mew, mū, v.t. to shed or cast: to confine, as in a cage .- v.i. to change : to cast the feathers : to moult.-n. a place for mewing or confining: a cage for hawks while mewing : generally in pl. a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's hawks were mewed or confined : a place of confinement. [Fr. mue, a chang-ing, esp. of the coat or skin-muer, to mew-L. muto, to change.
- Miasm, mī'azm, Miasma, mī-az'ma, n. infectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies :--pl. Mi'asms, Miasmata, mī-az'ma-ta. [Gr. miasma--miainō, to stain.] Miasmal, mī-az'mal, Miasmatic, mī-az-mat'ik,
- adj. pertaining to or containing miasma.
- Mica, mī'ka, n. a glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used as glass. -adj. Mica'ceous. [L. mica, a crumb.]
- Mice, mīs, pl. of Mouse.
- Michaelmas, mik'el-mas. n. the mass or feast of St Michael, a R. Cath. festival celebrated Sept. 29.
- Microcosm, mī'kro-kozm, n. man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe.-adjs. Microcos'mic, Microcos'mical, pertaining to the microcosm. [Lit. the 'little world,' Fr.-L.-Gr., from mikros, little ; kosmos, world.]
- Micrography, mī-krog'ra-fi, n. the description of small or microscopic objects. [Gr. mikros, little, and grapho, to write.]

- Micrometer, mī-krom'e-ter, n. an instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring very small spaces.—adj. Micromet'rical. [Gr. mikros, little, and metron, measure.]
- Microphone, mī kro-fōn, n. an instrument which, by means of an electric current, renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible. [Gr. mikros, little, and phōnē, sound.]
- Microscope, mī'kro-skōp, n. an optical instrument for viewing small or minute objects. —n. Micros' copy. [Gr. mikros, little, and skopeo, to look at.]
- Microscopic, mī-kro-skop'ik, Microscopical, mīkro-skop'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *microscope*: made by or resembling a microscope: visible only by the aid of a microscope.-adv. Micro-[use of the microscope. scop'ically.

Microscopist, mī'kro-skop-ist, n. one skilled in the

Mid, mid, adj., middle: situated between ex-tremes. [A.S. mid, midd; cog. with Ger. mitte and mittel, L. medius, Gr. mesos, Sans. madhya.]

Mid-day, mid'-da, n. the middle of the day : noon.

- Midden, miden, n. a heap of ashes or dung. [From Scand., as Dan. mödding—mög, dung; cf. Mud and Muck.]
- Middle, mid'l, adj. equally distant from the extremes: intermediate: intervening -n. the middle point or part: midst: central portion. [A.S. middel-mid (see Mid); cog. with Dut. middel, Ger. mittel.]
- Middle-man, mid'l-man, n. one who stands in the middle between two persons : an agent between two parties: in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry.—n. Middle-Ages, the period from the overthrow of the Roman Empire in the 5th century to the Revival of Learning at the end of the 15th century.—adjs. Middlemost, Midmost, (B.) nearest the middle.—n. Middle**passage**, in the slave-trade, the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa. -n. Middle term (logic) that term of a syllogism with which the
- two extremes are separately compared. Middling, mid'ling, *adj.* of *middle* rate, state, size, or quality: about equally distant from the extremes : moderate. Midge, mij, *n*. the common name of several species
- of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats, but having a shorter proboscis. [A.S. micge, cog. with Ger. micke, a gnat, and Dut. mug.] Midland, mid'land, adj. in the middle of or sur-rounded by land: distant from the coast: inland.
- Midnight, mid'nīt, n. the middle of the night: twelve o'clock at night .- adj. being at midnight: dark as midnight.
- Midrib, mid'rib, n. (bot.) the continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of a leaf.
- Ididriff, mid'rif, n. the diaphragm. [Lit. the 'middle of the belly,' A.S. mid, middle, and hrif, the belly.] [ship,—adv. Mid'ships. Midship, mid'ship, adj. being in the middle of a Midshipman, mid'ship-man, n. a naval cadet or officer whose rank is intermediate between the compresent of the residue for the second secon

- common seamen and the superior officers.
- Midst, midst, n. the middle.-adv. in the middle. [From the M. E. phrase in midde-s, in the midst, with excrescent t (cf. whil-s-t). See Mid.]
- Midsummer, mid'sum-er, n. the middle of summer: the summer solstice about the 21st of June. Midway, mid'wa, n. the middle of the way or dis-

tance.-adj. being in the middle of the way or distance.-adv. half-way.

Midwife, mid'wif, n. a woman who assists others in childbirth :-- pl. Midwives (mid'wivz). [Lit.

'helping-woman,' A.S. mid, together with (cog. with Ger. mit, Gr. met-a), and wif, woman.] Midwifery, mid/wif-ri or mid/wif-ri, n. art or prac-

- tice of a midwife or accoucheuse.
- Midwinter, mid win-ter, n. the middle of winter: the winter solstice (21st December), or the time about it.
- Mien, mën, n. the look or appearance, esp. of the face: manner: bearing. [Fr. mine-mener, to lead, conduct; Prov. se menar, to behave one's self-L. mino, in Low L., to drive cattle. See Amenable and Demeanour.]

- Might, mit, *i.e.*, of May. Might, mit, *i.e.*, *power*: ability: strength: energy or intensity of purpose or feeling.—Wight and Main, utmost strength. [A.S. meaht, miht; Goth mehts, Ger. macht; from root of May.]
- Mightiness, mīt'i-nes, n. power : greatness : a title
- of dignity: excellency. Mighty, mit', adj. having great power: strong: valiant: very great: important: exhibiting might: wonderful.—adv. Might'ily.
- Mignonette, min-yo-net', n. an annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr., dim. of mignon, darling. See Minion.]
- Migrate, mī'grāt, v.i. to remove for residence from one country to another. [L. migro, migratus, akin to meo, to go.]
- Migration, mī-grā'shun, n. a change of abode from one country or climate to another. [Fr.-L.]
- Migratory, mī gra-tor-i, adj., migrating or accustomed to migrate : wandering. [Milk.] Milch, milch, adj. giving milk. [Another form of
- Mild, mild, adj. gentle in temper and disposition: not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and pleasantly affecting the senses: soft: calm.— adv. Mild'ly.—n. Mild'ness. [A.S. milde, mild, merciful; a word common to the Teut. lan-guages, as Ger. mild, Ice. mildr, gracious, &c.] Mildow, mil'dū, n. a disease on plants, marked by
- the growth on them of minute fungi .- v.t. to the glown on them of minde tang. ----, to taint with mildew. [A.S. *mele-deâw*, prob. sig. 'honey-dew;' *mele-* being prob. cog. with L. *mel*, honey, Gr. *meli*. See Dew.]
- Mile, mīl, n. 1760 yards. [A.S. mil; Fr. mille; both a contr. of L. mille passuum, a thousand
- paces, the Roman mile.] Mileage, mīl'āj, n. fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance : length in miles.
- Milestone, mīl'ston, n. a stone set to mark the distance of a mile.
- Milfoil, mil'foil, n. the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L. mille-
- folium—mille, thousand, and folium, a leaf.] Miliary, mil'yar-i, adj. resembling a millet-seed; attended with an eruption of small red pimples, like millet-seeds, as fever. [L. milium.]
- Militant, mil'i-tant, adj. fighting: engaged in warfare. [L. militans, -antis, pr.p. of milito.]
- Militarism, mil'i-tar-izm, n. an excess of the military spirit.
- Military, mil'i-tar-i, adj. pertaining to soldiers or warfare : warlike : becoming a soldier : engaged in the profession of arms: derived from service as a soldier .- n. soldiery: the army. [L. mili-
- taris—miles, a soldier.] Militate, mil'i-tāt, v.i. (lit.) to be a soldier, to fight: to contend: to stand opposed.
- nght, to characteristic and the second se militis.] [the militia force.

Militiaman, mi-lish'a-man, n. a man or soldier in Milk, milk, v.t. to squeeze or draw milk from: to

supply with milk.-n. a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young : a milk-like juice of certain plants.—n. Milk'or. [A.S. meole, milk : Ger. mile, mile [A.S. meolc, milk ; Ger. milch, milk, L. mulgeo, to milk; orig. meaning to 'stroke,' 'squeeze,' as in Sans. marj, to rub, stroke.] Milk-fevor, milk'-fe'ver, n. a fever accompanying

the secretion of milk after bearing.

Milkmaid, milk'mād, n. a woman who milks : a dairymaid.

Milksop, milk'sop, n. a piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk: an effeminate, silly fellow.

- Solked III miles: an eneminate, sing renow. Milk-tree on mile'-tree, n. a tree yielding a mile like, nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of S. America. Milky, milk'i, adj. made of, full of, like, or yielding milk's soft: gentle.—adv. Milk'lly.— n. Milk'Incess.—n. Milk'9-way (astr.) a broad, luminous or whitish zone in the sky, supposed the burch of inverses the found on the sky. to be the light of innumerable fixed stars.
- Mill, mil, n. a machine for grinding any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces : a place where grinding or manufacture of some kind is carried on. -v.t. to grind: to press or stamp in a mill: to stamp, as coin: to clean, as cloth. [A.S. miln, which like Ger. mühle, is from L. mola, a mill-molo, to grind, akin to Sans. mrid, to bruise. See Mar.]

- Milloog, mil'kog, n. a cog of a millwheel. Milldam, mil'dam, Millpond, mil'pond, n. a dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill.
- Millenarian, mil-le-nā'ri-an, adj. lasting a thousand years: pertaining to the millennium.-n. one believing in the millennium.-ns. Millena/-rianism, Millenarism, the doctrine of millenarians.
- Millenary, mile-nar-i, adj. consisting of a thousand.—n. a thousand years. [L. millenarius —milleni, a thousand each—mille, a thousand.]
- Millennial, mil-len'i-al, adj. pertaining to a thou-
- sand years : pertaining to the millennium. Millennianism, mil-len'i-an-izm, Millenniarism, mil-len'i-ar-izm. n. belief in the millennium.n. Millenn'ialist, a believer in the millennium.
- Millennium, mil-len'i-um, n. a thousand years: the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth.
- [L. mille, a thousand, annus, a year.] Milleped, mil'e-ped, n. a small worm-like animal, with an immense number of legs.-pl. Mill'epedes (-pedz). [L. millepeda-mille, a thousand, and pes, pedis, a foot.] Miller, mil'er, n. one who attends a corn-mill.

Miller's-thumb, mil'erz-thum, n. a small freshwater fish with a large, broad, and rounded head like a miller's thumb, the river bull-head.

Millesimal, mil-les'im-al, adj., thousandth: consisting of thousandth parts. -adv. Milles'imally. [L. millesimus-mille, a thousand.]

- Millet, mil'et, n. a grass yielding grain used for food. [Fr. millet—L. milium; from mille, a thousand, from the number of its seeds.]
- Milliard, mil'yard, n. a thousand millions. [Fr.-L. mille, a thousand.]
- Milliner, mil'in-er, n. one who makes head-dresses, bonnets, &c. for women. [Prob. from Milaner, a trader in Milan wares, esp. female finery.]
- Millinery, mil'in-er-i, n. the articles made or sola by milliners.
- Milling, mil'ing, n. the act of passing through a mill: the act of fulling cloth : the process of indenting coin on the edge.
- Million, mil'yun, n. a thousand thousands (1,000,000): a very great number. [Fr.-Low L. millio-L. mille, a thousand.]

Millionaire, mil'yun-ār, n. a man worth a million of money or enormously rich. [Fr.] Millionary, mil'yun-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or

consisting of millions.

Millionth, mil'yunth, adj. or n. the ten hundred thousandth.

Millrace, mil'ras, n. the current of water that turns a millwheel, or the canal in which it runs.

Millstone, mil'ston, n. one of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn.

Millstone-grit, mil'stön-grit, n. (geol.) a hard gritty variety of sandstone suitable for millstones. Millwright, mil'rīt, n. a wright or mechanic who

builds and repairs mills.

- Milt, milt, n. the soft roe of fishes: (anat.) the spleen. -v. t. to impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish. -n. Milt'er, a male fish. [A.S. milte: Ger. milz; from the root of Melt, or corr. from Milk, as in Sw. mjölk, milk, mjölke, milt of fishes, and Ger. milch, milk, milt of fishes.]
- Mime, mīm, n. a kind of farce, in which scenes from actual life were represented by action and gesture : an actor in such a farce. [Gr. mimos.]
- gestifie : an actor in such a rate: [or minos] Mimetic, mi-metik, Mimetical, mi-metik-al, adj. apt to mimic or imitate. [Gr. mimētikas-mimos, an imitator; cf. L. i-mi-to, to imitate.] Mimio, mimík, Mimical, mimík-al, adj., imita-tive: apt to copy: consisting of ludicrous imitation : miniature.
- Mimic, mim'ik, v.t. to imitate for sport :- pr.p. mim'icking; pa.p. mim'icked.—n. one who mimics or imitates: a buffcon: a servile imitator. [mimics.

Mimicry, mim'ik-ri, n. act or practice of one who Mimosa, mi-mö'za, n. a genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant, said to be so called from its initating animal sensibility.

[From Gr. mimos, an initator; cf. L. i-mi-to.] Mina, mī'na, n. (B.) a weight of money valued at fifty shekels. [L. mina, Gr. mna.]

Minaret, min'a-ret, n. a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [Sp. minarete-Ar. manarat, light-house-nar, fire.] Minatory, min'a-tor-i, adj. threatening : menac-

ing. [L. minor, minatus, to threaten.]

Mince, mins, v.t. to cut into small pieces : to chop fine : to diminish or suppress a part in speaking to pronounce affectedly .- v.i. to walk with affected nicety: to speak affectedly:  $-p \cdot p$ , mincing;  $pa \cdot p$ , mincod (minst'). [A.S. minstan -min, small; prob. from same Teut. base as Fr. mince, thin.]

Minced-pie, minst'-pi, Mince-pie, mins'-pī, n. a

- *pie* made with *winced* meat, &c. Minoing, mins'ing, *adj.* not giving fully : speaking or walking with affected nicety.—*adv.* Mino'ingly.
- Mind, mind, n. the faculty by which we *think*, &c.: the understanding: the whole spiritual nature: choice: intention: thoughts or sentiments: belief: remembrance: (B.) disposition. v.t. (orig.) to remind: to attend to: to obey: (Scotch) to remember .- v.i. (B.) to intend. [A.S. ge-mynd-munan, to think ; Ger. meinen, to think ; L. mens, the mind, Gr. menos, mind,

Sans. manas, mind, all from root man, to think.] Minded, mind'ed, adj. having a mind : disposed : determined .- n. Mind'odness.

Mindful, mind'fool, adj., bearing in mind: attentive: observant.-adv. Mind'fully .- n. Mind'fulness

Mindless, mind'les, adj. without mind : stupid.

- Mine, mīn, adj. pron. belonging to m : my. [A.S. min; Ger. mein. See Mo, My.]
- Mine, min, v.t. to dig for metals : to excavate : to dig underground in order to overturn a wall : to destroy by secret means. -n. a place from which metals are dug: an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with gunpowder: a rich source of wealth. [Lit. to 'lead' or form a passage underground, Fr. miner-Low L. minare, to lead, drive (cattle) by threats-L. minor, to threaten-minæ, threats. See Amenable and Menace.]

Miner, mīn'er, n. one who digs in a mine.

- Mineral, min'er-al, n. an inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface : any substance containing a metal.-adj. relating to minerals ; impregnated with minerals, as water : a term applied to inorganic substances. [Fr.
- Low L. minerale-minera, a mine. See Mine.] Mineralise, min'er-al-īz, v.t. to make into a mineral: to give the properties of a mineral to: to impregnate with mineral matter.-v.i. to collect minerals. -n. Minoralisa'tion.
- Mineralist, min'er-al-ist, n. one versed in or employed about minerals.

Mineralogical, min-er-al-oj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to mineralogy .- adv. Mineralog'ically.

- Mineralogist, min-er-al'o-jist, n. one versed in mineralogy.
- Mineralogy, min-er-al'o-ji, n. the science of minerals: the art of describing and classifying minerals. [Mineral, and Gr. logos, discourse, science.]
- Minever, min'e-ver, n. Same as Meniver.
- Mingle, ming'gl. v.t. to mix: to unite into one mass : to confuse : to join in mutual intercourse. -v.i. to be mixed or confused .- n. Ming'ler. [A.S. mengan; Dut. mengelen, Ger. mengen; conn. with Among, Mony.] Mingling, ming'gling, m. mixture: a mixing or blending together.—adv. Ming'lingly.

- Miniature, min'i-a-tūr or min'i-tūr, n. a painting on a small scale : a small or reduced copy of anything -adj. on a small scale: minute.v.t. to represent on a small scale. [Fr.-It. miniatura, a painting like those used to orna-ment manuscripts-minuo, to write with red lead-L. minium, vermilion.]
- Minikin, min'i-kin, n. a little darling: a small
- sort of pin.—adj. small. [Dim. of Minion.] Minim, min'im, n. (med.) the smallest liquid measure, a drop, 50 drachm: (mus.) a note

, equal to two crotchets. [Fr. minime-L.

minimus, the least, the smallest.]

Minimise, min'i-mīz, v.t. to reduce to the smallest possible proportion: to diminish. [From Minim.]

- Minimum, min'i-mum, n. the least quantity or degree possible : a trifle :— pl. Min'ima. [L.]
   Mining, min'ing, n. the art of forming or working mines.
- Minion, min'yun, n. a darling, a favourite, esp. of a prince : a flatterer : (print.) a small kind of type. [Fr. mignon, a darling-O. Ger. minni, minne, love, from the root of Man and Mind j
- Minish, min'ish, v.t. (B.) to make little or less: to diminish. [Fr. menuiser, to cut small, said of a carpenter-L. minuo, to lessen-minor, less. ee Minor.]

Minister, min'is-ter, n. a servant : one serving at the altar: a clergyman: one transacting business under another: one intrusted with the management of state affairs: the representative

of a government at a foreign court. -v.i. to attend, as a servant : to perform duties : to give things needful.-v.t. to furnish:-pr.p. min'is-tering; pa.p. min'istered. [L.-minor, less. tering; pa.p. min'istered. [1 See Minor. See Magistrate.]

- Ministerial, min-is-terial, adj. pertaining to attendance as a *servant*: acting under superior authority: pertaining to the office of a minister: clerical : executive .- adv. Ministe'rially.
- Ministerialist, min-is-te'ri-al-ist, n. one who supperts ministers or the government.
- Ministrant, min'is-trant, adj. administering : attendant. [L. ministrans, -antis, pr.p. of ministro, to minister-minister.]
- Ministration, min-is-tra'shun, n. act of ministering or performing service : office or service of a minister. [L. ministratio-ministro.] Ministrative, min'is-trāt-iv, adj. serving to aid or
- assist.
- Ministry, min'is-tri, n. act of ministering: service: office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical profession : the body of ministers of state.
- Miniver. Same as Meniver. Mink, mingk, n. a small quadruped of the weasel
- kind, valued for its fur. [A form of Minx.] Minnow, min'o, n. a very small fresh-water fish: the young of larger fish. [A.S. myne, prob. from A.S. *min*, small, and therefore from the same root as Mince and Minut9.]
- Minor, mī'nor, adj., smaller: less: inferior in importance, degree, bulk, &c.: inconsiderable: lower: (music) lower by a semitone: (logic) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion .- n. a person under age (21 years). [L.-root min, small.]
- Minorite, minor-it, n. name for the Franciscan friars, adopted in humility by St Francis the founder. [L. Fratres Minores, 'lesser brethren.']
- Minority, mi-nor'i-ti, n. the being under age: the smaller number :- opposed to Majority.
- Minotaur, min'o-tawr, n. the bull of Minos, a fabulous monster, half man half bull. [L. minotaurus-Minos, an ancient king of Crete, and taurus, a bull.]
- Minster, min'ster, n. the church of a monastery or one to which a monastery has been attached : sometimes, a cathedral church. [A.S. mynster -L. monasterium, a monastery. See Monastery.]
- Minstrel, min'strel, n. one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting: one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others: a musician. [O. Fr. menestrel-Low L. ministralis, from L. minister. See Minister.]

Minstrelsy, min'strel-si, n. the art or occupation of a minstrel: the collective body of minstrels: a body of song: instrumental music.

Mint, mint, n. the place where money is coined by authority: a place where anything is invented or fabricated : any source of abundant supply .-v.t. to coin: to invent. [A.S. mynet, money-L. moneta (the 'warning' one), a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined-moneo, to remind.]

Mint, nint, n. an aromatic plant preducing a highly odoriferous cil. [A.S. minte-L. mentha -Gr. mintha.]

Mintage, mint'aj, n. that which is minted or coined: the duty paid for coining.

Minter, mint'er, n. one who mints or coins: an Minuend, min'ü-end, n. the number to be lessened by subtraction. [L. minuendum—minuo, to lessen, from root of Minor.]

- Minuet, min'ū-et, n. a slow, graceful dance with short steps: the tune regulating such a dance. [Fr. menuet-menu, small-root of Minor.]
- Minus, mī'nus, adj., less: the sign (-) before quantities requiring to be subtracted. [L.,
- neuter of minor, less.] Minute, minūt', adj. very small: extremely slender or little: of small consequence: slight: attentive to small things: particular: exact .adv. Minute'ly.-n. Minute'ness. [Fr.-L. minutus, pa.p. of minuo, to lessen.]
- Minute, min'it or -ut, n. the sixtieth part of an hour: the sixtieth part of a degree: an indefinitely small space of time : a brief jotting or note : -pl. a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting .- v.t. to make a brief jotting or note of anything. [Same word as above, and lit. sig. a 'small portion' of time.]
- Minute-book, min'it-book, n. a book containing minutes or short notes.
- Minute-glass, min'it-glas, n. a glass the sand of which measures a minute in running.
- Minute-gun, min'it-gun, n. a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning. Minute-hand, min'it-hand, n. the hand that points
- to the minutes on a clock or watch. Minutiæ, mi-nū'shi-ē, n pl., minute or small things: the smallest particulars or details. [L.]
- Minx, mingks, n. a pert young girl: a she-puppy: a mink. [Contr. of Minikin.
- Miocene, mi'o-sen, adj. (geol.) less recent, applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata. [Gr. meion, less, and kainos, recent.]
- Miracle, mir'a-kl, n. anything wonderful: a prodigy: anything beyond human power, and deviating from the common action of the laws of nature: a supernatural event. [Fr.—L. mira-culum, from miror, miratus, to wonder.]
- Miraculous, mi-rak'ū-lus, adj. of the nature of a miracle: done by supernatural power: very wonderful: able to perform miracles.-adv. Mirac'ulously.-n. Mirac'ulousness.
- Mirage, mi-räzh', n. an optical illusion by which objects are seen double as if reflected in a mirror, or appear as if suspended in the air. Fr., from root of Mirror.]
- Mire, mīr, n. deep mud.-v.t. to plunge and fix in mire: to soil with mud.-v.i. to sink in mud.
- [Ice. myri, marsh; Dut moer, mud, bog.] Mirror, mir'ur, n. a looking-glass: any polished substance in which objects may be seen: a pattern.-v.t. to reflect as in a mirror:-pr.p. mirr'oring; pa.p. mirr'ored. [Fr. miroir-L. miror, -atus, to wonder at.]
- Mirth, merth, n., merriness: pleasure : delight : noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter. [A.S. myrth, from Gael. mireadh-mir, to sport. See Merry.] Mirthful, merth'fool, adj., full of mirth or merri-
- ment: merry: jovial.-adv. Mirth'fully .- n. Mirth'fulness.
- Miry, mī'ri, adj. consisting of or abounding in mire: covered with mire.—n. Mi'riness.
   Mis. This prefix has two sources; it is either
- A.S. from root of verb to Miss; or it stands for Fr. mes-, from L. minus, less; in both cases the meaning is 'wrong,' 'ill.' Where the prefix is Fr., it is so noted. See list of Prefixes.
- Misadventure, mis-ad-ven'tūr, *n*. an unfortunate adventure : ill-luck : disaster. [Fr. mes., ill, and Adventure.] [directed.

Misadvised, mis-ad-vīzd', *adj.* ill-advised, ill-Misalliance, mis-al-lī'ans, *n.* a bad or improper alliance or association. [Fr. *mes-.*]

Misanthrope, mis'an-throp, Misanthropist, mis-

an'thro-pist, n. a hater of mankind. [Fr.-Gr.

- misanthröpos—miseö, to hate, anthröpos, a man.] Misanthropic, mis-an-throp'ik, Misanthropical, mis-an-throp'ik-al, adj. hating mankind.—adv. Misanthrop'ically. [kind.
- Misanthropy, mis-an'thro-pi, n. hatred to man-Misapply, mis-ap-pli', v.t. to apply amiss or wrongly, -n. Misapplica/tion.
- Misapprehend, mis-ap-pre-hend', v.t. to appre-
- hend wrongly. --n. Misappropriat, n.t. to appre-misappropriate, mis-ap-propriat, n.t. to appro-priate wrongly, --n. Misappropriation.
- Misarrange, mis-ar-rānj', v.t. to arrange wrongly. -n. Misarrange'ment.
- Misbecome, mis-be-kum', v.t. not to suit or befit.
- Misbehave, mis-be-hāv', v.i. to behave ill or improperly .- n. Misbehav'iour.
- Misbelieve, mis-be-lēv', v.t. to believe wrongly or falsely.—ns. Misbelief', Misbeliev'er.
- to abuse or revile.
- Miscarriage, mis-kar'ij, n. the act of miscarrying: failure: ill-conduct: the act of bringing forth young prematurely.
- Miscarry, mis-kar'i, v.i. to carry badly : to be unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to
- bring forth, as young, prematurely. Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lan'i-us, *adj., mixed* or mingled : consisting of several kinds.—*adv.* Miscellan'eously .- n. Miscellan'eousness.
- miscellaneus-misceo, to mix. See Miz.] Miscellany, mis'el-an-i or mis-el', n. a mixture of various kinds: a collection of writings on different subjects .- n. Miscell'anist, a writer of miscellanies.
- Mischance, mis-chans', n. ill-luck : mishap, nis-fortune : calamity. [Fr. mes-.] Mischief, mis'chif, n. that which ends ill : an ill consequence : evil : injury : damage. [O. Fr. meschef, from mes-, ill, and chef-1. caput, the head 1. head.]
- Mischievous, mis'chiv-us, adj. causing mischief: injurious : prone to mischief.—*adv.* Mis'chiev-ously.—*n*. Mis'chievousness.
- Miscible, mis'si-bl, adj. that may be mixed. [Fr. -L. misceo, to mix.
- Misconceive, mis-kon-sēv', v.t. to conceive wrongly: to mistake.-v.i. to have a wrong conception of anything .- n. Misconcep'tion.
- Misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, n. bad conduct.-v.t. Misconduct', to conduct badly.
- Misconstrue, mis-kon'stroo, v.t. to construe or interpret wrongly .- n. Misconstruc'tion.
- Miscount, mis-kownt', v.t. to count wrongly.-n. a wrong counting. [Fr. mes-.]
- Miscreant, mis'kre-ant, n. formerly, a misbeliever : an infidel: a vile or unprincipled fellow. ſO. Fr. mescreant-mes-, and L. credens, -entis, pr.p. of credo, to believe.]
- Misdate, mis-dat', n. a wrong date .- v.t. to date wrongly or erroneously.

Misdeed, mis-ded', n. a bad deed : fault : crime.

- Misdemeanour, mis-de-mēn'ur, n. ill demeanour : bad conduct : a petty crime. Misdirec'tion.
- Misdirect, mis-di-rekt', v.t. to direct wrongly .- n. Misdo, mis-doo', v.t. to do wrongly : to commit a crime or fault.—n. Misdo'er.
- Misemploy, mis-em-ploy', v.t. to employ wrongly or amiss : to misuse.
- Miser, mī'zer, n. an extremely covetous person : a niggard : one whose chief pleasure is the hoarding of wealth. [L. miser, wretched or miserable.]

- Miserable, miz'er-a-bl, adj., wretched or exceedingly unhappy: causing misery: very poor or mean: worthless: despicable: barren.—adv. Mis'erably.—n. Mis'erableness. [Fr.—L. miserabilis-miser.]
- Miserere, miz-e-re're, n. in R. Cath. Church, the 51st psalm, beginning with this word, and usually appointed for penitential acts : a musical composition adapted to this psalm. [L. 2d pers. sing imperative of *miseree*, to have mercy, to pity-miser, wretched.] [sordid: niggardly. Miserly, mizerli, *adj.* excessively covetous : Misery, miz'er-i, *n., wretchedness*: great unhap-

- piness : extreme pain of body or mind. [O. Fr. miserie-L. miseria. See Miser.]
- Misfortune, mis-for'tūn, n. ill-fortune : an evil accident : calamity.
- Misgive, mis-giv, v.i. to fail, as the heart.—n. Misgiving, a failing of confidence : mistrust.
- Misgotten, mis-got'n, adj. wrongly gotten : unjustly obtained.
- Misgovern, mis-guv'ern, v.t. to govern ill.-n. Misgov'ernment.
- Misguide, mis-gid', v.t. to guide wrongly : to lead into error.—n. Misguid'ance. Mishap, mis-hap', n., ill-hap or chance : accident :
- ill-luck : misfortune.
- Misimprove, mis-im-proov', v.t. to apply to a bad purpose : to abuse : to misuse. -n. Misimprove'ment.
- Misinform, mis-in-form', v.t. to inform or tell incorrectly.-ns. Misinforma'tion, Misinform'er.
- Misinterpret, mis-in-ter'pret, v.t. to interpret wrongly.-us. Misinterpreta'tion, Misinter'preter. [fitly.
- Misjoin, mis-join', v.t. to join improperly or un-Misjoinder, mis-join'der, n. (law) an incorrect
- union of parties or of causes of action in a suit. Misjudge, mis-juj', v.t. and v.i. to judge wrongly.
- -n. Misjudg'ment. Mislay, mis-la', v.t. to lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered : to lose.
- Misle, miz'l. See Mizzle. Mislead, mis-lēd', v.t. to lead wrong: to guide into error: to cause to mistake.
- Misletoe. See Mistletoe.
- Mismanage, mis-man'āj, v.t. to manage or con-duct ill.—n. Misman'agement. [name.
- Misname, mis-nām', v.t. to call by the wrong Misnomer, mis-no'mer, n. a misnaming: a wrong name. [O. Fr., from Fr. mes., and nommer-L. nomino, to name. See Nominate.]

- Misogamist, mis-og'a-mist, n. a hater of mar-riage.-n. Misog'amy. [Gr. miseo, to hate, and gamos, marriage.]
- Misogynist, mis-oj'i-nist, n. a woman-hater.-n. Misog'yny. [Gr. miseo, to hate, and gyne, a woman.]
- Misplace, mis-plas', v.t. to put in a wrong place : to set on an improper object.-n. Misplace'-[mistake in printing. ment.
- Misprint, mis-print', v.t. to print wrong. -n. a Misprision, mis-prizh'un, n. (law) oversight,
- neglect, contempt. [Fr. See Misprize.] Misprize, mis-priz', v.t. to slight or undervalue. [Fr. mes., and Prize.]
- Misr ronounce, mis-pro-nowns', v.t. to pronounce incorrectly.
- Mispronunciation, mis-pro-nun-si-ā'shun, n.
- wrong or improper pronunciation. Misquote, mis-kwöt', v.t. to quote wrongly.--n. Misquota'tion, a wrong quotation.
- Misreckon, mis-rek'n, v t. to reckon or compute wrongly .- n. Misreck'oning.

- Misrepresent, mis-rep-re-zent', v.t. to represent incorrectly.-n. Misrepresenta'tion. Misrule, mis-rool', n. wrong or unjust rule : dis-
- order : tumult.
- Miss, mis, n. a title of address of an unmarried female : a young woman or girl :-pl. Miss'es. [Contracted from Mistress.]
- Miss, mis, v.t. to fail to hit, reach, find, or keep : to omit : to fail to have : to discover the absence of: to feel the want of -v.i. to fail to hit or obtain -n. a deviation from the mark. [A.S. missan; Dut. missen, to miss, Ice. missa, to lose.]
- Missal, mis'al, n. the Roman Catholic mass-book. [Low L. missale, from missa, mass. See Mass.] Missel, miz'l, Missel-bird, miz'l-berd, n. the
- largest of the European thrushes, which feeds on the berries of the *mistletoe*.
- Missel, Misseltoe. See Mistletoe. Misshape, mis-shāp', v.t. to shape ill: to deform.
- Missile, mis'il, adj. that may be thrown from the hand or any instrument. -n. a weapon thrown by the hand. [L. missilis-mitto, missum, to send, throw.]
- Missing, mising, *adj*. absent from the place where it was expected to be found: lost: wanting. [See Miss, v.t.]
- Mission, mish'un, n. a sending : a being sent with certain powers, esp. to propagate religion : persons sent on a mission : an embassy : a station or association of missionaries: duty on which one is sent : purpose of life. [L. missio.] Missionary, mish'un-ar-i, n. one sent upon a mis-
- sion to propagate religion .- adj. pertaining to
- **Missive**, misiv, adj. that may be sent: intended to be thrown or hurled.—n. that which is sent,
- as a letter. [Fr.-L. missus. See Missile.] Misspell, mis-spel', v.t. to spell wrongly.-n. Misspell'ing, a wrong spelling.
- Misspend, mis-spend', v.t. to spend ill: to waste
- or squander :- pa.t. and pa.p. misspent'. Misstate, mis-stat', v.t. to state wrongly or falsely. -n. Misstate'ment.
- Mist, mist, n. watery vapour in the atmosphere: rain falling in very fine drops. [A.S. mist,
- darkness; cog. with Ice. mistr, mist, Dut. mist.] Mistake, mis-tāk', v.t. to understand wrongly: to take one thing or person for another. -v.i. to err in opinion or judgment.—n. a taking or under-
- m opinion or judgment.—*m*, a taking of understanding wrongly: an error.—*adj*, Mistak'able.
   Mistaken, mis-tak'n, *adj., taken* or understood *incorrectly*: guilty of a mistake: erroneous: incorrect.—*adv*. Mistak'enly.
   Mister, mis'ter, *n*. sir: a title of address to a man, written Mr. [A corr. of Master, through the induces of Misters]
- the influence of Mistress.]

Misterni, mis-term', v.t. to term or name wrongly.

- Mistime, mis-tim', z.t. to time wrongly. Mistiness. See Misty. Mistile, mis-ti'd. w.t. to call by a wrong *title*. Mistletoe, Misletoe, or Misseltoe, miz't-to, n. a parasitic evergreen plant, sometimes found on the apple and oak. [A.S. mistel-tan (Ice. mistel-teinn)-mistel, mistletoe (as in Sw. and Ger.), and A.S. tan, twig (Ice. teinn); mistel is a dim. of mist, a root which in Ger. means 'dung,' the connection prob. being through the slime in the berries.]
- Mistranslate, mis-trans-lat', v.t. to translate incorrectly.-n. Mistransla'tion.
- Mistress, mis'tres, n. (fem. of Master), a woman having power or ownership: the female head of a family, school, &c. : a woman well skilled in

anything: a woman loved : a concubine : (*fem.* of Mister) a form of address (usually written Mrs and pronounced Missis). [O. Fr. *maistresse* (Fr. *maitresse*), from root of Master.]

- Mistrust, mis-trust', *n*. want of trust or confidence. —*n*. *t*. to regard with suspicion : to doubt.
- Mistrustul, mistrustfool, ad, full of mistrust. —adv. Mistrustfully.—n. Mistrustfulness. Misty, mist'. adj. full of mist; dim : obscure.— adv. Mistyliy.—n. Mistfiness.
- Misunderstand, mis-un-der-stand', v.t. to under-
- stand wrongly: to take in a wrong sense. Misunderstanding, mis-un-der-stand'ing, *n*. a misconception: a slight disagreement or difference.
- Misuse, mis-ūz', v.t. to misapply : to treat ill : to abuse .- n. Misuse, - us', improper use : application to a bad purpose.
- Mite, mīt, n. a very small insect, which generally breeds in cheese. [Lit. 'the biter,' A.S. miteroot mit-, to cut small.]
- Mite, mīt, n. the minutest or smallest of coins, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a farthing : anything very small : a very little quantity. [O. Dut. *mijt*, a small From same root as above.] coin.
- Mitigable, mit'i-gabl, adj. that can be mitigated.
- Mitigate, mit'i-gat, v.t. to alleviate : to soften in severity: to temper: to reduce in amount (as evil). [L. mitigo, -atus-mitis, soft, mild.] Mitigation, miti-ga'shun, n. act of mitigating:
- alleviation : abatement.
- Mitigative, mit'i-gat-iv, adj. tending to mitigate : soothing.
- Mitigator, mit'i-gat-or, n. one who mitigates.
- Mitrailleuse, mit-ral-yaz', n. a breech-loading gun, consisting of several barrels, which are dis-charged almost simultaneously. [Fr. mitrailler, to fire with grapeshot-mitraille, grapeshot, small shot, broken pieces of metal, from O. Fr. mite, a small coin, from same root as Mite.]

Mitral, mī'tral, adj. of or resembling a mitre. [Fr.] Mitre, mi'ter, n. a head dress or crown of arch-bishops and bishops, and sometimes of abbots: fig. episcopal dignity: (arch.) a junction of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45° .- v.t. to adorn with a mitre : to unite at an angle of 45° : [Fr.-L. mitra-Gr. mitra, belt. fillet, head-

dress, perh. akin to *mitos*, thread.] Mitriform, mitri-form, *adj*. having the form of a mitre: (*bot*.) conical, and somewhat dilated at the base. [Mitre and Form.]

- Mitt, mit, short for Mitten.
- Mitten, mit'n, n. a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger : a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers. [Fr. mitaine, perh. from O. Ger. mittamo (from root of Mid), half, and so properly 'half-glove.']
- Mittimus, mit'i-mus, n. (law) a warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime : a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court into another. [L., 'we send'mitto, to send.]

Mity, mīt'i, adj. full of mites or insects.

- Mix, miks, v.t. to unite two or more things into one mass : to mingle : to associate.—*n.i.* to be-come mixed : to be joined : to associate.—*n.* Mix'er. [A.S. *miscan*]; cog, with Ger. *mischen*, L. *misceo*, Gr. *mignymi*, *misgō*, Sans. *miçr*.]
- Mixture, miks'tur, n. act of mixing or state of being mixed : a mass or compound formed by mixing: (chem.) a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties. [L. mixtura.]
- Mizzen, miz'n, n. in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails, lying along

- the *middle* of the ship.—adj. belonging to the mizzen: nearest the stern. [Fr. *misaine*-It. mezzana-Low L. medianus-L. medius, the middle.] [the mizzen.
- Mizzen-mast, miz'n-mast, n. the mast that bears Mizzle, miz'l, v.i. to rain in small drops.-n. fine
- rain. [For mist-le, freq. from Mist.] Mnemonic, nē-mon'ik, Mnemonical, nē-mon'ik-al, adj. assisting the memory. [Gr. mnemonikos
- -mnemon, mindful-mnaomai, to remember.]
- Mnemonics, nē-mon'iks, n. the art or science of assisting the memory.
- Moa, mo'a, n. a large wingless bird of New Zealand, now extinct or nearly so. [Native name.]
- Moan, mon, v.i. to make a low sound of grief or pain: to lament audibly.-v.t. to lament.-n. audible expression of pain. [A.S. mænan.]
- Moat, mot, n. a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water.-v.t. to surround with a moat.-*adj*. Moat'ed. [O. Fr. *mote*, a mound, also a trench (cf. Dike and Ditch); of uncertain origin.]
- Mob, mob, n. the mobile or fickle common people: the vulgar: a disorderly crowd: a riotous assembly.-v.t. to attack in a disorderly crowd :pr.p. mobbing; pa.p. mobbed. [Cont. for L. mobile (vulgus), the fickle (multitude); mobile is for movibile, from moveo, to move.]
- Mob or Mob-cap, mob, n. a kind of cap. [O. Dut. mop; prob. akin to Muff and Muffle.]
- Mobile, mö'bil or mö-bēl', *adj.* that can be *moved* or excited.—*n.* Mobil'ity, quality of being mobile. [Fr., from root of Mob.]
- Mobilise, mob'i-līz, v.t. to call into active service, as troops.—n. Mobilisa/tion. [Fr. mobiliser.]
- Mobocracy, mob-ok'ra-si, n. rule or ascendency exercised by the mob. [Mob, and Gr. krateo, to rule.]
- Moccasin or Mocassin, mok'a-sin, n. a shoe of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. [A native word.]
- Mock, mok, v.t. to laugh at : to make sport of : to mimic in ridicule: to disappoint the hopes of: to deceive. -n. ridicule : a sneer. - adj. imitating reality, but not real: false.—n. Mock'er.-adv. Mock'ingly. [Fr. moquer; from a Teut. root seen in Ger. mucken, to mutter; of imitative origin.]
- Mockery, mok'er-i, Mocking, mok'ing, n. deri-sion: ridicule: subject of laughter or sport: vain imitation : false show. [Fr. moqueriemoquer.]
- Mock-heroic, mok-he-ro'ik, adj. mocking the heroic, or actions or characters of heroes. Mocking-bird, mok'ing-berd, n. a bird of North
- America, of the thrush family, which mocks or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds.
- Modal, mö'dal, adj. relating to mode or form: consisting of mode only: (*logic*) indicating some mode of expression.—*adv.* Mo'dally.—*n.* Modal'ity. [See Mode.]
- Modalist, mo'dal-ist, n. (theol.) one of a class who consider the three persons of the Godhead as only modes of being, and not as distinct persons.
- Mode, mod, n. rule: custom: form: manner of existing: that which exists only as a quality of substance. [Fr.-L. modus, a measure; cog. with Gr. medos, plan, from root mad (Mete), an extension of root ma, to measure (cf. Moon).]
- Model, mod'el, n. something to shew the mode or way: something to be copied: a pattern: a mould : an imitation of something on a smaller scale: something worthy of imitation .- v.t. to

fate, far : mē, her ; mīne ; mote ; mūte ; moon ; then.

### Model

form after a model : to shape : to make a model or copy of: to form in some soft material...v.i.to practise modelling :-pr.p. mod elling; pa.p.mod elled...-m. Mod Yeller. [Fr. modèle...L. mod dulus, dim. of modus, a measure.]

- Modelling, mod'el-ing, n. the act or art of making a model of something, a branch of sculpture.
- Moderate, mod'er-at, v.t. to keep within measure or bounds : to regulate : to reduce in intensity : to make temperate or reasonable : to pacify : to decide as a moderator.-v.i. to become less violent or intense: to preside as a moderator. -adj. kept within measure or bounds : not excessive or extreme : temperate : of middle rate. -adv. Mod'erately.-n. Mod'erateness. [L. moderor, -atus-modus, a measure.]
- Moderation, mod-er-a'shun, n. act of moderating : state of being moderated or moderate : freedom from excess : calmness of mind.
- Moderatism, mod'er-a-tizm, n. moderate opinions in religion or politics.
- Moderato, mod-er-ä'to, adv. (mus.) with moderate
- quickness. [It.] Moderator, moder-ā-tor, n. one who or that which moderates or restrains: a president or chairman, esp. in Presbyterian Church courts.-
- n. Mod'eratorship. [L.] Modern, mod'ern, adj., limited to the present or recent time: not ancient .- n. one of modern times:-pl. the nations after the Greeks and Momans, who are called the ancients. *adv.* Mod'erniy.—*n.* Mod'ernness. [Fr.-L. *mo-dernus*—*modo*, just now, (*lit.*) ' with a limit' (of time); orig. ablative of *modus*. See Mode.]
- Modernise, mod'ern-iz, v.t. to render modern: to adapt to the present time.-n. Mod'erniser.
- Modernism, mod'ern-izm, n. modern practice : something of modern origin. [moderns.
- Modernist, mod'ern-ist, n. an admirer of the Modest, mod'est, adj. restrained by a due sense of propriety : not forward : decent : chaste : pure and delicate, as thoughts or language : moderate.—*adv.* Mod'estly. [Fr.—L. *modestus*, within due bounds—*modus*, a measure.]
- Modesty, mod'est-i, n. absence of presumption: decency: chastity: purity: moderation. [Fr. modestie-L. modestia.]
- Modicum, mod'i-kum, n. something of a moderate size: a little. [L., neut. of modicus, moderate -modus. See Mode.]
- Modification, mod-i-fi-ka'shun, n. act of modifying: changed shape or condition. [Fr.-L. modificatio.]
- Modify, mod'i-fi, v.t. to make or set bounds to: to moderate: to change the form of: to vary. -n. Mod'ifier.-adj. Modifi'able. [Fr. modifier-L. modifico, -atus-modus, a measure, and facio, to make.] Modish, mö'dish, adj. according to or in the mode,
- i.e. the fashion : fashionable .- adv. Mo'dishly. -n. Mo'dishness.
- Modist, mö'dist, n. one who follows the mode or fashion.-Modiste, mo-dēst', n. one who makes dresses according to the fashionable mode. [Fr.]
- Modulate, mod'ū-lāt, v.t. to measure, to regulate : to vary or inflect, as sounds: (mus.) to change the key or mode. - v.i. to pass from one key into another. [L. modulor, -atus-modulus, a little measure, dim. of modus.]
- Modulation, mod-ū-lā'shun, n. the act of modulating: state of being modulated: (mus.) the changing of the keynote and the alteration of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat.

- Modulator, mod'u-lat-or, n. one who or that which modulates: a chart in the Tonic Sol-fa musical notation on which the modulations or transitions from one scale to another are indicated by the relative position of the notes.
- Module, mod'ūl, n. (arch.) a measure for regulating the proportion of columns: a model. [Fr. . modulus.]
- Modulus, mod'ū-lus, *n.* (*math.*) a constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base.
- Mohair, mö'här, *n*. the fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor: cloth made of mohair. (O. Fr. monaire (Fr. moire)—Ar. mukhayyar. Doublet Moire.]
- Mohammedan, mo-ham'ed-an, adj. pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion.—n. a follower of Mohammed : one who professes Mohammedanism: also written Mahom'etan, Mahom'edan. [Mohammed, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570-Ar. muhammad, praiseworthy-hamd, praise.]
- Mohammedanise, mo-ham'ed-an-īz, v.t. to convert to, or make conformable to Mohammedanism.
- Mohammedanism, mo-han'ed-an-izm, Moham-medism, mo-ham'ed-izm, *m*. the religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran. Mohur, mo'hur, *m*. in British India, a gold coin ==
- fifteen rupees or 30s. [The Pers. word.]
- Moidore, moi'dor, n. a disused gold coin of Portugal, worth 275. [Port. moeda d'ouro-L.
- manetta de auro, money of gold.] Moiety, moi'e-ti, n., half: one of two equal parts. [Fr. moitié-L. medictas, -tatis, middle, halfmedius, middle.]
- Moil, moil, v.t. to daub with dirt. -v.i. to toil or labour: to drudge. [O. Fr. moiler (Fr. mouil-ler), to wet-L. mollis, soft. See Mollify.]
- Moiro, mwor, n. watered silk. hair.] [Fr. See Mo-
- Moist, moist, adj., damp : humid : juicy : containing water or other liquid.-n. Moist'ness. [O. Fr. moiste (Fr. moite)-L. musteus, fresh, sappy -mustum, juice of grapes, new wine.]
- Moisten, mois'n, v.t. to make moist or damp: to wet slightly.
- Moisture, moist'ur, n., moistness: that which moistens or makes slightly wet: a small quantity of any liquid.
- Molar, mo lar, adj., grinding, as a mill: used for grinding.—n. a grinding tooth, which is double. [L. molaris—mola, a mill—molo, to grind.]
- Molasses, mo-las'ez, *n.sing*, a kind of syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manu-facture: treacle. [Port. melaco [Fr. mellasse]– L. mell-accus, honey-like—mel, mellis, honey.]
- Molo, mol, n. a permanent dark-brown spot or mark on the human skin. [A.S. mal; cog. with Scand. and Ger. maal, and prob. also with L. mac-ula, a spot.]
- Mole, mol, n. a small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of *vrould*, *-us*. Mole cast, Mole cast, Mole hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole. *-adj*. Mole oyed, having eyes like those of a mole: seeing imperfectly, -n. Mole-track, the track made by a mole burrowing. [Short for the older *mold-coarp* = mould-caster M. E. molde (E. Mould), and werpen (E. Warp).] Mole, möl, n. a breakwater. [Fr.-L. moles, a
- huge mass.]
- Mole-cricket, mol'-krik'et, n. a burrowing insect like a cricket, with forelegs like those of a mole.

Molecular, mo-lek'ū-lar, adj. belonging to or consisting of molecules .- n. Molecular'ity.

- Molecule, mol'e-kūl, n. one of the minute particles of which matter is composed. [Fr., a dim. coined from L. moles, a mass.]
- Molerat, mol'rat, n. a rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole.
- Moleskin, mol'skin, n. a superior kind of fustian, or coarse twilled cotton cloth, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.
- Molest, mo-lest', v.t. to trouble, disturb, or annoy. -n. Molest'er.-adj. Molest'ful. [Fr. molester -L. molesto-molestus, troublesome-moles, a mass, a difficulty.
- Molestation, mol-es-tā'shun, n. act of molesting : state of being molested : annoyance.
- Mollient, mol'yent, adj. serving to soften : assuag-ing. [L. mollis, soft. See Emollient.]
- Mollification, mol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n*. act of mollify-ing: state of being mollified: mitigation.
- Mollify, mol'i-fi, v.t. to make soft or tender : to assuage: to calm or pacify: -/a.p. moll'ified. --adj. Moll'ifiable. --n. Moll'ifier. [Fr.-L. mollifico-mollis, soft, and facio, to make.] Mollusc, Mollusk, mol'usk, n. one of the Mollus'ca,
- those animals which have a *soft* inarticulate fleshy body, as the snail and all shellfish :--*pl*. Moll'uses, Moll'uses, or Mollus'ca. [Fr., from L. molluscus, softish-mollis, soft.]
- Molluscan, mol-us'kan, Molluscous, mol-us'kus, adj. of or like molluscs .- n. Mollus'can, a mollusc.
- Molten, mölt'n, adj., melted: made of melted metal. [Old pa.p. of Melt.]
- Moment, mo'ment, n. moving cause or force : im-portance in effect : value : the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made : an instant: (mech.) the moment of a force about a point is the product of the force and the per-pendicular on its line of action from the point. [Fr.-L. momentum, for movimentum-moveo, to move.]
- Momentary, mo'ment-ar-i, adj. lasting for a moment : done in a moment.-adv. Mo'mentarily. n. Mo'mentariness.
- Momently, mo'ment-li, adv. for a moment : in a moment: every moment.
- Momentous, mo-ment'us, adj. of moment or importance : of great consequence.-adv. Moment'ously.-n. Moment'ousness.
- Momentum, mo-ment'um, n. the quantity of motion in a body, which is measured by the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body :-pl. Moment'a.
- Monachal, mon'ak-al, *adj.* living *alone*: pertaining to monks or to a monastic life. [See Monastery.] [of being a monk.
- Monachism, mon'ak-izm, n., monastic life: state Monad, mon'ad, n. an ultimate atom or simple unextended point: a *simple*, primary element assumed by Leibnitz and other philosophers: (zool.) one of the simplest of animalcules. [L.
- monas, -adis—Gr. monas, -ados—monos, alone.] Monadelphian, mon-a-del'fi-an, Monadelphous,
- mon-a-del'fus, adj. (bot.) having the stamens united into one brotherhood or body by the filaments. [Gr. monos, alone, adelphos, a brother.] Monadic, mon-ad'ik, Monadical, mon-ad'ik-al,
- adj. being or resembling a monad.
- Monandrian, mon-an'dri-an, Monandrous, monan'drus, adj. (bot.) having only one stamen or male organ. [Gr. monos, and aner, andros, a male.
- Monarch, mon'ark, n. sole or supreme ruler: a

## Monk's-hood

sovereign : the chief of its kind.-adj. supreme : superior to others. [Fr. monarque, through L., from Gr. monarchēs-monos, alone, archē, rule.]

Monarchal, mon-ärk'al, adj. pertaining to a monarch: regal.

- Monarchic, mon-ärk'ik, Monarchical, mon-ärk'ik-al, adj. relating to a monarch or monarchy: vested in a single ruler.
- Monarchise, mon'ark-īz, v.t. to rule over, as a monarch : to convert into a monarchy.

Monarchist, mon'ark-ist, n. an advocate of monarchy. [monarch: a kingdom.

- Monarchy, mon'ark-i, n. government headed by a Monastery, mon'as-ter-i, n. a house for monks : an
- abbey: a convent. [L. monasterium-Gr. mon-astērion-monastēs, a monk-monos, alone.] Monastic, mon-as'tik, Monastical, mon-as'tik-al,
- adj. pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns: recluse: solitary.—*adv.* Monas'tically. Monastic, mon-as'tik, *n.* a monk. Monasticism, mon-as'ti-sizm, *n.* monastic life.

- Monday, mun'da, n. the day sacred to the moon : the second day of the week. [Moon and Day.]
- Monetary, mun'e-tar-i, adj. relating to money or moneyed affairs : consisting of money.
- Money, mun'i, *n*. coin: pieces of stamped metal used in commerce: any currency used as the equivalent of money: wealth:-*pl*. Mon'eys. [Fr. monnaie-L. moneta, from root of Mint.]
- Money-broker, mun'i-brök'er, Money-changer, mun'i-chānj'er, n. a broker who deals in money or exchanges.
- Moneyed, mun'id, adj. having money: rich in money: consisting in money. Moneyless, mun'i-les, *adj*. destitute of money. Monger, mung'ger, *n*. a *trader*: a dealer, used
- chiefly in composition, sometimes in a depreciatory sense. -v.t. to trade or deal in. [A.S. mangere-mang, a mixture, allied to manig, Many. Cf. Ice. mangari-manga, to trade, and perh. L. mango, a trader.]
- Mongrel, mung'grel, adj. of a mixed breed.—n. an animal of a mixed breed. [A contracted dim. from a root seen in A.S. mangian, later mengan, to mix. See Mingle and Monger.]
- Monition, mon-ish'un, n. a reminding or admonishing: warning: notice. [L. monitio-moneo, -itum, to remind-root man, to think.]

Monitive, mon'i-tiv, adj. conveying admonition.

- Monitor, mon'i-tor, n. one who admonishes : an adviser : an instructor : a pupil who assists a schoolmaster :- fem. Mon'itress-n. Mon'itorship. [See Monition.]
- Monitorial, mon-i-to'ri-al, adj. relating to a monitor: performed or taught by a monitor.-adv. Monito'rially.
- Monitory, mon'i-tor-i, adj. reminding or admonishing ; giving admonition or warning.
- Monk, mungk, n. formerly, one who retired alone to the desert to lead a religious life : one of a religious community living in a monastery. [A.S. munec-L. monachus-Gr. monachosmonos, alone.]
- Monkey, mungk'i, n. a name of contempt, esp. for a mischievous person : the order of mammalia for a matter the period perio old woman, an ape, contr. of It. madonna, mistress. See Madonna.]

Monkish, mungk'ish, adj. pertaining to a monk: like a monk : monastic.

Monk's-hood, mungks'-hood, n. the aconite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.

- Monochord, mon'o-kord, n. a musical instrument of one chord or string. [Gr. monos, alone, and Chord.
- Monochromatic, mon-o-kro-mat'ik, adj. of one colour only. [Gr. monos, and Chromatic.] Monocotyledon, mon-o-kot-i-le'don, n. a plant with
- only one cotyledon.—adj. Monocotyle'donous. [Gr. monos, alone, and Cotyledon.] Monocular, mon-ok'ū-lar, Monoculous, mon-ok'ū-
- lus, adj. with one eye only. [Gr. monos, and Ocular.]
- Monodist, mon'o-dist, n. one who writes monodies.
- Monody, mon'o-di, n. a mournful *ode* or poem in which a *single* mourner bewails. *adj*. Monod'ical. [Gr. monos, single, and Ode.]
- Monogamy, mon-og'a-mi, *n., marriage* to one wife only: the state of such marriage.—adj. Monog'amous.—n. Monog'amist. [Gr. monos, one, gamos, marriage.]
- Monogram, mon'o-gram, n. a character or cipher of several letters interwoven or written into one. [Gr. monos, alone, gramma, a letter.]
- [Gr. monos, alone, gramma, a letter.] Monograph, mon'o-graf, n. a paper or treatise voritien on one particular subject or a branch of it. [Gr. monos, alone, and graphs, to write.] Monographer, mon-ogra-fer, Monographist, mon-ogra-fist, n. a writer of monographs.
- Monographic, mon-o-graf'ik, Monographical, mon-o-graf'i-kal, *adj*. pertaining to a *mono-graph*: drawn in lines without colours.
- graph. diventing without conducts.
   Monography, mon-og'ra-fi, *n*. a representation by one means only, as lines : an outline drawing.
   Monogynian. mon-o-jin'i-an, Monogynous, mon-oj'i-nus, adj. (bot.) having only one pistil or female organ. [Gr. monos, alone, and gynē, a female.]
- Monolith, mon'o-lith, n. a pillar, or column, of a single stone.-adjs. Monolith'ic, Monolith'al. [Gr. monos, alone, and lithos, stone.]
- Monologue, mon'o-log, n. a speech uttered by one person: soliloquy: a poem, &c. for a single per-former. [Fr.-Gr. monos, alone, and logos, speech.]
- Monomania, mon-o-mā'ni-a, n., madness confined to one subject, or one faculty of the mind. [Gr. monos, alone, and mania, madness.]
- Monomaniac, mon-o-mā'ni-ak, adj. affected with monomania. -n. one affected with monomania.
- Monome, mon'om, Monomial, mon-o'mi-al, n. an algebraic expression of one term only : a series of factors of single terms.--adj. Mono'mial. [Gr. monos, alone, and nomē, division.]
- Monophyllous, mon-of'il-us or mon-o-fil'us, adj. having a leaf of but one piece. [Gr. monos, alone, phyllon, a leaf.] alone,
- Monopolise, mon-op'o-līz, v.t. to obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller of it : to engross the whole of. -ns. Monop'oliser, Monop'olist, one who monopolises
- Monopoly, mon-op'o-li, n. the sole power of dealing in anything : exclusive command or possession : (law) a grant from the crown to an individual for the sole dealing in anything. [L. mono-polium-Gr. monos, alone, and poleo, to sell.]
- Monospermous, mon-o-sperm'us, adj. (bot.) having one seed only. [Gr. monos, alone, sperma, seed.1
- Monostich, mon'o-stik, n. a poem complete in one verse. [Gr. monos, alone, stichos, verse.] Monostrophic, mon-o-strof'ik, adj. having but one
- strophe : not varied in measure. [Gr. monos, alone, strophē, a strophe.
- Monosyllabic, mon-o-sil-lab'ik, adj. consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.

- Monosyllable, mon-o-sil'la-bl, n. a word of one syllable. [Fr.-L.-Gr. monos, alone, syllabe, a syllable.]
- Monotheism, mon'o-the-izm, n. the belief in only one God. [Gr. monos, alone, and theos, God.] Monotheist, mon'o-thē-ist, n. one who believes that there is but one God.—adj. Monotheist/ic.
- Monotone, mon'o-ton, n. a single, unvaried tone or sound: a succession of sounds having the same pitch. [Gr. monos, alone, and tonos, a tone, note.]
- Monotonous, mon-ot'o-nus, adj. uttered in one unvaried tone: marked by dull uniformity.-adv. Monot'onously. Monotony, mon-ot'o-ni, n. dull uniformity of
- tone or sound : (fig.) irksome sameness or want of variety.
- Monsoon, mon-soon', n. a periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. the rest of the year: similar winds elsewhere. [Through Fr. or It. from Malay musim-Ar. mawsim, a time, a season.]
- Monster, mon'ster, n. anything out of the usual course of nature : a prodigy : anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. [Lit. a warning or portent, Fr.-L. monstrum, a divine omen or warning, a bad omen, a monster—*moneo*, to warn, admonish—root *man*, to think. See Man, Mind.]
- Monstrance, mon'strans, n. in the R. Cath. Church, the utensil in which the consecrated wafer is shewn to the congregation. [Fr.-L. monstro, to shew-monstrum, an omen.]
- Monstrosity, mon-stros'i-ti, n. state of being monstrous: an unnatural production.
- Monstrous, mon'strus, adj. out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible.-adv. Mon'strously.
- Month, munth, a. the period of one revolution of the *moon* (now distinguished as a 'lunar' month): one of the twelve parts of the year (a 'calendar' month). [A.S. *monath-mona*, the
- moon. See Moon.] Monthly, munth'li, *adj.* performed in a month: happening or published once a month.-*n.* a monthly publication .- adv. once a month : in every month.
- Monument, mon'ū-ment, n. anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event : a record. [Fr.-L. monumentum-moneo, to remind-root man, to think.]
- Monumental, mon-ū-ment'al, adj. of or relating to a monument or tomb: serving as a monument: memorial.-adv. Monument'ally.
- Mood, mood, n. fashion : manner : (gram.) a form of verbal inflection to express the mode or manner of action or being: (*logic*) the form of the syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions: (mus.) the arrangement of the intervals in the
- scale, as major and minor. [Same as Mode.] Mood, mood, n. disposition of mind: temporary state of the mind : anger : heat of temper. [A.S. mod, mind, disposition ; found in all the Teut. languages, and org. sig. 'courage' (Ger. matkh.) Moody, mood'i, adj: indulging moods; out of
- humour: angry: sad: gloomy.—*adv.* Mood'ily. —*n.* Mood'iness, quality of being moody: peevishness. [See Mood, disposition of mind.]
- Moon, moon, n. the secondary planet or satellite which revolves round the earth : a satellite revolving about any other planet : a month : (fort.) a moon-shaped outwork. [Lit. the 'measurer (of time), A.S. mona; found in all the Teut.

languages, also in O. Slav. menso, L. mensis, Gr. mensi, Sans. mas-a, and all from root ma, to measure.]

- Moonbeam, moon'bem, n. a beam from the moon. Moonless, moon'les, adj. destitute of moonlight.
- Moonlight, moon'lit, adj. lighted by the moon: occurring during moonlight. -n. the light of the moon. [Moon and Light.]
- Lioonshee, moon'she, n. a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages, so called in India. [Arab.]
- Moonshine, moon'shin, *n*. the shining of the moon: (*fg*.) show without reality.
- Moonstruck, moon'struk, adj. (lit.) struck or affected by the moon : lunatic.
- Moor, moor, n. an extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil : a heath. [A.S. mor; Dut. moer, Ice. mor, peat, turf, moor. See Mire and Moss.]
- Moor, moor, v.t. to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.-v.i. to be fastened by cables or chains. [Dut. marren, to tie, allied to A.S. merran, O. Ger. marrjan, to mar, to hinder.]
- Moor, moor, n. a native of N. Africa, of a dark complexion. [Fr. more, maure—L. maurus—Gr. mauros, black.]
- Moorage, moor'aj, n. a place for mooring. Moorcock, moor'kok, Moorfowl, moor'fowl, n. the red grouse or heathcock found in moors.
- Moorhen, moor hen, n. the moor or water hen.
- Mooring, moor'ing, n., act of mooring : that which serves to moor or confine a ship : in pl. the place or condition of a ship thus moored.
- Moorish, moor'ish, Moory, moor'i, adj. resembling a moor : sterile : marshy : boggy.
- Moorish, moor'ish, adj. belonging to the Moors.
- Moorland, moor'land, n. a tract of heath-covered and marshy land.
- Moose, moos, n. the largest deer of America, resembling the European elk. [Indian.]
- Moot, moot, v.t. to propose for discussion : to discuss: argue for practice.—*adj.* discussed or debated. [A.S. *motian—mot*, an assembly, akin to *metan*, to meet. See Moot, to come face to face.] [debated.

- Mootable, moot'a-bl, adj. that can be mooted or Moot-case, moot'-kas, Moot-point, moot'-point, n. a case, point, or question to be mooted or debated : an unsettled question.
- Moot-court, moot'-kort, n. a meeting or court for mooting or arguing supposed cases.
- Mop, mop, n. an instrument for washing floors, made of cloth, &c. fastened to a handle. -v.t. to rub or wipe with a mop: *pr. p.*, mopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mopped. [Either Celt. as in W. mop, mopa, a mop; or through Fr. mappe, from L. *mappa*, a napkin, from which also **Map** and Napkin.]
- Mope, mop, v.i. to be silent and dispirited : to be dull or stupid.-adv. Mop'ingly. [Dut. moppen, to pout, sulk.] [ishness.
- Mopish,  $m \bar{o}p'$  ish, adj. dull : spiritless.—*n*. Mop-Moppet, mop'et, *n*. a doll of rags like a *mop*.
- Moraine, mo-ran, n. (geol.) a line of blocks and gravel found at the bases and edges of glaciers. [Fr.; from the Teut., as in Prov. Ger. mur, stones broken off.]
- Moral, mor'al, adj. of or belonging to the manners or conduct of men: conformed to right: virtuous : capable of moral action : subject to the moral law: instructing with regard to morals: supported by evidence of reason or probability. -n. in *pl.* manner: the doctrine or practice of the duties of life : moral philosophy or ethics :

conduct : in sing. the practical lesson given by anything. [Fr.-L. moralis-mos, moris, manner, custom.]

Morale, mo-räl', n. the moral condition: mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp. of a body of men. [Fr.]

Moralise, mor'al-iz, v.t. to apply to a moral purpose: to explain in a moral sense. -v.i. to speak or write on moral subjects: to make moral re-

- flections.—*n.* Mor'aliser. [Fr. *moraliser*.] Moralist, mor'al-ist, *n.* one who teaches morals: one who practises moral duties: one who prides himself on his morality.
- Morality, mo-ral'i-ti, n. quality of being moral: the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong: the practice of moral duties: virtue: the doctrine which treats of moral actions: ethics : a kind of moral allegorical play. [Fr.--L. moralitas.
- Morally, mor'al-i, adv. in a moral manner.
- Morass, mo-ras', n. a tract of soft, wet ground : a
- marsh. [Dut. moer-as, for moer-asch, (lit.) moor-ish, adj. from moer, mire. See Moor.] Moravian, mo-ravian, adj. pertaining to Moravian or to the Moravians or United Brethren--u. one of the United Brethren, a Protestant religious
- sect, orig. from Moravia, in Austria. Morbid, mor'bid, adj., diseased, sickly : not health-ful.—adv. Mor'bidly.—n. Mor'bidness, sickliness. [Fr.-L. morbidus-morbidus, disease; akin to mor-ior, to die. See Mortal.] Morbific, morbifik, adj. causing disease. [Coined
- from L. morbus, disease, and Jacio, to make.] Mordacious, mor-da'shus, adj. given to biting: biting: (Jeg.) sarcastic: severe. --adw. Morda-ciously. [L. mordax, mordacis, from mordeo, to bite.]
- Mordacity, mor-das'i-ti, n. quality of being mordacious. [Fr.-L. mordacitas-mordax.
- Mordant, mor'dant, adj. (lit.) biting into : serving to fix colours. -n. any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes : matter to make gold-leaf adhere. [Fr., pr.p. of mordre -L. mordeo, to bite.]
- More, mor, adj. (serves as comp. of Many and Much), greater, so in B.: additional: other besides.—adv. to a greater degree: again: longer.—n. a greater thing: something further or in addition.—superd. Most, most, [A.S. mara (Ice. meiri)—root mag, identical with or an automatical state lines, how the set of the set
- Morel. See Moril.
- Moreover, mor-o'ver, adv., more over or beyond what has been said : further : besides : also.
- Moresquo, mo-resk', adj. done after the manner of the *Moors.*—n. a kind of ornamentation, same as arabesque. [Fr.; It. moresco.]
- Morganatic, mor-gan-at'ik, *adj*. noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, though the children are legitimate. [Low L. morganatica, a gift from a bridegroom to his bride; from Ger. morgen, morning, used for morgen-gabe, the gift given by a husband to his wife.] Moribund, mori-bund, adj., about to die. [L.
- moribundus-morior, to die.]
- Moril, moril, n. a mushroom abounding with little holes. [Fr. morille; prob. from Fr. more, black, because it turns black in cooking. See Moor, a native of N. Africa.]

Morion, mo'ri-un, n. an open helmet, without visor

or beaver. [Fr. (It. morione), prob. from Sp. morrion-morra, crown of the head.]

- Morisco, mo-ris'ko, Morisk, mo-risk', n. the Moorish language : a Moorish dance or dancer.
- **Mormon**, mormon, *n*. one of a religious sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who made an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*, from Mormon, its alleged author .- n. Mor'monism (-izm), the doctrines of this sect.
- Morn, morn, n. the first part of the day : morning. [Contr. of M. E. morwen-A.S. morgen, cog. with Ger. morgen, Ice. morgun, Goth. maur-gins; a doublet of Morrow.]
- Morning, morning, n. the first part of the day: an early part.—adj. pertaining to the morning: done or being in the morning. [Contr. of morwen-ing. See Morn.] Morocco, mo-rok'o, n. a fine kind of leather of
- MOTOGOG, mo-rok o, n. a nne kind of leather of goat or sheep skin, first brought from Morocco. MOTOSO, mö-rös', adj. of a sour temper: gloomy: severe.—adv. MOTOSO'IY.—n. MOTOSO'HOESS, quality of being morose. [L. morosus, peevish, firetful—mos, morris, (orig.) self-will, hence man-ner, way of life. See Moral.] Morphica morfin ar the
- Morphia, morfi-a, Morphine, morfin, n. the narcotic principle of opium. [Coined from Gr. Morpheus, god of dreams, (lit.) ' the fashioner,'
- MOPPheak, god of dreams, (n., ) the fashioter, from norphic, shape.]
   Morphology, mor-fol'o-ji, n. the science of the forms assumed by plants and animals. [Gr. morphē, form, and logos, a discourse.]
   Morris, Morrise, mor'is, Morris-dance, mor'is-dans, n. a Moorish dance: a dance in which have the track back for are introduced. [Sn.
- bells, rattles, tambours, &c. are introduced. [Sp. mor-isco, (lit.) ' Moor-ish'-Sp. moro, a Moor.]
- Morrow, moro, n. the day following the present: to-morrow: the next following day. [M. E. morwe, for morwen. See its doublet Morn.]
- Morse, nor set. See us doublet from J Morse, mors, n. the walrus or sea-horse. See Walrus. [Russ. morjs.] Morsel, morsel, n. a bite or mouthful: a small
  - piece of food : a small quantity. [O. Fr. morcel (Fr. morceau, It. morsello), dim. from L. morsus, from mordeo, morsum, to bite. See Mordacious.]
  - Mortal, mortal, adj. liable to die: causing death : deadly: fatal: punishable with death : extreme, violent: belonging to man, who is mortal.— *adv*. Mor'tally. (O. Fr. *mortal*—L. *mortalis*— *mors*, *mortis*, death, akin to Gr. *brotos* (for *mrotos*, see Ambrosia), and Sans. *mri*, to die.] Untally. mortal'ist w condition of heing
  - Mortality, mor-tal'i-ti, n. condition of being mortal: death : frequency or number of deaths : the human race. [L. mortalitas.]
  - Mortar, mor'tar, n. a vessel in which substances are *pounded* with a pestle: a piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, &c. : a cement of lime, sand, and water. [A.S. mortere-L. mortarium, from root of Mar.
  - Mortgage, mor'gāj, n. a conveyance of property, as security for a debt, which is lost or becomes dead to the debtor if the money is not paid on a certain day: the state of being pledged.—v.t. to pledge, as security for a debt.—n. Mort'gager. [Fr.-mort, dead-L. mortuus, and gage, a pledge. See Gage, a pledge.] Mortgagee, mor-gā-jē', n. one to whom a mort-
  - gage is made or given. Mortiferous, mor-tif'er-us, adj., death-bringing:

  - fatal. [L. mors, death, and fero, to bring.] Mortification, mor-ti-fi-kā'shun, n. act of mortify-ing or state of being mortified : the death of one part of an animal body: subjection of the pas-

sions and appetites by bodily severities : humiliation : vexation : that which mortifies or vexes :

- (Scotch law) a bequest to some institution. Mortify, morti-i, v.t. to make dead: to destroy the vital functions of: to, suddue by severites and penance: to vex: to humble...v.t. to lose vitality, to gangrene: to be subdued :- pa.t. and pa.p. mor'tified. [Fr.-L. mortifico, to cause death to-mors, death, and facio, to make.]
- Mortifying, mor'ti-fi-ing, adj. tending to mortify or humble : humiliating : vexing. Mortise, mor'tis, n. a cavity cut into a piece of
- timber to receive the tenon, another piece made to fit it.-v.t. to cut a mortise in : to join by a mortise and tenon. [Fr. mortaise; ety. unknown.]
- Mortmain, mort'man, n. the transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a *dead hand*, or one that can never part with it again. [Fr. mort, dead, and main-L. manus, the hand.]
- Mortuary, mortuari, *adj.* belonging to the burial of the *dead.-u.* a burial-place: a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [Low L. mortuarium, from
- L. mortuarius.] Mosaic, mō-za'ik, Mosaic-work, mō-zā'ik-wurk, n. a kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c. by small pieces of conduct marine, glass, &c. cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlid upon metal.—adj. Mosa'ic, relating to or composed of mosaic.—adv. Mosa'ically. [Fr. mosaique (It. mosaico)—L. musaum or musivum (opus), mosaic (work)—Gr. mouseios, belonging to the Muses. See Muse.]
- Mosaic, mo-zā'ik, adj. pertaining to Moses, the great Jewish lawgiver.
- Moschatel, mos'ka-tel, n. a plant, with pale-green flowers and a musky smell. [Fr. moscatelline-Low L. moschatellina-muscus, musk.]
- Moselle, mo-zel', n. a white wine from the district of the Moselle.
- Moslem, moz'lem, n. a Mussulman or Moham-medan.—adj. of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [År. *muslim—salama*, to submit (to God). Doublet Mussulman. See Islam.]
- Mosque, mosk, n. a Mohammedan place of worship. [Fr.-Sp. mezquita-Ar. masjid-sajada, to bend, to adore.]
- Mosquito, mos-kē'to, n. a biting gnat common in tropical countries: --pl. Mosqui'toes. [Sp., dim. of mosca, a fly-L. musca.]
- Moss, mos, n. a family of cryptogamic plants with a branching stem and narrow, simple leaves: a piece of ground covered with moss: a bog.v.t. to cover with moss. [A.S. meos; cog. with Dut. mos, Ger. moos, and L. muscus.] Mossland, mos'land, n., land abounding in moss
- or peat-bogs.
- Moss-roso, mos'-roz, n. a variety of rose having a moss-like growth on the calyx.
- Moss-trooper, mos'-troop'er, n. one of the troopers or bandits that used to infest the mosses between England and Scotland.
- Mossy, mos'i, adj. overgrown or abounding with moss. -n. Moss'iness.
- Most, most, adj. (superl. of More), greatest: excelling in number .- adv. in the highest degree. -n. the greatest number or quantity.—adv. fost'ly. [A.S. mæst, cog. with Ger. meist. Most'ly. See More.]
- Mote, mot, n. a particle of dust: a spot or speck:
- anything small. [A.S. mot; ety. unknown.] Motet, mo-tet', n. a short piece of sacred music. [Fr.-It. mottetto, dim. of motto. See Motto.]

Moth, moth, n. a family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night: the larva of this insect which gnaws cloth : that which eats away gradually and silently.-v.t. Moth'-eat, to prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. [A.S. moththe; cog. with Ger. motte, also with A.S. madhu, a bug, Ger. made.] [moths.

Moth-eaten, moth'-ēt'n, adj. eaten or cut by Mother, muth'er, n. a female parent, esp. of the human race : a matron : that which has produced anything.—*adj.* received by birth, as it were from one's mother : natural : acting the part of a mother: originating. -v. l. to adopt as a son or daughter. -v. Moth'er-in-law, the mother of one's husband or wife .- n. Moth'er-of-pearl, the internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl-oyster, so called because pro-ducing the pearl. [M. E. moder—A.S. moder, cog. with Dut. moeder, Ice. modhir, Ger. mutter, Ir. and Gael. mathair, Russ. mate, L. mater, Gr. mētēr, Sans. mata, matri, all from the Aryan root *ma*, to measure, to manage, from which also **Matter** and **Mete**.]

Mother, muth'er, n. dregs or sediment, as of

vinegar. [A form of Mud.] [mother. Motherhood, muth'er-hood, n. state of being a Motherless, muth'er-les, adj. without a mother.

- Motherly, muth'er-li, adj. pertaining to or becom-ing a mother: parental: tender.—n. Moth'erliness.
- Moth-hunter, moth'-hunt'er, n. a little kind of swallow which hunts moths, &c., called also the goatsucker.

Mothy, moth'i, adj. full of moths.

Motion, mo'shun, n, the act or state of moving : a single movement: change of posture: gait: power of motion: excitement of the mind: proposal made, esp. in an assembly: —in pl. (B.) impulses. -v.i. to make a significant movement. [Fr.-[.. motio, -onis-moveo, motum, to move.]

Motionless, mo'shun-les, adj. without motion.

- Motive, motiv, adj. causing motion: having power to move.—*n*. that which moves, or excites to action : inducement : reason. [M. E. *motif*— Fr., through Low L., from moveo, motus, to move.]
- Motivity, mo-tivit-i, n. power of producing motion : the quality of being influenced by motion.
- Motley, mot'li, adj. covered with spots of different colours: consisting of different colours: com-posed of various parts. [Lit. 'curdled,' M. E. *mottelee*, through O. Fr., from an unknown O. Ger. root seen in Bavarian matte, curds.]
- Motor, mo'tor, n. a mover: that which gives motion. [See Motive.]

- Motory, mö'tor-i, *adj*. giving motion. Mottled, mot'ld. *adj*. marked with spots of various colours, or shades of colour. [From Motley.]
- Motto, mot'o, n. a sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it: a phrase attached to a device :- pl. Mottoes (mot'oz). [It.-Low L. muttum-muttio, to mutter. See Mutter.]
- Mould, mold, n. dust : soil rich in decayed matter : the matter of which anything is composed : a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould. -v.t. to cover with mould or soil: to cause to become mouldy. -v.i. to become mouldy. [A.S. molde; Ger. mull, Goth. mulda; akin to Goth. malan, L. molo, to grind.]
- Mould, mold, n. a hollow form in which anything is cast: a pattern: the form received from a mould: character. -v.t. to form in a mould: to

knead, as dough.—n. Mould'or. [Fr. moule-L. modulus. See Model.] Mouldable, möld'a-bl, adj. that may be moulded. Moulder, möld'ér, v.r. to crumble to mould: to

- waste away gradually .- v.t. to turn to dust. Moulding, mold'ing, n. anything moulded : (arch.) an ornamental projection beyond a wall, &c.
- Mouldwarp, möld'worp, n. the mole, which casts up little heaps of mould. [See Mole.] Mouldy, möld'i, adj. overgrown with mould.-n. Mould'iness.
- Moult, molt, v.i. to change or cast the feathers, &c. as birds, &c. [Formed with intrusive l from
- L. *mutare*, to change.] Moulting, molt'ing, *n*. the act or process of *moult*ing or casting feathers, skin, &c.
- Mound, mownd, n. (fort.) an artificial bank of earth or stone: an artificial mount: a natural hillock.—v.t. to fortify with a mound. [A.S. mund, a defence; O. Ger. munt, defence; akin to L. mons, a mount.]
- Mount, mownt, n. ground rising above the level of the surrounding country: a hill: an ornamental mound : (B.) a bulwark for offence or defence.v.i. to project or rise up: to be of great eleva-tion.—v.t. to raise aloft: to climb: to get upon, as a horse : to put on horseback : to put upon something, to arrange or set in fitting order. n. Mount'er. [A.S. munt-L. mons, montis, a mountain, from root of -mineo, as in emineo, to project.] [or ascended.
- Mountable, mownt'a-bl, adj. that may be mounted Mountain, mownt'an or 'in, n. a high hill: any-thing very large.—adj. of or relating to a mountain: growing or dwelling on a mountain,-n. Mount'ain-ash, the rowan-tree, with bunches of red berries, common on mountains .- n. Mount'ain-limestone (geol.) a series of limestone strata separating the old red sandstone from the coalmeasures. [Fr. montagne-Low L. montanea, a mountain-L. mons, montis.] Mountaineer, mownt-ān-ēr' or -in-ēr', n. an in-
- habitant of a mountain : a rustic.
- Mountainous, mownt'an-us or -'in-us, adj. full of
- mountains: large as a mountain: huge. Mountebank, mownt'e-bank, n. a quack-doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines: a boastful pretender. [It. montambanco-montare, to mount, in, on, upon, and banco, a bench. See Bank, a place for depositing money.]
- Mounting. mownt'ing, n. the act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, &c.
- Mourn, morn, v.i. to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning. -v.t. to grieve for: to utter in a sorrowful manner. -n. Mourn'er. [A.S. mur-nan, meornan; O. Ger. mornen, to grieve,
- whence Fr. morne, dull, sad.] Mournful, mörn'fool, adj., mourning: causing or expressing sorrow: feeling grief.—adv. Mourn'fully.—n. Mourn'fulness.
- Mourning, morning, adj., grieving: lamenting. -n. the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners.-adv. Mourn'ingly.
- Mouse, mows, n. a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields: -pi. Mice (mis).-n. Mouse'ear, a name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's car.-n. Mouse tail, a small plant with a spike of seed-vessels very like the tail of a mouse. [Lit. 'the stealing animal,' A.S. mus, pl. mys; Ger. maus, L. and Gr. mus, Sans. musha, a rat or mouse; from

root mus, to steal, seen in Sans. mush, to steal.] Mouse, mowz, v.i. to catch mice: to watch for slily.-n. Mous'er.

- Moustache, moos-tash'. Same as Mustache.
- Mouth, mowth, n. the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound : openanimater by which it eats and utters sound : open-ing or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c.: the instrument of speaking : a speaker :—p/l. Mouths (mouthz). [A.S. muth; found in all the Teut. languages, as in Ger. mund, Dut. mond.] Mouth, mowth, v.t. to utter with a voice overload or swelling — w Mouth/ar as found and
- or swelling.-n. Mouth'er, an affected speaker.

- Mouthpiece, mowth'pes, n. the piece of a musical instrument for the mouth: one who speaks for others.
- Movable, moov'a-bl, adj. that may be moved, lifted, &c.: not fixed: changing from one time to another.—adv. Mov'ably.—ns. Mov'able-
- ness, Movabil'ity. Movables, moov'a-blz, n.pl. (law) such articles of property as may be moved, as furniture, &c.
- Move, moov, v.t. to cause to change place or posture: to set in motion: to impel: to excite to action : to persuade : to instigate : to arouse : to provoke : to touch the feelings of : to propose or bring before an assembly: to recommend. -v.i. to go from one place to another : to change place or posture: to walk: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly.—n. the act of moving: a movement, esp. at chess.-n. Mov'er. [Fr. mouvoir-L. moveo, to move.]
- Movement, moov'ment, n. act or manner of moving: change of position: motion of the mind, emotion : the wheel-work of a clock or watch : (mus.) a part having the same time. Moving, mooving, adj. causing motion: changing
- position : affecting the feelings : pathetic.—adv. Mov'ingly.
- Mow, mo, n. a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn.—v.t. to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap:-pr.p. mow'ing; pa.t. mowed'; pa.p. mowed' or mown. [A.S. muga, a heap; Ice. muga, a swath in mowing.] Mow, mō, v.t. to cut down with a scythe: to cut
- down in great numbers :--pr.p. mow'ing ; pa.t. mowed' ; pa.p. mowed' or mown. [A.S. maxuan; Ger. mathen; allied to L. meto, to mow.] Mowed, mod, Mown, mon, adj. cut down with a
- scythe : cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.
- Mower, mo'er, n one who mows or cuts grass. Mowing, mo'ing, n the art of cutting down with a scythe : land from which grass is cut.
- Much, much, adj., great in quantity: long in duration. -adv. to a great degree: by far: often
- thing. [Through old forms michel, muchel, from A.S. mic-el; Ice. mjök, Goth. mikils, Gr.
- meg-as, L. mag-nus.] Mucid, mū'sid, adj. like mucus: slimy.—n. Mu'cidness.
- Mucilage, mū'si-lāj, n. a slimy substance like mucus, found in certain vegetables : gum.
- Mucilaginous, mū-si-laj'in-us, adj. pertaining to or secreting mucilage : slimy.
- Muck, muk, n., dung: a mass of decayed vege-table matter: anything low and filthy.-v.t. to manure with muck. [Scand., as in Ice. myki,
- Dan. mög, dung.] Muck, mistaken form of Amuck. Mucky, muk'i, adj. consisting of muck : nasty, filthy.-m. Muck'iness.

Mucous, mū'kus, *adj*. like *mucus* : slimy : viscous. Mucus, mū'kus, *n*. the slimy fluid from the nose :

the slimy fluid on all the interior canals of the body to moisten them. [L.-mungo, Gr. apo-mysso, to blow the nose; Sans. much, to loosen.]

- Mud, mud, n. wet, soft earth .- v.t. to bury in mud: to dirty: to stir the sediment in, as in liquors. [Low Ger. mudde, Dut. modder.]
- Muddle, mud'l, v.t. to render muddy or foul, as
- water: to confuse, especially with liquor. Muddy, mud', adj. foul with mud: containing mud: covered with mud: confused: stupid.-z.t. to dirty: to render dull: pa.t. and pa.p. mudd'ied.—adv. Mudd'ily.—n. Mudd'iness.
- Muddy-headed, mud'i-hed'ed, *adj.* having *muddy* or dull *head* or understanding.
- Muezzin, mi-ezin, *n*. the Mohammedan official attached to a mosque, whose duty is to announce the hours of prayer. [Arab.] Mufi, muf, *n*. a warm, soft cover for the hands in
- winter, usually of fur or dressed skins. [From a Teut. root, seen in Ger. muff, a muff, Dut. mof, a sleeve.] Muff, muf, n. a stupid, silly fellow. [Prob. from
- prov. E. moffle, to mumble, do anything ineffectually.] Muffin, muf'in,
- uffin, muf'in, n. a soft, light, spongy cake. [Prob. from Muff, on account of its softness.]
- Muffle, muf'l, v.t. to wrap up as with a muff: to blindfold: to cover up so as to render sound dull : to cover from the weather. [Fr. moufler -moufle, a muff, prob. from the root of Muff.]
- Muffler, muf'ler, n. a cover that muffles the face.
- Mufti, muf'ti, n. a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey. [Ar.]
- Mug, mug, n. a kind of earthen or metal cup for
- liquor. [Ir. mugan, a mug, mucog, a cup.] Muggy, mug'i, Muggish, mug'ish, adj., foggy: close and damp. [Ice. mugga, dark, thick weather.]
- Mulatto, mū-lat'õ, n. the offspring of black and white parents.—fem. Mulat'tress. [Lit. one of a mixed breed likt a mule, Sp. mulato—mulo, a mule.]
- Mulberry, mulber-i, n. the berry of a tree: the tree itself, the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm. [Mul- is A.S. mor- or mur- (as the sinkworm. [*Muu*- is A.S. *mor*- or *mur*- (as in A.S. *mor-beam*, a nulberry, where *beam* = tree), from L. *morus*; cog. with Gr. *moron*, a nulberry: and **Berry**.]
- Mulct, mulkt, n. a fine: a penalty .- v.t. to fine. [L. mulcto, to fine.]
- Mulctuary, mulk'tū-ar-i, *adj*. imposing a *fine*. Mule, mūl, *n*. the offspring of the horse and ass: an instrument for cotton-spinning : an obstinate mist unit of color spinning : an ostinate person. [A.S. *mul-L. mulus*, a nule.] **Muleteer**, mūl-et-ēr', *n.* one who drives *mules*. **Mulish**, mūl'ish, *adj*, like a *mule*; sullen : obsti-
- nate.-adv. Mul'ishly.-n. Mul'ishness.
- Mull, mul, v.t. to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.). [From Mulled, adj.] Mullagatawny, mul-a-ga-taw'ni, n. an East
- Indian curry-soup. Mulled, muld, adj. heated, sweetened, and spiced (as wine, &c.). [M. E. mold-ale, Scot. mulde-mete, a funeral banquet, where molde = Scot. *mools*, E. Mould, the earth of the grave, and ale = feast (cf. Bridal).]
- Mullet, mul'et, n. a genus of fishes nearly cylin-drical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. mulet-L. mullus.]
- Mullion, mul'yun, n. an upright division between the lights of windows, &c. in a Gothic arch.—v.t. to shape into divisions by mullions. [M. E. munion, ety. dub., either from Fr. meneau, a mullion, of unknown origin, or from Fr.

moignon, a stump, as of an arm or branch, which is perh. derived from L. mancus, maimed.]

- Multangular, mult-ang'gul-ar, adj. having many angles or corners. [L. multus, many, and
- Angular.] Multifaricus, multifa'ri-us, adj. having great diversity : manifold. -adv. Multifa'riously. [L. multus, many, and varius, diverse.]
- Multiform, mul'ti-form, adj. having many forms. -n. Multiform'ity. [L. multus, many, and Form.]
- Multilateral, mul-ti-lat'er-al, adj., having many
- sides. [L. multus, many, and Lateral.] Multilineal, mul-ti-lin'e-al, adj. having many lines. [L. multus, many, and Lineal.]
- Multiped, mul'ti-ped, n. an insect having many feet. [L. multus, many, and pes, pedis, foot.] Multiple, mul'ti-pl, adj. having many folds or
- parts : repeated many times .- n. a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times. [L. multiplex-multus, many, and plico, to fold.]
- Multiplex, mul'ti-pleks, adj. having many folds: manifold.
- Multipliable, mul'ti-plī-a-bl, adj. that may be multiplied.
- Multiplicand, mul'ti-pli-kand, n. a number or quantity to be multiplied by another.
- Multiplication, multi-pli-ka'shun, n. the act of multiplying: the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.
- Multiplicative, mul'ti-pli-kat-iv, adj. tending to
- multiply: having the power to multiply. Multiplicity, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, n. the state of being multiplied or various: a great number.
- Multiplier, mul'ti-plī-er, n. one who or that which multiplies or increases : the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.
- Multiply, mul'ti-plī, v.t. to fold or increase many times: to make more numerous: to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number .- v.i. to increase :me multiplying; past. and pap. multiplied. [Fr.-L. multiplez. See Multiple.] Multitude, multi-tid, n. the state of being many: a great number of individuals: a crowd : the
- vulgar or common people. [Fr.-L. multitudo -multus, many.]
- Multitudinous, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus, adj. consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude.
- Mum, num, adj. silent.—n. silence.—int. be silent. [Cf. L. and Gr. mu, the least possible sound made with the lips; of imitative origin.]
- Mum, mum, n. a sort of beer made in Germany. [Orig. brewed by a German named Mumme.]
- Murable, mum'bl, v.i. to utter the sound mum in speaking : to speak indistinctly : to chew softly : to eat with the lips close :- v.t. to utter indistinctly or imperfectly: to mouth gently. [See Mum.]
- Murabler, mum'bler, n. one who mumbles or speaks with a low, indistinct voice.
- Mumbling, mum'bling, adj. uttering with a low, indistinct voice : chewing softly .- adv. Mum'blingly.
- Mumm, mum, v.t. to mask : to make diversion in [O. Dut. mommen, to mask, mom, a disguise. mask; cf. Low Ger. mummeln, to mask, whence Ger. vermummen, to mask.]
- Mummer, mum'er, n. one who mumms or makes diversion in disguise : a masker : a buffoon.
- Mummery, mum'er-i, n., masking: diversion. Mummify, mum'i-fī, v.t. to make into a mummy: to embalm and dry as a mummy: -pr.p.

### Muricate

mumm'ifying ; pa.p. mumm'ified. -n. Mummi-fica'tion. [Mummy, and facio, to make.]

- Mumming, mum'ing, n. the sports of mummers. -adj. pertaining to the sports of mummers.
- Mummy, mum'i, *n*. a human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which *wax*, spices, &c. were employed.—*v.t*. to embalm and dry as a mummy :-pr.p. mumm'ying; pa.p. mumm'ied. [Fr.-It. mummia-Ar. and Pers. mumayim, a mummy-Pers. mum, wax.]

Mump, mump, v.t. or v.i. to mumble or move the lips with the mouth almost closed : to nibble :

- to cheat : to play the beggar. [Form of Mum.] Mumper, mump'er, n. one who mumps : an old cant term for a beggar.
- Mumpish, mump'ish, adj. having mumps: dull: sullen.—adv. Mump'ishly.—n. Mump'ishness. Mumps, mumps, n. a swelling of the glands of the
- neck, accompanied with difficulty of speaking. [From Mump.]
- Munch, munsh, v. t. or v.i. to chew with shut mouth. M. E. monchen, from an imitative root, or from Fr. manger, It. mangiare-L. manducare, 10 chew.]
- Muncher, munsh'er, n. one who munches.
- Mundane, mun'dan, adj. belonging to the world: terrestrial.—adv. Mun'danely. [Fr.—L. mundanus-mundus, the world-mundus, ordered, adorned; akin to Sans. mand, to adorn.]
- Municipal, mū-nis'i-pal, adj. pertaining to a corporation or city. [Fr.-L. municipalis, from municipium, a free town-munia, official duties, and capio, to take.]
- and caplo, to take.j
   Municipality, mi-nis-i-pal'i-ti, n. a municipal district : in France, a division of the country.
   Munificence, mū-nif'i-sens, n. quality of being munificent : bountifulness. [Fr.-L. munificent in-munns, a duty, present, ad/acio, to make.]
   Munificent, mū-nif'i-sent, adj. very liberal in minificent in munificent. Munific
- giving : generous : bountiful.-adv. Munif'icently.
- Muniment, mu'ni-ment, n. that which fortifies : that which defends: a stronghold: place or means of defence: defence: (law) a record fortifying a claim: title-deeds. [Fr.-L. muni-mentum, from munio, munitum, to fortifymænia, walls.]
- Munition, mū-nish'un, n. materials used in war: military stores of all kinds: (B.) stronghold, fortress. [Fr.-L. manitio.]
- Munnion, mun'yun. Same as Mullion.
- Mural, mu'ral, adj. pertaining to or like a wall: steep. [Fr.-L. muralis, from murus, a wall; akin to mænia, walls, and munio, to fortify.]
- Murder, murder, n. the act of putting a person to death, intentionally and from malice, -v.t. to commit murder: to destroy: to put an end to. [A.S. morthor, from morth, death; Ger. mord, Goth. maurthr; akin to L. mors, mortis, death, and Sans. mri, to die.]
- Murderer, mur'der-er, n. one who murders, or is guilty of murder.—fem. Mur'deress.
- murderous, murder-us, adj. guilty of murder: consisting in or fond of murder: bloody: cruel. —adv. Murderously.
- Murex, mū'reks, n. a shellfish, from which the Tyrian purple dye was obtained. [L.]
- Muriatic, mū-ri-at'ik, adj. pertaining to or ob-tained from sea-salt. [L. muriaticus-muria, brine.]
- Muricate, mū'ri-kāt, Muricated, mū'ri-kāt-ed, adj. (bot.) armed with sharp points or prickles. [L. muricatus, from murex, muricis, a pointed rock or stone.]

- Muriform, mū'ri-form, adj. (bot.) resembling the bricks in a wall. [L. murus, a wall, forma, shape.]
- Murky, murk'i, adj., dark: obseure: gloomy.-adv. Murk'ily.-n. Murk'iness. [A.S. murc; Ice. myrkr, Dan. and Sw. mörk.]
- Murmur, mur'mur, n. a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water : a complaint in a low. muttering voice.-v.i. to utter a murmur : to grumble :- *pr.p.* mur'muring ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mur'mured.-*n.* Mur'murer. [Fr.-L., formed from the sound.]
- Murmurous, mur'mur-us, adj. attended with murmurs : exciting murmur.
- Murrain, mur'ran or -'rin, n. an infectious and *fatal* disease among cattle. [O. Fr. morine, a dead carcass—L. morior, to die. See Mortal.] Murrion, mur'riun. Same as Morion.
- Muscadel, mus'ka-del, Muscadine, mus'ka-dīn, Muscat, mus'kat, Muscatel, mus'ka-tel, n. a rich, spicy wine: also the grape producing it : a fragrant and delicious pear. [O. Fr. muscadel -It. moscadello, moscatello, dim. of muscato, smelling like musk-L. muscus, musk. See Musk.
- Muscle, mus'l, n. the fleshy parts of an animal body by which it moves. [Fr.-L. musculus, dim. of mus, a mouse, hence a muscle, from its appearance under the skin.]
- Muscle, Mussel, mus'l, n. a marine bivalve shellfish, used for food. [A.S. muxle; Ger. mu-
- schel, Fr. moule; all from L. musculus.] Muscold, muskoid, adj. (bot.) moss-like.—n. a moss-like, flowerless plant. [A hybrid, from L. muscus, moss, and Gr. eidos, form.]
- Muscular, mus'kū-lar, adj. pertaining to a muscle: consisting of muscles: brawny: strong: vigorous. -adv. Mus'cularly.-n. Muscularity, state of being muscular.
- Muse, muz, v.i. to study in silence : to be absentminded: to meditate.-n. deep thought: con-templation: absence of mind.-adv. Mus'ingly. -n. Mus'er. [Fr. muser, to loiter, to trifle; It. musare; acc. to Diez from O. Fr. muse, Fr. museau, the mouth, snout of an animal; from a dog snuffing idly about. See Muzzle.]
- Muse, mūz, n. one of the nine goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. [Fr.— L. musa—Gr. mousa, prob. from maō, to invent.]
- Museum, mū-zē'um, n. a collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art.
- [L.-Gr. mouseion. See Muse.] Mush, mush, n. Indian meal boiled in water.
- [Ger. mus, pap, any thick preparation of fruit.] Mushroom, mush/room, n. the common name of certain fungi, esp. such as are edible : (fig.) one who rises suddenly from a low condition : an upstart. [Fr. mousseron, through mousse, moss O. Ger. mos, Ger. moos.
- Music, mū'zik, n. melody or harmony : the science which treats of harmony : the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear: a musical composition. [Fr. musique-L. musica-Gr. musica (tecnne, art)-monsa, a Muse.] Musical, muzik-al, adj. pertaining to or producing
- music: pleasing to the ear: melodious.—adv. Mu'sically.—n. Mu'sicalness. [Fr.]
- Musician, mū-zish'an, n. one skilled in music: a performer of music. [Fr. musicien.]
- Musk, musk, n. a strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer: a hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepaul, yielding musk.-v.t. to perfume with musk. [Fr. musc-L. muscus, Gr. moschos -Pers. musk.]

Musk'-app'le, Musk'-cat, Musk'-mel'on, Musk'rose, &c., so called from their musky odour.

- Musket, musket, n. formerly, the common handgun of soldiers. [Fr. mousquet, a musket, formerly a hawk—It. masquetto—L. muska, a fly; many of the old guns had fancy names derived from birds and other animals.]
- Musketeer, mus-ket-ēr', n. a soldier armed with a musket. [Fr. mousquetaire.]
- Musketoon, mus-ket-oon', n. a short musket : one
- Musketoon, musketoon, n. a stort musketoon armed with a musketoon. [Fr. mousgueton.] Musketry, muskets, n., muskets in general: practice with muskets. [Fr. mousgueterie.] MusketoZ, musk'oss, n. a small animal of the ox family inhabiting the northern parts of America, in G. the further the sector musk areal. the flesh of which has a strong musky smell.
- Musk-rat, musk'-rat, n. an animal of the shrew family, so named from the strong musky odour of its skin.
- Musky, musk'i, adj. having the odour of musk.— adv. Musk'ily.—n. Musk'inoss.
- Muslin, muz'lin, n. a fine thin kind of cotton cloth with a downy nap. [Fr. mousseline-It. mus-solino: said to be from Mosul in Mesopotamia.]
- Muslinet, muzlin-et, n. a coarse kind of muslin. Musquito. Same as Mosquito. Mussel. See Musclo, a shellfish.

- Mussulman, mus'ul-man, n. a Moslem or Mohammedan :- pi. Muss'ulmans (-manz). [Low L. mussulmanus-Ar. moslemana, pl. of moslem.]
- Must, must, v.i. to be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. mot, moste; Ger. müssen.] Must, must, n. wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. [A.S., Ice. and Ger. most; all from L. mustum, from mustus, new, fresh.]
- Mustache, mus-täsh', Mustachio, mus-täsh'yo, n. the beard upon the upper lip. [Fr. moustache, It. mostaccio; from Gr. mustax, mustakos, the upper lip.] [tachios.
- Mustachioed, mus-täsh'yöd, adj. having mus-Mustard, mus'tard, *n*. a plant with a pungent taste: the seed ground and used as a condiment. [O. Fr. moustarde, Fr. moutarde-O. Fr. moust, Fr. moût-L. mustum, must, orig. used in preparing it.]
- Muster, mus'ter, v.t. to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection: to gather.-v.i. to be gathered together, as troops.-n. an assembling of troops : a register of troops mustered : assemblage: collected show .-- Pass muster, to pass inspection uncensured. [O. Fr. moster-Fr. montrer-L. monstro, to shew. See Monster.] Muster-master, mus'ter-mas'ter, n. the master of
- the muster, or who takes an account of troops, their arms, &c.
- Muster-roll, mus'ter-rol, n. a roll or register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment.
- Musty, must'i, *adj.*, *mouldy*: spoiled by damp: sour: foul.—*adv.* Must'ily.—*n.* Must'iness. [M. E. *must*, to be mouldy, from the base of L. mucidus, mouldy, from mucus. See Mucus.]
- Mutable, mū'ta-bl, adj. that may be changed : subject to change : inconstant.—adv. Mu'tably. -ns. Mutabil'ity, Mu'tableness, quality of being inutable. [L. mutabilis-muto, mutatum, to change-moveo, motum, to move.]
- Mutation, mū-tā'shun, n. act or process of changing : change : alteration.
- Mute, mut, adj. incapable of speaking : dumb : silent: unpronounced.-n. one mute or dumb: one who remains silent: a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral : (gram.) a letter having no sound without the

aid of a vowel, as b: (law) one who refuses to plead to an indictment.—adv. Mute'ly.—n. Mute'ness. [Fr. muet-L. mutus, like Gr. muzō, to utter the sound mu, produced by closing the lips.]

- Mute, mut, v.i. to dung, as birds. [O. Fr. mutir; esmeut, dung; conn. with E. smelt or melt.
- Mutilate, mu'ti-lat, v.t. to maim: to cut off: to remove a material part of.—n. Mu'tilator, one who mutilates. [L. mutilo—mutilus, maimed, Gr. mutilos, mitulos, curtailed, hornless.
- Mutilation, mū-ti-lā'shun, n. act of mutilating: deprivation of a limb or essential part.
- Mutineer, mū-ti-nēr', n. one guilty of mutiny. Mutinous, mū'ti-nus, adj. disposed to mutiny: seditious.—adv. Mu'tinously.—n. Mu'tinousness.
- Mutiny, mū'ti-ni, v.i. to rise against authority in military or naval service: to revolt against rightful authority :—pr.p. mū'tinying ; pa.t. and pa.p. mū'tinied.—n. insurrection, esp. naval or military: tumult: strife. [Fr. mutiner-mutin, riotous-Fr. meute-L. motus, rising, insurrection, from moveo, motum, to move.
- Mutter, mut'er, v.i. to utter words in a low voice: to murmur : to sound with a low, rumbling noise. -v.t. to utter indistinctly.-n. Mutt'erer. [Prob. imitative, like Prov. Ger. muttern; L. mutio.]
- Mutton, mut'n, n. the flesh of sheep. [Fr. mou-ton, a sheep-Low L. multo, which is prob. from the Celt., as Bret. maoud, W. mollt, a wether, sheep; or acc. to Diez, from L. mutilus, muti-lated. See Mutilate.]
- Mutton-chop, mu'n-chop, n. a rib of mutton chopped at the small end. [Mutton and Chop.]
- Mutual, mū'tū-al, adj., interchanged : in return : given and received.—adv. Mu'tually.—n. Mu-tual'ity. [Fr. mutuel-L. mutuus—muto, to change.]
- Muzzle, muz'l, n. the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting : the extreme end of a gun, &c.v.t. to put a muzzle on : to restrain from biting : to keep from hurting. [O. Fr. musel, Fr. museau, prob. from L. morsus, a bite-mordeo, to bite.]
- My (when emphatic or distinct), mī, (otherwise) me, poss. adj. belonging to me. [Contr. of Mine.]
- Mycology, mi-kol'o-ji, n. the science treating of the fungi or mushrooms. [Gr. mykes, fungus, and logos, discourse.]
- Myopy, mī'o-pi, n. shortness or nearness of sight. —adj. Myop'ic. [Gr.—myō, to close, and ōps, the eye.]
- Myriad, mir'i-ad, n. any immense number. [Gr. myrias, myriados, a ten thousand, allied to W.
- *mawr*, great, more, *myrdd*, an infinity.] Myriapod, mir'i-a-pod, *n*. a worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. myrioi, ten
- thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Myrmidon, nier mi-don, *n. (orig.)* one of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles : one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. [L. and Gr., derived, acc. to the fable, from nyrmex, an ant.]
- Myrrh, mer, n. a bitter aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia. [Fr. myrrhe-L. and Gr. myrrha-Ar. murr, from marra, to be bitter.]
- Myrtle, mer'tl, n. an evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. [Fr. myrtil, dim. of myrte-L. and Gr. myrtus-Gr. myron, any sweet juice.]

- Myself, mī-self' or me-self', pron., I or me, in person-used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of *me*. [My and Self.] Mysterious, mis-tē'ri-us, *adj*. containing *mystery*:
- obscure : secret : incomprehensible. adv. Myste iously.-n. Myste riousness.
- Mysoary, mis'ter-i, n. a secret doctrine : anything very obscure : that which is beyond human comprehension: anything artfully made difficult. [M. E. mysterie, from L. mysterium-Gr. mysterion-mystes, one initiated-mueo, to initiate into mysteries-muo, to close the eyes-root mu, close. See Mute, dumb.]
- Mystery, mis'ter-i, n. a trade, handicraft : a kind of rude drama of a religious nature (so called because acted by craftsmen). [M. E. mistere, corr. from O. Fr. mestier, Fr. métier-L. ministerium-minister. Prop. spelt mistery; the spelling mystery is due to confusion with the above word. See Minister.] Mystic, mis'tik, Mystical, mis'tik-al, adj. relating
- to or containing mystery: sacredly obscure or secret: involving a secret meaning : allegorical: belonging to mysticism.—adv. Mys'tically. [L. mysticus-Gr. mystikos. See Mystery, a secret doctrine.]
- Mystic, mis'tik, n. one of a sect professing to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God who revealed mysteries to them.
- Mysticism, mis'ti-sizm, n. the doctrine of the mystics: obscurity of doctrine.
- Mystiffy, misti-fi, v.t. to make mysterious, obscure, or secret: to involve in mystery :- pr.p. mystiffying ; pa.t. and pa.p. mystified.-m. Mys-tification. [Fr. mystifier, from Gr. myster, and L. facio, to make.]
- Myth, mith, n. a fable: a legend: a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp. those made in the early period of a people's existence. [Gr. mythos.
- Mythic, mith'ik, Mythical, mith'ik-al, adj. relating to myths: fabulous.-adv. Myth'ically. Gr. mythikos.
- Mythologic, mith-o-loj'ik, Mythological, mith-oloj'ik-al. adj. relating to mythology : fabulous. adv. Mytholog'ically.
- Mythologist, mith-ol'o-jist, n. one versed in or who writes on mythology.
- Mythology, mith-ol'o-ji, n. a system of myths: a treatise regarding myths : the science of myths. [Fr.-Gr. mythologia-mythos, and logos, a treatise.]

### N

- Nabob,  $n\bar{a}'bob$ , *n*. a *deputy* or governor under the Mogul empire : a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth. [Corr. of Hindi naiwab, a deputy; from Ar. nauwab, governors.]
- Nacre, nā'kr, n. a white brilliant matter which forms the interior of several shells. [Fr.-Pers. nigar, painting.]
- Nadir, nā'dir, n. the point of the heavens directly opposite and corresponding to the zenith. [Ar.
- nadir, nazir, from nazara, to be like.] Nag, nag, n. a horse, but particularly a small one. [Prob., with intrusive initial n, from Dan. og,
- cog. with O. Saxon ehu (cf. L. equa, a mare).] Naiad, nā'yad, n. a water-nymph or female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs. [L.
- and Gr. naias, naiados, from nao, to flow.] Nail, nal, n. the horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes: the claw of a bird or

other animal: a pointed spike of metal for fastening wood : a measure of length ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches). *-v.t.* to fasten with nails. [A.S. *nægel*; Ger. *nagel*; allied to L. *unguis*, Gr. *o-nyx*, Sans. *nakha*; all from a root seen in E. Gnaw, and sig. to pierce.]

Nailer, nal'er, n. one whose trade is to make nails.

- Nailery, näl'ér-i, n. a place where nails are made. Naïve, nä'év, adj. with natural or unaffected sim-plicity: artless: ingenuous.-adv. Naïvely.-n. Naïveté, nä'év-tä. [Fr. naïf, naïve-L. nativus, native, innate, from nascor, natus, to be born.]
- Naked, nā'ked, adj. uncovered: exposed: un-armed: defenceless: unconcealed: plain or evident: without addition or ornament: simple: artless: (bot.) without the usual covering.-adv. Na'kedly .- n. Na'kedness. [A.S. nacod ; Ger. nackt, Sans. nagna, L. nudus, naked; all from a root found in M. E. naken, to lay bare.]
- Namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, adj. weakly sen-timental or affectedly pretty. [From first name of Ambrose Philips, an affected E. poet of the beginning of the 18th century.]
- Name, nām, n. that by which a person or thing is known or called: a designation: reputed char-acter: reputation: fame: celebrity: remembrance: a race or family: appearance: authority: behalf: assumed character of another : (gram.)a noun. -v.t. to give a name to : to designate : to speak of by name : to nominate.-n. Nam'er. [A.S. nama; Ger. name; L. nomen-nosco, to know; Gr. onoma for ognoma, from gna, root of gignõskõ, to know; Sans. nâman-jna, to know.]
- Nameless, nām'les, adj. without a name : undis-tinguished.-adv. Name'lessly.-n. Name'lessness.

- Namely, näm'li, adv. by name: that is to say. Namesake, näm'säk, n. one bearing the same name as another for his sake. [Name and [first made at Nankin in China. Sake.] Nankeen, nan-kēn', n. a buff-coloured cotton cloth
- Nap, nap, n. a short sleep. -v.i. to take a short sleep: to feel drowsy and secure :—pr.p. napp'-ing; pa.p. napped' [A.S. hnappian, to nap, orig. to nod ; cf. Ger. nicken, to nod.]
- Nap, nap, n. the woolly substance on the surface of cloth: the downy covering of plants.—adj. Napp'y. [A.S. hnoppa, nap, a form of cnap,
- a top, knob. See Knob.]
   Napp, näp, n. the knob or projecting joint of the neck behind. [A.S. cnap, the top of anything, W. cnap, a knob. See Knob.]
- Napery, mayer-i, n. linen, esp. for the table. [O. Fr. naperie-Fr. nappe, a table-cloth-Low L. napa, corr. from L. mappa, a napkin.] Naphtha, nap'tha or naf'tha, n. a clear, inflam-
- mable liquid distilled from coal-tar : rock-oil. [L.-Gr.-Ar. naft.]
- Naphthaline, nap'tha-lin or naf'-, n. a grayishwhite, inflammable substance formed in the distillation of coal.
- Napkin, nap'kin, n. a cloth for wiping the hands : a handkerchief. [Dim of Fr. nappe. See Napery.]
- Napless, nap'les, adj. without nap : threadbare. Narcissus, nar-sis'us, n. a genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, &c. having narcotic properties. [L.-Gr. narkissos-narke, torpor.]
- sleep or stupor.—*adv.* Narcotically. [Fr.—Gr. narkē, torpor.]

- Nard. närd, n. an aromatic plant usually called Spikenard : an unguent prepared from it.-adj. Nard'ine. [Fr.-L. nardus-Gr. nardos-Pers. nard-Sans. nalada, from Sans. nal, to smell.]
- Narrate, na-rāt' or nar'-, v.t. to tell or recite : to give an account of.—n. Narra'tion. [Fr.—L.
- narro, narratum-gnarus, knowing-root gna.] Narrative, nar'a-tiv, adj., narrating: giving an account of any occurrence : inclined to narration : story-telling .- n. that which is narrated : a continued account of any occurrence : story.
- **Narrow**, nar'ō, *adj*. of little breadth or extent: limited: contracted in mind: bigoted: not liberal: selfish: within a small distance: close: accurate: careful. -n. (oftener used in the pl.) a narrow passage, channel, or strait. -v.t. to make narrow : to contract or confine. -v.i. to become narrow .- adv. Narr'owly .- n. Narr'owness. [A.S. nearu, nearo; not conn. with
- near, but prob. with nerve, snare.] Narrow-minded, nar'o-mind'ed, adj. of a narrow or illiberal mind.—n. Narr'ow-mind'edness. Narwhal, när'hwal, Narwal, när'wal, n. the sea-
- unicorn, a mammal of the whale family with one large projecting tusk. [Dan. narhval-Ice. náhvalr, either 'nose-whale' (na- for nas-, nose) or 'corpse-whale,' from the creature's pallid colour (Ice. *na*- for *nar*-, corpse). See Whale ] Nasal, nāz'al, *adj*. belonging to the *nose*: affected pallid
- by or sounded through the nose. -n. a letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. nasus, the nose. See Nose.] [sound.
- Nasalise, nā'zal-īz, v.t. to render nasal, as a Nascent, nas'ent, adj., springing up: arising:
- beginning to exist or grow. [L. nascens, entity, pr. of nascor, natus, to be born, to spring up.] Nasturtium, nas-tur'shi-um, n. a kind of cress with a pungent taste. [Lit. 'nose-tormenting,' L., from nasus, the nose, and torqueo, tortum,
- to twist, torment.] Nasty, nas'ti, adj. dirty: filthy: obscene: nau-seous.—adv. Nas'tily.—n. Nas'tiness. [Old form nasky—A.S. hnesce, soft; cf. prov. Swed. snaskig, nasty, from snaska, to eat like a pig.]
- Natal, nā'tal, adj. pertaining to birth: native. [Fr.-L. natalis-nascor, natus, to be born.]
- Natation, na-ta'shun, n. swimming. [L. natatio -nato, to swim.]
- Natatory, na'ta-tor-i, adj. pertaining to swimming.
- Nation, nā'shun, n. those born of the same stock : the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government: a race: a great number. [Fr.-L. nascor, natus, to be born.]
- National, nash'un-al, *adj*. pertaining to a *nation*: public: general: attached to one's own country. —*adv*. Na'tionally.—*n*. Na'tionalness.
- Nationalise, nash'un-al-īz, v.t. to make national.
- Nationalism, nash'un-al-izm, Nationality, nash-un-al'i-ti, n. the being attached to one's country: national character. -n. Na'tionalist.
- Native, nā'tiv, adj. from or by birth . produced by nature : pertaining to the time or place of birth : original. -n. one born in any place : an original inhabitant.-adv. Na'tively.-n. Na'tiveness. [Fr.-L. nativus. See Natal.]
- Nativity, na-tiv'i-ti, n. state of being born : time, place, and manner of birth : state or place of being produced : a horoscope. The Nativity, the birthday of the Saviour.
- Natron, nā'trun, n. an impure native carbonate of soda, the nitre of the Bible. [Fr.-L. nitrum -Gr. nitron.] [Adder.]
- Natterjack, nat'er-jak, n. a species of toad. [See Natty, nat'i, adj. trim, spruce. [Allied to Neat.]

Natural, nat'ū-ral, adj. pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature: inborn: not farfetched: not acquired: tender: unaffected: illegitimate : (*music*) according to the usual diatonic scale.—*n*. an idiot : (*music*) a character () which removes the effect of a preceding

sharp or flat .- adv. Nat'urally .- n. Nat'uralness .- Natural History, originally the description of all that is in nature, now used of the sciences that deal with the earth and its pro-Sciences that deal with the earth and its pro-ductions—botany, zoology, and mineralogy, especially zoology,—Natural Philosophy, the science of nature, of the physical properties of bodies : physics,—Natural Theology, the body of theolegical with discussed with of theological truths discoverable by reason without revelation.

Naturalise, nat'ū-ral-īz, v.t. to make natural or familiar: to adapt to a different climate: to invest with the privileges of natural-born subjects. n. Naturalisa'tion.

Naturalism, nat'ū-ral-izm, n. mere state of nature. Naturalist, nat'ū-ral-ist, n. one who studies nature, more particularly animated nature.

- Nature, nā'tūr, n. the power which creates and which presides over the material world: the established order of things: the universe: the essential qualities of anything: constitution: species : character : natural disposition : conformity to that which is natural: a mind, or character: nakedness. [Fr.-L. natura-nascor, natus, to be born-gna, a form of root gen = Gr. gen, to be born.]
- Naught, nawt, n., no-whit, nothing.—adv. in no degree.—adj. of no value or account : worthless : bad. [A.S. naht, na-wiht—na, not, wiht, whit, anything.]
- Naughty, nawt'i, adj. bad : mischievous : per-verse. adv. Naught'ily. -n. Naught'iness. Nausea, naw'she-a, n. any sickness of the stomach,

with a propensity to vomit : loathing. [L.-Gr.

- nausia, sea-sickness—naus, a ship.] Nauseate, naw'she-āt, v.i. to feel nausea · to be-come squeamish : to feel disgust.—v.t. to loathe : to strike with disgust.
- Nauseous, naw'she-us, adj. producing nausea: disgusting : loathsome. - adv. Nau'seously .n. Nau'seousness.
- Nautical, naw'tik-al, adj. pertaining to ships, Natified, naw tik-at, uay, pertaining to suppopulation; sailors, or navigation: naval: marine.—adv.
   Nau'tically. [L. nanticus.—Gr. nautikos.— naus; cog. with which are Sans. nav, L. navis, a ship, A.S. naca, Ger. nachen, a boat.]
   Nautilus, naw'ti-lus, n. a kind of shellfish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship:—fl. Nautiluses or Naut'tili. [L.—Gr. nautilos]
- Nau'tiluses or Nau'tili. [L.-Gr. nautilos.]
- Naval, na'val, adj. pertaining to ships: consisting of ships: marine: nautical: belonging to the [Fr.-L. navalis-navis, a ship.] navy.
- Nave, nav, n. the middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings, so called from the resemblance of the roof to the hull of a *ship*, or because the church of Christ was often likened to a ship. [Fr. *nef*-L. *navis*, a ship. See Nautical.
- Nave, nav, n. the hub or piece of wood, &c. in the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes. [A.S. nafu, nave; cf. Dut. naaf, Ger. nabe; Sans. nabhi, nave, navel-prob. from nabh, to burst.]
- Navel, nav'l, n. the mark or depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, at first, a small projection. [Dim. cf Nave, a hub.]

#### Necessary

- Navigable, nav'i-ga-bl, adj. that may be passed by ships or vessels .- n. Nav'igableness .- adv. Nav'igably.
- Navigate, nav'i-gat, v.t. to steer or manage a ship in sailing : to sail on. -v.i. to go in a vessel or ship : to sail. [L. navigo, -atum-navis, a ship, and ago, to drive.]
- Navigation, nav-i-ga'shun, n. the act, science, or art of sailing *ships*. Navigator, navi-gāt-or, *n*. one who navigates or
- sails : one who directs the course of a ship.
- Navvy, nav'i, n. (orig.) a labourer on canals for internal navigation : a labourer. [A contraction of Navigator.]
- Navy, na'vi, n. a fleet of ships: the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation : the officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation. [O. Fr. -L. navis, a ship.]
- Nay, nā, adv., no: not only so: yet more.-n. denial. [M. E.-Ice. nei, Dan. nei; cog. with No.]
- Nazarene, naz'ar-ēn, n. a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, originally used of Christians in contempt: one belonging to the early Christian sect of the Nazarenes. [From Nazareth, the town.
- Nazarite, naz'ar-īt, n. a Jew who vowed to abstain from strong drink, &c. [Heb. nazar, to consecrate. [tice of a Nazarite.
- Nazaritism, naz'ar-īt-izm, n. the vow and prac-Naze, nāz, n. a headland or cape. [Scand., as
- Neap, new, n. a neutral of cape. [Scante, as in Dan. new; a doublet of Ness.]
   Neap, nep, adj. low, applied to the lowest tides. -n. a neap-tide. [A.S. nep, orig. hnép, Dan. knap, Icc. neppr, scanty. From verb Nip.]
   Neapped, nept, adj. left in the neap-tide or aground.
- Near, ner, adj., nigh: not far distant: intimate: dear: close to anything followed or imitated: direct: stingy.—adv. at a little distance: almost. -v.t. to approach : to come nearer to. [A.S. near, nearer, comp. of neah, nigh, now used as a positive; Ice. nær; Ger. näher. See Nigh.j Nearly, nër'li, adv. at no great distance: closely:
- intimately : pressingly : almost : stingily.
- Nearness, nēr'nes, n. the state of being near: closeness : intimacy : close alliance : stinginess.
- Near-sighted, ner'-sīt'ed, adj., seeing only when near: short-sighted. -n. Near'-sight'edness.
- Neat, nēt, adj. belonging to the bovine genus.-n. black-cattle: an ox or cow. [A.S. neat, cattle, a beast-neotan, niotan, to use, employ ; Ice. njotan, Ger. geniessen, to enjoy, Scot. nowt, black-cattle.]
- Neat, net, adj. trim : tidy : without mixture or adulteration.-adv. Neat'ly.-n. Neat'ness.
- [Fr. net-L. nitidus, shining-niteo, to shine; or perh. conn. with A.S. neod, neodlice, pretty.] Neatherd, nēt'herd, n. one who herds or has the care of neat or cattle.
- Neb, neb, n. the beak of a bird : the nose. [A.S. nebb, the face; cog. with Dut. neb, beak. The word orig. had an initial s like Dut. sneb, Ger.
- schnabel, and is conn. with Snap, Snip.] Nebula, neb'ū-la, n. a little cloud: a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced either by a group of stars too distant to be seen singly, or by diffused gaseous matter :--pl. Nob'ulæ. [L. ;
- Gr. nephelē, cloud, mist.] Nobular, neb'ū-lar, adj. pertaining to nebulæ. Nebulose, neb'ū-los, Nebulous, neb'ū-lus, adj. misty, hazy, vague : relating to or having the appearance of a nebula.-n. Nebulos'ity.
- Necessary, nes'es-sar-i, *adj.* needful: unavoid-able: indispensable: not free. *n*. a requisiteused chiefly in pl.-adv. Nec'essauly. [Fr.-

L. necessarius, which is either from root nac, seen in L. nanciscor, to obtain, Gr. enegka, to bear, or from ne, not, and cedo, cessum, to yield.]

- Necessitarian, ne-ses-si-tā'ri-an, Necessarian. nes-es-sā'ri-an, n. one who holds the doctrine of necessity, denying freedom of will.
- Necessitate, ne-ses'i-tāt, v.t. to make necessary : to render unavoidable : to compel. [L. necessitas.]
- Necessitous, ne-ses'it-us, adj., in necessity: very poor: destitute.-adv. Necess'itously.-n. Necess'itousness.
- Necessity, ne-ses'i-ti, n. that which is necessary or unavoidable : compulsion : need : poverty
- Neck, nek, n. the part of an animal's body between the head and trunk : a long narrow part. [A.S. *lnecca*; Ger. *nacken*; prob. from root angk, to bend, as in Anchor, Angle, Sans. ac, anc, to bend.] [the *neck* by men. Neckcloth, nek'kloth, n. a piece of cloth worn on
- Necked, nekt, adj. having a neck. Neckerchief, nek'er-chif, n. a kerchief for the neck.
- Necklace, nek'las, n. a lace or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck by women.

- Necktie, nek'tī, n. a *tie* or cloth for the neck. Neckvorse, nek'vėrs, n. the verse formerly read to entitle the person to benefit of clergy-said
- to be the first of the 51st Psalm. Necrologic, nek-ro-lojik, Necrological, nek-ro-loj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to necrology.
- Necrologist, nek-rol'o-jist, n. one who gives an account of deaths.
- Necrology, nek-rol'o-ji, n. an account of the dead : a register of deaths. [Gr. nekros, dead, and logos, a discourse.]
- Necromancer, nek'ro-man-ser, n. one who practises necromancy : a sorcerer. Necromancy, nek'ro-man-si, n. the art of reveal-
- ing future events by communication with the dead : enchantment. [Gr. nekromanteianekros, and manteia, a prophesying-mantis, a prophet. For the mediaval spelling, nigromancy, see Black-art.]
- Neoromantic, nek-ro-man'tik, Neoromantical, nek-ro-man'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to necro-mancy: performed by necromancy.—*adv.* Neo-roman'tically.
- Necropolis, nek-rop'o-lis, n. a cemetery. [Lit. 'a city of the dead,' Gr. nekros, and polis, a city.] Nectar, nek'tar, n. the red wine or drink of the
- gods: a delicious beverage: the honey of the
- glands of plants. [L.-Gr. nektar ; ety. dub.] Noctareal, nek-tā're-al, Nectarean, nek-tā're-an, adj. pertaining to or resembling nectar: delicieus.
- Nectared, nek'tard, *adj.* imbued with *nectar*: mingled or abounding with nectar.
- Nectareous, nek-tā're-us, adj. pertaining to, con-
- taining, or resembling *nectar*: delicious. Nectarine, nek'ta-rin, *adj*. sweet as *nectar.*—n. a variety of peach with a smooth fruit.
- Nectarous, nek'tar-us, adj. sweet as nectar.
- Nectary, nek'tar-i, n. the part of a flower which secretes the nectar or honey.
- Need, ned, n., necessity : a state that requires relief: want. -v.t. to have occasion for: to want. -n. Need'er. [A.S. nyd, nead; Dut. nood, Ger. noth, Goth. nanths, orig. prob. sig. 'compulsion.']
- Needful, ned'fool, adj. full of need, needy : necessary: requisite. -adv. Need'fully.-n. Need'fulness.
- Needle, nēd'l, n. a small, sharp-pointed steel

### Negrohead

- instrument, with an eye for a thread : anything like a needle, as the magnet of a compass. [A.S. nædel; Ice. nal, Ger. nadel; conn. with Ger.
- nähen, to sew, L. nere, Gr. neein, to spin.] Needlebook, nëdl-book, n. a number of pieces of cloth, arranged like a book, for holding needles.

Needleful, ned'l-fool, n. as much thread as fills a needle.

- Needle-gun, ned'l-gun, n. a gun or rifie loaded at the breech with a cartridge containing powder
- and exploded by the prick of a needle. Needless, nëd'les, adj., not needed : unnecessary. —adv. Need'lessly.—n. Need'lessness.
- Needlewoman, ned'l-woom-an, n. a woman who
- makes her living by her needle, a seamstress. Needlework, nëd'l-wurk, *n*. work done with a needle : the business of a seamstress.
- Needs, nödz, adv., of necessity: indispensably. [A.S. nedes, of necessity, gen. of nead. See Need.] [Need ily.-n. Need'iness.
- Needy, ned'i, adj. being in need : very poor. -adv. Ne'er, nar, adv. contraction of Never.
- Neesing, nēz'ing, n. (B.) old form of Sneezing. Nefarious, ne-fā'ni-us, adj. impious; wicked in the extreme: villainous, *adv.* Nefa'riously, *... n.* Nefa'riousnoss. [L. *nefarius*, contrary to divine law-*ne*, not, *fas*, divine law, prob. from fari, to speak.]
- Negation, ne-gā'shun, n. act of saying no: denial: (logic) the absence of certain qualities in anything. [Fr.-L. negatio-nego, -atum, to say no-nec, not, aio, to say yes.]
- Negative, neg'a-tiv, adj. that denies: implying absence: that stops or restrains: (logic) deny-ing the connection between a subject and predicate: (algebra) noting a quantity to be subtracted.—*n*. a proposition by which something is denied (gram.) a word that denies.—*v.t.* to prove the contrary: to reject by vote.-adv. Neg'atively.-n. Neg'ativeness. [L. nega-
- tivus-nego, to deny.]
   Neglect, neg-lekt', v.t. not to care for : to disregard : to omit by carelessness.-m. disregard : slight: omission. [L. negligo, neglectum-nec, negligo, neglig
- not, lego, to gather, pick up.] Neglectful, neg-lekt'tool, adj. careless: accus-tomed to omit or neglect things: slighting. adv. Neglect'fully.-n. Neglect'fulness.
- Negligee, neg-li-zha, n. easy undress: a plain, loose gown: a necklace, usually of red coral. [Fr. négligé-négliger, to neglect.]
- Negligence, neg'li-jens, n. quality of being negligent: habitual neglect: carelessness: omission of duty. [Fr.-L. negligentia-negligens, -entis, pr.p. of negligo. See Neglect.]
- Negligent, negli-jent, adj. neglecting: careless: inattentive.—adv. Negligently. Negotiable, ne-gö'shi-a-bl, adj. that may be nego-
- tiated or transacted. -n. Negotiabil'ity.
- Negotiate, ne-go'shi-āt, v.i. to carry on business : to bargain : to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement.-v.t. to arrange for by agreement: to pass, as a bill: to sell.-n. Nego'tiator. [L. negotior, -atus-negotium, business-nec, not, otium, leisure.]
- Negotiation, ne-go-shi-ā'shun, n. act of negotiating : the treating with another on business.
- Negotiatory, nego'shi a-tor-i, adj. of or pertam-ing to negotiation. Negro, n. one of the black race in Africa : -fem. No'gress. [Sp. negro-L. niger, black.]
- Negrohead, ne'gro-hed, n. tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its blackness.

- Negus, nē'gus, n. a beverage of hot wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice. [Said to be so called from Colonel Negus, its first maker, in the reign of Queen Anne.]
- Neigh, nä, v.i. to utter the cry of a horse :--pr.p. neigh'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. neighed' (nād). -n. the cry of a horse. [A.S. hnægan; Ice. hnegg ja, Scot. nicher ; from the sound. See Nag.]
- Neighbour, nä'bur, n. a person who dwells near another.—adj. (B.) neighbouring.—v.i. to live near each other.—v.t. to be near to. [A.S. neahbur, neahgebur—A.S. neah, near, gebur or hur o farmer See Roor] bur, a farmer. See Boor.] Neighbourhood, nā'bur-hood, n. state of being
- neighbours : adjoining district.
- Neighbouring, nā'bur-ing, adj. being near. Neighbourly, nā'bur-li, adj. like or becoming a neighbour: friendly: social.—adv. Neigh'neighbour: friendly: social. bourly.—n. Neigh bourliness.
- Neither, nëther or nīther, adj., pron., or conj., not either. [A.S. nawther, contr. of nehwæther-na, no, and hwæther, whether. Doublet Nor.]
- Non:3315, nem'e-sis, n. (myth.) the goddess of vengeance: retributive justice. [Gr. nemö, to distribute.]
- Neolithic, ne-o-lith'ik, adj. applied to the more recent of two divisions of the stone age, the other being Palæolithic. [Gr. neos, new, lithos, a stone.]
- Neologic, ne-o-loj'ik, Neológical, ne-o-loj'ik-al,
- udj. pertaining to neology: using new words. Neologise, ne-ol'o-jīz, v.i. to introduce new words. Neulogism, ne-ol'o-jism, n. a new word or doctrine.
- Neologist, ne-ol'o-jist, n. an innovator in language: an innovator in theology.
- Neulogy, ne-ol'o-ji, n. the introduction of new words into a language: a new word or phrase: (theol.) new doctrines, esp. German rationalism. [Gr. neos, new, and logos, word.] Neophyte, në'o-fit, n. a new convert : in R. Cath.
- Church, one newly admitted to the priesthood or to a monastery: a novice.—*adj.* newly entered on office. [L. *neophytus*—Gr. *neos*, new, *phytos*, grown-phyo, to produce.]
- Neozoic, nē-o-zō'ik, adj. denoting all rocks from the Trias down to the most recent formations, as
- opposed to Paleozoic. [Gr. neos, new, zoē, life.] Nepenthe, ne-pen thē, Nepenthes, ne-pen thēz, n. (med.) a drug that relieves pain: a genus of plants having a cup or pitcher attached to the leat, often filled with a sweetish liquid, the pitcher plant. [Gr. nepenthes, removing sorrow -nē, priv., and penthos, grief, sorrow.]
- Nephew, nev'ū or nef'ū, n. (orig.) a grandson-so in New Test.; the son of a brother or sister: -fem. Niece. [Fr. neveu-L. nepos, nepotis, grandson, nephew; cog. with Sans. napat, Gr.
- Bentrike, and an and a state of the state of
- mineral used as a charm against kidney disease.
- Nephritic, ne-frit'ik, Nephritical, ne-frit'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *kidneys*: affected with a disease of the kidneys: relieving diseases of the kidneys. -n. Nephrit'ic, a medicine for the cure ot diseases of the kidneys.
- Nephritis, ne-frī'tis, n. inflammation of the kidnevs.
- Nepotism, nep'o-tizm, n. undue favouritism to one's relations, as in the bestowal of patronage.

### Nethermost

-n. Nep'otist, one who practises nepotism. [L.

- nepos, nepotis, a grandson, nephew, descendant.] Neplune, nep'tin, n. (nyth.) the god of the sea: (astr.) a large planet discovered in 1846. [L. Neptunus, from a root seen in Gr. nipho, L.
- nimbus, Zend nápita, wet, Sans. nepa, water.] Neptunian, nep-tú'ni-an, adj. pertaining to the sea: formed by water: (geol.) applied to strati-fied rocks or to those due mainly to the agency of water, as opposed to Plutonic or igneous.
- of water, as opposed to Fincome or igneous. Nereid, ne're-id, *n. (mytk.)* a sea-nympf, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who at-tended Neptune riding on sea-horses: (*zool.*) a genus of marine worms like long myriapods. [L. Nereis-Gr. Něreis, -idos-Něreus, a sea-
- god; akin to neö, to swim, naö, to flow, and Sans. nara, water.] Nerve, nerv, n. (orig.) a tendon or sinew: physical strength: firmness: courage: (anat.) one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain : (bot.) one of the fibres in the leaves of plants. -v.t. to give strength or vigour to: courage. [Fr.-L. nervus; Gr. neuron, a sinew: orig. form was with initial s, as in E. Snare, Ger. schnur, a lace or tie.] Nerveless, nervles, adj. without nerve or strength.
- Nervine, nerv'in, adj. acting on the nerves : quiet-
- ing nervous excitement. -n. a medicine that soothes nervous excitement. [L. *nervinus*.]
- Nervous, nerv'us, adj. having nerve : sinewy : strong: vigorous: pertaining to the nerves: having the nerves easily excited or weak .- adv. Nerv'ously.-n. Nerv'ousness.-Nerv'ous sys'tom (anat.) the brain, spinal chord, and nerves
- collectively. [Fr. nerveux—L. nervosus.] Nervous, nerv'us, Nervose, nervos', Nerved, nervd', adj. (bot.) having parallel fibres or veins.
- Nescience, nesh'ens, n. want of knowledge. [L. nescientia-nescio, to be ignorant-ne, not, and scio, to know.]
- Ness, nes, n. a promontory or headland. [A.S. næs, promontory; a doublet of Naze, and prob. conn. with Nose.]
- Nest, nest, n. the bed formed by a bird for hatching her young: the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched: a comfortable residence: the abode of a large number, often in a bad sense : a number of boxes each inside the next larger.—v.i. to build and occupy a nest. [A.S. nest; Ger. nest, Gael. nead; akin to L. nidus, for nisdus, Sans. nida.]
- Nestle, nes'l, v.i. to lie close or snug as in a nest: to settle comfortably .- v.t. to cherish, as a bird her young. [A.S. nestlian-nest.]
- Nestling, nestling, adj. being in the nest, newly hatched. -n. a young bird in the nest.
- Nestorian, nes-to'ri-an, *adj*. pertaining to the doc-trine of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople : resembling Nextre, the aged warrior and coun-sellor mentioned in Homer: experienced: wise. Net, net, n. an instrument of twine knotted into
- meshes for catching birds, fishes, &c. : anything like a net: a snare : a difficulty.—v.t. to form as network : to take with a net .-- v.i. to form network :- pr.p. nett'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. nett'ed. [A.S. net, nett; Dan. net, Ger. netz; ety. dub.]
- Net, net, adj. clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to gross.—v.t. to produce as clear profit :—pr.p. nett'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. nett'ed. [A.S. nett, another form of Neat.]
- Nother, netk'er, adj., beneath another, lower: infernal. [A.S. neothera, a comp. adj. due to adv. nither, downward; Ger. nieder, low.]

Nethermost, neth'er-most, adj., most beneath,

lowest. [A.S., a corr. of nithemesta, a doubled superl. of nither. For suffix -most, see Aftermost, Foremost.]

- Nothinim, neth'in-im, n.pl. (B.) men given to the Levites to assist them. [Heb. nathan, to give.] Netting, net'ing, n. act of forming network : a
- piece of network.
- Nettle, net'l, n. a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply.-v.t. to fret, as a nettle does the skin : to irritate. [A.S. netele ; by some taken from same root as needle ; more probably from Teu. base meaning 'scratch, and akin to Gr. knide, nettle. See also Nit.]
- Nettlerash, net'l-rash, n. a kind of fever charac-terised by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a nettle.
- Network, net'wurk, n. a piece of work or a fabric formed like a net.
- Neural, nū'ral, adj. pertaining to the nerves. [Gr. neuron, a nerve. See Nerve.]
- Neuralgia, nū-ral'ji-a, Neuralgy, nū-ral'ji, n. pain in the nerves. [Gr. neuron, and algos, pain.]
- pain.] Neuralgic, nū-ral'jik, adj. pertaining to neuralgia. Neurology, nū-rol'o-ji, n. the science of the nerves. —adj. Neurolog'ical.—n. Neurol'ogist, a writer on neurology. [Gr. neuron, and logos, science.] Neuroptera, nū-rop'ter-a, n.pl. an order of insects which have generally four wings reticulated with many nerves. [Gr. neuron, nerve, piera, n. of determs a wing ]
- pl. of pteron, a wing.] Neuropteral, nū-rop'ter-al, Neuropterous, nūrop'ter-us, adj., nerve-winged : belonging to
- the neuroptera. Neurotic, nū-rot'ik, adj. relating to or seated in
- the nerves .- n. a disease of the nerves : a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.
- Neurotomy, nū-rot'om-i, n. the cutting or dissection of a nerve. [Gr. neuron, a nerve, and tome, cutting.]
- Neuter, nū'ter, adj., neither: taking no part with either side: (gram.) neither masculine nor feminine: (bot.) without stamens or pistils: (zool.) without sex. -n. one taking no part in a contest: (bot.) a plant having neither stamens nor pistils: (zool.) a sexless animal, esp. the working bee. [L.-ne, not, uter, either.
- Neutral, nü'tral, *adj.* being *neuter*, indifferent: unbiased: neither very good nor very bad: (*chem.*) neither acid nor alkaline.—*n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest.-adv. Neu'trally .- n. Neutral'ity. [L. neutralisneuter, neither.]
- Neutralise, nu'tral-īz, v.t. to render neutral or indifferent : to render of no effect .-- ns. Neu'traliser, Neutralisa'tion.
- Nover, nev'er, adv., not ever: at no time: in no degree: not. [A.S. næfre-ne, not, and æfre, ever.]
- Nevertheless, nev-er-the-les', adv., never or not the less: notwithstanding: in spite of that. [Lit. 'never less on that account;' the = thi, the old instrumental case of that.]
- New, nū, adj. lately made: having happened lately: recent: not before seen or known: strange : recently commenced : not of an ancient family: modern: as at first: unaccustomed: fresh from anything: uncultivated or recently cultivated.-adv. New'ly.-n. New'ness. [A.S. niwe, neowe; cog. with Ger. neu, Ir. nuadh, L.
- novus, Gr. neos, Sans. nava. Same as Now.] Newel, nū'el, n. (arch.) the upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind. [O. Fr. nual (Fr. noyau), stone of fruit-L.

nucalis, like a nut-nux, nucis, a nut. See Nucleus.]

- Newfangled, nū-fang'gld, adj. fond of new things: newly devised. -n. Newfang'ledness. [Corr. from Mid. E. newefangel-new, and the root of P20g thus memory and the root of **Fang**, thus meaning <sup>7</sup> ready to seize.'] **New-fashioned**, nū-fash'und, *adj*. newlyfashioned:
- lately come into fashion.
- Newish, nu'ish, adj. somewhat new: nearly new.
- News, nūz, n. sing. something new: recent ac-count: fresh information of something that has just happened : intelligence.
- Newsboy, nūz'boy, Newsman, nuz'man, n. a boy or man who delivers or sells newspapers.
- Newsletter, nuzlet-er, n. an occasional letter or printed sheet containing news, the predecessor of the regular newspaper.
- Newsmonger, nūz'mung-ger, n. one who deals in news: one who spends much time in hearing and telling news. [News and Monger.]
- Newspaper, nūz'pā-pėr, n. a paper published periodically for circulating news, &c.
- Newsroom, nūz'room, n. a room for the reading
- of *news*papers, magazines, &c. New-style, nū'stīl, *n*. the Gregorian as opposed to the Julian method of reckoning the calendar.
- Newsvender, Newsvendor, nūz'vend'er, n. a vender or seller of newspapers.
- Newt, nūt, n. a genus of amphibious animals like small lizards. [Formed with initial n, borrowed from the article an, from ewt-A.S. efeta.]

- from the article an, from evui-A.S. efeta.] Newtonian, nū-tō'ni-an, adj. relating to, formed, or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, the cele-brated philosopher, 1642-1727. New-year's-day, nū'yērz-dā, n. the first day of the new year. [New, Year, and Day.] Next, nekst, adj. (superl. of Nigh), nearest in place, time, &c.-adv. nearest or immediately after. [A.S. neadst, nyhst, superl. of neah, near; Ger. nächst. See Near.] Nexus, nek'sus, n. a tie or connecting principle. [L., from nec'de, to bind.]
- [L., from necto, to bind.] Nib, nib, n. something small and pointed : a point, esp. of a pen.—adj. Nibbed, having a nib. [Same as Neb.]
- Nibble, nib'l, v.t. to bite by small nips : to eat by little at a time. -v.i. to bite : to find fault. -n. Nibb'ler. [Freq. of Nip; but some connect it with Nib.]
- Nice, nīs, adj. foolishly particular : hard to please : Mice, ms, adj. toonsmy particular: indu to please. fastidious: requiring refinement of apprehen-sion or delicacy of treatment: exact: deli-cate: dainty: agreeable: delightful.—adu.
   Micely, [O. Fr. nice, foolish, simple: from L. nescius, ignorant—ne, not, and scio, to know.]
   Nicene, nī šēn, adj. pertaining to the town of Nice or Nicza, in Asia Minor, esp. in reference to an ecumenical council held there in 325, at which was drawn un a confession of faith. out
- which was drawn up a confession of faith, out of which the present Nicene Creed has grown.
- Niceness, nīs'nes, n. exactness, scrupulousness : pleasantness.
- Nicety, nīs'e-ti, n. quality of being nice: delicate management : exactness of treatment : delicacy of perception : fastidiousness : that which is delicate to the taste : a delicacy.
- Niche, nich, n. a recess in a wall for a statue, &c. [Lit. a 'shell-like' recess, Fr.; from It. nicchia, a niche, nicchio, a shell-L. mytilus, mitulus, a sea-muscle. Cf. Napery, from L. mappa.] Niched, nicht, adj. placed in a niche. Nick, nik, n. a notch cut into something : a score
- for keeping an account : the precise moment of

time.-v.t. to cut in notches: to hit the pre-[Another spelling of Nock, old form cise time. of Notch.]

- Nick, nik, n. the devil. [A.S. nicor, a waterspirit; Ice. nykr, Ger. nix, nixe.]
- Nickel, nik'el, n. a grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. [Sw. and Ger.; from Sw. kopparnickel, Ger. kupfernickel, copper of Nick or Nicholas, because it was thought to be a base ore of copper.] [knack.]

Nicknack, nik'nak, n. a trifle. [Same as Knick-Nickname, nik'näm, n. a name given in contempt

- or sportive familiarity .- v.t. to give a nickname to. [M. E. neke-name, with intrusive initial n from eke-name, surname; from Eke and Name.
- Cf. Swed. öknamn, Dan. ögenavn.] Nicotian, ni-kō'shi-an, adj. pertaining to tobacco, from Nicot, who introduced it into France in 1560. Nicotine, nik'o-tin, n. a poisonous liquid forming

the active principle of the tobacco plant.

- Nidification, nid-i-fi-ka'shun, n. the act of building a nest, and the hatching and rearing of the
- young. [L. nidus, a nest, and facio, to make.] Niece, nēs, n. (fem. of Nephew) the daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. nièce-L. neptis, a granddaughter, niece, fem. of nepos, nepotis, a nephew.]
- Niggard, nig'ard, n. a parsimonious person: a miser. [Ice. hnöggr, stingy; Ger. genau, close, strict.1
- Niggard, nig'ard, Niggardly, nig'ard-li, adj. having the qualities of a niggard: miserly.— adv. Nigg'ardly.—n. Nigg'ardliness.
- Nigh, nī, adj., near: not distant : not remote in time, &c.: close.-adv. near: almost.-prep. near to: not distant from. [A.S. neah, neh;
- Ice. na, Ger. nahe, Goth. nehv. See Near.] Night, nit, n. the time from sunset to sunrise: darkness: intellectual and moral darkness: a state of adversity: death. [A.S. niht; Ger. nacht, Goth. nahts: L. nox, Gr. nux, Sans. nacht, Goth. nahts; L. nox, Gr. nux, nakta; all from a root nak, sig. to fail, disappear, found in Sans. naç, to disappear, L. necare, to kill, Gr. nekus, a corpse.]
- Nightcap, nīt kap, n. a cap worn at night in bed -so Night'dress, Night'gown, Night'shirt.
- Nightfail, nīt'fawl, n. the fall or beginning of the night.
- Nightingale, nīt'in-gäl, n. a small bird celebrated for its singing at night. [A.S. nihtegale-niht,
- night, and galan, to sing; Ger. nachtigall.] Nightjar, nīt'jär, Nightchurr, nīt'chur, n. the goatsucker, so called from its coming out at night and its jarring noise.

- Nightloss, nitles, adj. having no night. Nightly, nit'li, adj. done by night: done every night.-adv. by night: every night.
- Nightmare, nīt'mār, n. a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion or speech. [A.S. niht, night, and mara, a nightmare; O. H. Ger. mara, incubus, Ice. mara, nightmare.]
- Nightpiece, nīt'pēs, n. a piece of painting representing a nightscene: a painting to be seen best by candle-light.
- Nightshade, nīt'shād, n. a name of several plants having narcotic properties, often found in damp shady woods. [Night and Shade.]
- Night-walker, nīt'-wawk'er, n. one who walks in his sleep at night: one who walks about at night for bad purposes.

Nightward, uit ward, adj., toward night.

- Nightwatch, nīt'woch, n. a watch or guard at night: time of watch in the night.
- Nigrescent, nī-gres'ent, adj., growing black or

dark: approaching to blackness. [L. nigrescens, pr.p. of nigresco, to grow black-niger, black.]

Nihilism, nī'hi-lizm, n. belief in nothing, extreme scepticism: in Kussia, the system of certain socialists, most of whom seek to overturn all the existing institutions of society in order to build it up anew on different principles. [Name given by their opponents, from L. *nihil*, nothing.] Nihilists, ni hi-lists, *n*, those who profess nihilism.

- Nil, nil, n. nothing. [L. contr. of nihil.] Nimble, nim'bl, adj. light and quick in motion: active : swift.-adv. Nim'bly.-n. Nim'bleness. [A.S. numol, capable, quick at catching, from niman (Ger. nehmen), to take.]
- Nimbus, nim'bus, n. the raincloud: (paint.) the circle of rays round the heads of saints, &c. [L.]
- Nincompoop, nin'kom-poop, n. a simpleton. [Corruption of L. non compos (mentis), not of sound mind.]
- Nino, nīn, adj. and n. eight and one. [A.S. nigon ; Dut. negen, Goth. niun, L. novem, Gr. ennea, Sans. navan.] [repeated.
- Ninefold, nin'fold, adj., nine times folded or Nineholes, nīn'hōlz, n. a game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground.
- Ninepins, nin'pinz, n. skittles, so called from nine
- pins being used. Nineteen, nin'ten, adj. and n., nine and ten.
- [A.S. nigontyne-nigon, nine, tyn, ten.]
- Nineteenth, nin'tenth, adj. the ninth after the tenth: being one of nineteen equal parts .- n. a nineteenth part. [A.S. nigonteotha-nigon, nine, teotha, tenth.]
- Ninetieth, nin'ti-eth, adj. the last of ninety : next after the eighty-ninth. -n. a ninetieth part.
- Ninety, nīn'ti, adj. and n., nine tens or nine times ten. [A.S. nigon, nine, and tig, ten.]
- Ninny, nin'i, n. a simpleton : a fool. [It. ninno. child; Sp. nino, infant; imitated from the lullaby, ninna-nanna, for singing a child to sleep.]

Ninth, ninth, adj. the last of nine: next after the 8th.-n. one of nine equal parts. [A.S. nigotha.]

- pr.p. nipp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. nipped'.-n. a pinch: a seizing or closing in upon: a cutting off the end: a blast: destruction by frost.—adv. Nipp'ingly. [From root of Knife; found also in Dut. knijpen, Ger. kneipen, to pinch.]
- Nipper, nip'er, n. he or that which nips: one of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse :- in pl. small pincers.
- Nipple, nip'l, n. the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females: a teat: a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun. A dim. of Neb or Nib.]
- Nit, nit, n. the egg of a louse or other small insect. —adj. Nitt'y, full of nits. [A.S. hnitu; Ice. nitr, Ger. niss.]
- Nitrate, nī'trāt, n. a salt of nitric acid.-adj. Ni'trated, combined with nitric acid. [Fr.-L. nitratus.]
- Nitre, ni<sup>+</sup>ter, n. the nitrate of potash, also called saltpetre.—Cubic Nitre, nitrate of soda, so called because it crystallises in cubes. [Fr.-L. nitrum-Gr. nitron, natron, potash, soda-Ar. nitrun, natrun.
- Nitric, nī'trik, adj. pertaining to, containing, or resembling nitre.
- Nitrify, nī'tri-fī, v.t. to convert into nitre .- v.i. to become nitre: -pr.p. nī'trifying; pa.t. and pa.p. nī'trified. -n. Nitrifica'tion. [L. nitrum, and facio, to make.]

### Nitrite

Nitrite, nī'trīt, n. a salt of nitrous acid.

- Nitrogén, nī'tro-jen, n. a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre .- adj. Nitrog'encus. [Gr. nitron, and gennao, to generate.] Nitro-glycerine, nī'tro-glis'er-in, n. an explosive
- compound produced by the action of nitric and
- sulphuric acids on glycerine. [nitre. Nitrous, nī'trus, adj. resembling or containing Nitry, nī'tri, adj. of or producing nitre.
- No, no, adj., not any: not one: none. [Short for None.]
- No, no, adv. the word of refusal or denial. [A.S. na, compounded of ne, not, and a, ever; O. Ger.
- ni; Goth. ni, Sans. na.] Noachian, nō-ā'ki-an, adj. pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time.
- Nob, nob, n. a superior sort of person. [A familiar contr. of Nobleman.]
- Nobility, no-bil'i-ti, n. the quality of being noble: rank: dignity: excellence: greatness: antiquity of family: descent from noble ancestors:
- the peerage. Noble, no'bl, *adj*. illustrious : exalted in rank : of high birth : magnificent : generous : excellent. -n. a person of exalted rank : a peer : an obs. gold coin = 6s. 8d. sterling. -adv. No'bly. [Fr. -L. nobilis, obs. gnobilis-nosco (gnosco), to know.]
- Nobleman, no'bl-man, n. a man who is noble or of
- Nobleness, no bina, how a commoner.
  Nobleness, no bl-ness, n. the quality of being noble: dignity: greatness: ingenuousness: [a person of no account. worth.

- Nobody, nō'bod-i, n. no body or person : no one : Nocturn, nok'turn, n. a religious service at night. [Fr. nocturne-L. nocturnus-nox, noctis, night.]
- Nocturnal, nok-tur'nal, adj. pertaining to night : happening by night : nightly .- n. an instrument for observations in the night .- adv. Noctur'nally.
- Nod, nod, v.i. to give a quick forward motion of the head : to bend the head in assent : to salute by a quick motion of the head: to let the head by a quick motion of the head t to let the head drop in weariness.—v.t. to incline : to signify by a nod:—pr.p. nodd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. nodd'ed.—n. a bending forward of the head quickly: a slight bow: a command. [From a Teut. root found in prov. Ger. notteln, to wag, Ice. hnjotha, to hammer; cf. Nudge.]
- Nodal, nod'al, adj. pertaining to nodes. [See Node.]
- Nodated, nod-at'ed, adj., knotted. [See Node.] Nodding, nod'ing, adj. inclining the head quickly:
- indicating by a nod. [See Nod.]
- Noddle, nod'l, *n*. properly, the *projecting* part at the back of the head : the head. [A dim. from root of Knot; cf. O. Dut. *knodde*, a knob.]
- Noddy, nod'i, n. one whose head nods from weakness: a stupid fellow: a sea-fowl, so called from the *stupidity* with which it allows itself to be taken. [See Nod.]
- Node, nod, n. a knot: a knob: (astr.) one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet inter-sects the ecliptic : (bot.) the joint of a stem : the plot of a piece in poetry. [L. nodus (for gnodus), allied to Knot.]
- Nodose, nod'os, adj. full of knots: having knots or swelling joints: knotty. Nodule, nod'il, n. a little knot: a small lump.
- Noggin, nog'in, n. a small mug or wooden cup. [Ir. noigin, Gael. noigean.]
- Noise, noiz, n. sound of any kind : any over-loud

- or excessive sound, din: frequent or public talk.—v.t. to spread by rumour.—v.i. to sound loud. [Fr. noise, quarrel, Provençal nausa; prob. from L. nausea, disgust, annoyance; but possibly from L. noxa, that which hurts-noceo, to hurt.]
- Noiseless, noiz'les, adj. without noise : silent.— adv. Noise'lessly.—n. Noise'lessness. Noisene, noi'sum, adj. injurious to health : dis-gusting.—adv. Noi'somely.—n. Noi'someness.
- Noisy, noiz'i, adj. making a loud noise or sound : clamorous : turbulent .- adv. Nois'ily .- n. Nois'iness
- Nomad, Nomade, nom'ad or no'mad, n. one of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of basture. [Gr. nomas, nomados-nomos, pas-ture-nemõ, to deal out, to drive to pasture.]
- Nomadic, normadik, *adj.* of or for the *feeding* of cattle: pastoral: pertaining to the life of nomads: rude.—*adv.* Nomadically. Nomenclator, normen-klä-tor, *n.* one who *gives*
- names to things. fem. No'menclatress. [L.--
- nomen, a name, and calo, Gr. kalo, to call.] Nomenclature, no/men-klā-tūr, n. a system of naming : a list of names : a calling by name : the peculiar terms of a science.
- Nominal, nom'in-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *name*: existing only in name: having a name.—*adv.* Nom'inally. [L. nominalis-nomen, -inis, a name.
- Nominalism, nom'in-al-izm, n. the doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words.
- [From L. nomen, a name.] Nominalist, nom'in-al-ist, n. one of a sect of philosophers who held the doctrine of nominalism.
- Nominate, nom'in-āt, v.t. to name : to appoint : to propose by name. [L. nomino, -atum, to name-nomen.]
- Nomination, nom-in-ā'shun, n. the act or power of nominating : state of being nominated.
- Nominative, nom'in-a-tiv, adj., naming : (gram.) applied to the case of the subject. -n. the naming case, the case of the subject.
- Nominator, nom'in-āt-or, n. one who nominates.
- Nominee, nom-in-ē', n. one nominated by another: one on whose life depends an annuity or lease: one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest.
- Non, non, adv., not, a Latin word used as a pre-fix, as in Non-appear'ance, Non-attend'ance, Non-compliance.
- Nonage, non'aj, n. the state of being not of age : the time of life before a person becomes legally of age: minority.—adj. Non'agod. [L. non, not, and Age.]
- Nonagenarian, non-a-je-nā'ri-an, n. one ninety years old. [L. nonagenarius, containing ninety -nonaginta, ninety-novem, nine.] NONCO, nons, n. (only in phrase ' for the nonce') the
- present time, occasion. [The substantive has arisen by mistake from 'for the nones,' originally for then ones,' and then one is belongs to the dative of the substantive from the substantive of the substantive su article.]
- Non-commissioned, non-kom-ish'und, adj. not having a commission, as an officer in the army or navy below the rank of lieutenant.
- Non-conductor, non-kon-dukt'or, n. a substance which does not conduct or transmit certain properties or conditions, as heat or electricity.
- Nonconforming, non-kon-form'ing, adj., not con-
- forming, especially to an established church. Nonconformist, non-kon-form'ist, n. one who does

not conform : especially one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II.

- Nonconformity, non-kon-form'i-ti, n. want of conformity, esp. to the established church.
- Non-content, non'-con-tent or non-kon-tent', n. one not content : in House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.
- Nondescript, non'de-skript, adj. novel : odd.-n. anything not yet described or classed : a person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. non,
- not, and descriptus, described. See Describe.] None, nun, adj. and pron., not one: not any: not the smallest part. [A.S. nan-ne, not, and an, one.]
- Nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, n. want of entity or being : a thing not existing. NOROS, nonz, n. sing, in the Roman calendar, the
- ninth day before the ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months : in R. Cath. Church, a season of prayer observed at noon. [L. nonænonus for novenus, ninth—novem, nine.]
- Nonesuch, nun'such, n. a thing like which there is none such : an extraordinary thing.
- Nonjuring, non-joor'ing, adj., not swearing allegiance. [L. non, not, and juro, to swear.]
- Nonjuror, non-joor'or or non'joor-or, n. one who would not swear allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688.
- 6) England at the revolution of ross. Nonpareil, non-partel, n. a person or thing with-out an equal: unequalled excellence: a rich kind of apple: a small printing type.—adj. with-out an equal: matchless. [Fr.—non, not, and pareil, equal—Low L. pariculus, dim. of par, equal. equal.]
- Nonplus, non'plus, n. a state in which no more can be done or said : great difficulty .- v.t. to throw into complete perplexity: to puzzle:*tr.p.* non'plusing or non'plussing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* non'plused or non'plussed. [L. *non*, not, and plus, more.]
- Nonsense, non'sens, n. that which has no sense : language without meaning : absurdity : trifles. [L. non, not, and Sense.]
- Nonsensical, non-sens'ik-al, adj., without sense : absurd.-adv. Nonsens'ically .-. n. Nonsens'icalness.
- Nonsuit, non'sūt, n. a withdrawal of a suit at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court .- v.t. to record that a plaintiff drops
- his suit. [L. non, not, and Suit.] Noodle, noo'dl, n. a simpleton, a blockhead. [See Noddy.]
- Nook, nook, n. a corner: a narrow place formed by an angle : a recess : a secluded retreat. [Scot. neuk; from Gael., Ir. niuc.] Noon, noon, n. (orig.) the ninth hour of the day,
- or three o'clock P.M.: afterwards (the church service for the ninth hour being shifted to midday) mid-day: twelve o'clock: middle: height. -adj. belonging to mid-day: meridional. [A.S. non-tid (noontide)—L. nona (hora), the ninth (hour). See its doublet Nones.]
- Noonday, noon'dā, n. mid-day.—adj. pertaining to mid-day: meridional.
- Noontide, noon'tid, n. the tide or time of noon : mid-day.-adj. pertaining to noon: meridional.
- Noose, nooz or noos, n. a running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn.-v.t. to tie or catch in a noose. [Prob. from O. Fr. nous, plur. of nou (Fr. nœud)-L. nodus, knot.] Nor, nor, conj. a particle marking the second or
- subsequent part of a negative proposition :- cor-

- relative to Neither or Not. [Contr. from nother, a form of Neither.]
- Normal, nor'mal, adj. according to rule: regular : analogical : perpendicular. —n. a perpendicular. —adv. Nor'mally. [L. normalis –norma, a rule.]
- Norman, norman, n. a native or inhabitant of Normandy, --adj., pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy. [The invading Northmen from Scandinavia gave their name to Normandy.] Norse, nors, adj. pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. Norse, Norma, the language of ancient Scandinavia. Normath J. North J. Scandinavia.
- [Norw. Norsk (= Northisk), from North.]
- North, north, n. the point opposite the sun at noon: one of the four cardinal points of the horizon. [A.S. north; found in most Teut.
- tongues, as in Ice. northr, Ger. nord.] North-east, north-ēst', n. the point between the north and east, equidistant from each.-adj. belonging to or from the north-east.
- North-easterly, north-est'er-li, adj. toward or coming from the north-east.
- North-eastern, north-es'tern, adj. belonging to the north-east: being in the north-east, or in [the north-east. that direction.
- North-eastward, north-est'ward, adv. towards
- Northerly, north'er-li, adj. being toward the north : from the north .- adv. toward or from the north.
- Northern, north'ern, adj. pertaining to the north : being in the north or in the direction towards it. n. an inhabitant of the north.
- Northernmost, north'ern-most, Northmost, north'most, adj. situate at the point furthest north.

- North-star, north'-star, n. the north polar star. Northward, north'ward, Northwardly, north'-ward li, adj. being toward the north.—adv. (also North'wards) toward the north.
- North-west, north-west, n. the point between the north and west, equidistant from each.—adj. pertaining to or from the north-west.
- North-westerly, north-west'er-li, adj. toward or from the north-west.
- North-western, north-west'ern, adj. pertaining to or being in the north-west or in that direction.
- Norwegian, nor-we'ji-an, adj. pertaining to Norway.-n. a native of Norway.
- Nose, noz, n. the organ of smell: the power of smelling: sagacity.—v.t. to smell: to oppose rudely to the face: to sound through the nose. [A.S. nosu; Ice. nös, Ger. nase, L. nasus, Sans. nâsâ.]
- Nosebag, noz'bag, n. a bag for a horse's nose, containing oats, &c. [Nose and Bag.] Nosegay, noz'gā, n. a bunch of fragrant flowers:
- a posy or bouquet. [From Nose and Gay, adj.] Noseless, nozles, adj. without a nose.
- Nosology, nos-ol'o-ji, n. the science of diseases : the branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases.-adj. Nosolog'ical.-n. Nosol'ogist. [Gr. nosos, a disease, and logos, a discourse, an account.]
- Nostril, nos'tril, n. one of the holes of the nose. [M. E. nosethirl-A.S. nosthyrl-nos, for nosu, the nose, and thyrel, an opening. Cf. Drill, to pierce, and Thrill.]
- Nostrum, nos'trum, *u*. a medicine the composition of which is kept secret : a quack or patent medi-cine. [L. (*lit.*) 'our own,' from *nos*, we.]

Not, not, adv. a word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [Same as Naught, from A. S. ne, and wink, a whit.] [notable person or thing. Notability, not-a-bil'i-ti, n. the being notable: a Notable, not'a-bl, adj. worthy of being known or

noted : remarkable : memorable : distinguished : notorious.—*n*. a person or thing worthy of note. —*adv.* Not'ably.—*n.* Not'ableness. Notary, nōt'ar-i, *n.* in ancient Rome, one who took

- notes, a shorthand writer : an officer authorised to certify deeds or other writings.—*adj*. Nota'-rial.—*adv*. Nota'rially. [L. *notarius*.] Notation, nō-tā'shun, *n*. a *noting* or marking : the
- act or practice of recording by marks or symbols: a system of signs or symbols. [L. notatio noto, notatum, to mark.]
- Notch, noch, n. a nick cut in anything : an inden-tation.—w.t. to cut a hollow into. [From a Teut. root, found also in O. Dut. nock. See Nick, a notch.]
- Note, not, n. that by which a person or thing is known: a mark or sign: a brief explanation: a short remark : a memorandum : a short letter : a diplomatic paper : (mus.) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself: a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, a note of hand : notice, heed, observation : reputation : fame.-v.t. to make a note of: to notice : to attend to : to record in writing : to furnish with notes. [Fr.-L. nota, from gna, root of nosco, notum, to know.]

Noted, not'ed, adj., marked: well known: cele-brated: eminent: notorious.—adv. Not'edly.

- Noteless, nöt'les, adj. not attracting notice. Noteworthy, nöt'wur-thi, adj. worthy of note or notice.
- Nothing, nuth'ing, n., no thing: non-existence: absence or negation of being : no part or degree : a low condition : no value or use : not anything importance, a trifle : utter insignificance, no difficulty or trouble : no magnitude : a cipher .-adv. in no degree: not at all.-n. Noth'ingness.
- Notice, not'is, n. act of noting : attention : obser-vation : information : warning : a writing con-taining information : public intimation : civility or respectful treatment : remark .- v.t. to mark or see: to regard or attend to: to mention, or make observations upon : to treat with civility. [Fr.-L. notitia-nosco, notum, to know.]
- Noticeable, not'is-a-bl, adj. able to be noticed: worthy of observation.-adv. Not'iceably.
- Notification, not-i-fi-kā'shun, n. the act of notify-
- Notify, notified given: the paper containing the notice given: the paper containing the notice. [See Notify.]
   Notify, notified, intervention of the second sec known, and facio, to make.]
- Notion, no'shun, n. a conception : opinion : belief : judgment. [Fr.-L. notio-nosco, notum, to know.] [notion: ideal: fanciful.
- Notional, no'shun-al, *adj*. of the nature of a Notoriety, no-to-rī'e-ti or no-, *n*. state of being notorious : publicity : public exposure.
- Notorious, no-to'ri-us, adj. publicly known (now used in a bad sense): infamous. -adv. Noto'riously .- n. Noto'riousness. [Low L. notorius -noto, notatum, to mark-nosco.
- Notwithstanding, not-with-stand'ing, conj. and prep. (this) not standing against or opposing: nevertheless: however. [Not and Withstanding, pr.p. of Withstand.]
- Nought, nawt, n., not anything: nothing.-adv. in no degree.-Set at nought, to despise. [Same as Naught.]

[O. Fr. nown, n. (gram.) the name of anything. [O. Fr. non (Fr. nom)-L. nomen. See Name.] Nourish, nurish, v.t. to suckle: to feed or bring up: to support: to encourage: to cherish: to

educate.-n. Nour'isher.-adj. Nour'ishable, able to be nourished. [Fr. nourrir-L. nutrio.] Nourishment, nur'ish-ment, n. the act of nourish-

- ing or the state of being nourished : that which nourishes: food: nutriment.
- Novel, nov'el, adj., new: unusual: strange.—n. that which is new: a fictitious tale: a romance. [O. Fr. novel(Fr. nouveau)—L. novellus—novus.]

Novelette, nov-el-et', n. a small novel.

- Novelist, nov'el-ist, n. a novel-writer. [Orig. an introducer of new things.] [strange.
- Novelty, novel-ti, n., newness: anything new or
- November, no-vem'ber, n. the eleventh month of our year. [The *ninth* month of the Roman year; L., from *novem*, nine.]
- Novennial, no-ven'yal, adj. done every ninth year. [L. novennis-novem, nine, annus, a year.
- Novice, nov'is, n. one new in anything : a beginner: one newly received into the church : an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow. [Fr.-L. novitins-novus, new.] Novitiate, no-vish'i-āt, n. the state of being a Novice: the period of being a novice: a novice.
- [Low L. novitiatus.]
- Now, now, adv. at the present time : at this time or a little before.-conj. but : after this : things being so.—n. the present time.—Now—now, at one time, at another time. [A.S. nu; Ger. nun, L. nunc, Gr. nun, Sans. nu, a doublet of New.]

Nowadays, now'a-daz, adv. in days now present.

- Noway, no'wā, Noways, no'wāz, adv. in no way. manner, or degree.
- Nowhere, no'hwar, adv. in no where or place.
- Nowise, no'wiz, adv. in no way or degree.
- Noxious, nok'shus, *adj., hurtful:* unwholesome: injurious: destructive: poisonous.—*adv.* Nox'iously.-n. Nox'iousness. [L. noxius-noxa, hurt-noceo, to hurt.
- Nozzle, nozl, n. a *little nose*: the snout: the extremity of anything: an extremity with an orifice. [Dim. of Nose.]
- Nuance, noo-ans', n. a delicate degree or shade of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect. [Through Fr. from L. nubes, a cloud.] Nucleated, nū'kle-āt-ed, adj. having a nucleus.
- Nucleus, in Wick-us, *n*, the central mass round which matter gathers: (astr.) the head of a comet: -pt. Nucleu (nuckler). [Lit, the kernel of a nut, 'L. from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]
- Nude, nud, adj., naked: bare: void.—adv. Nude'ly. [L. nudus. See Naked.] Nudge, nuj. n. a gentle push.—v.t. to push gently.
- [Akin to Knock, Knuckle. Cf. Dan. knuge.]
- Nudity, uūd'i-ti, n., nakedness :- pl. naked parts: figures divested of drapery. Nugatory, nū'ga-tor-i, adj., trifting : vain : insig-
- nificant : of no power : ineffectual. [L. nugatorius-nugæ, jokes, trifles.] Nugget, nug'et, n. a lump or mass, as of a metal.
- [A corruption of Ingot.]
- Nuisance, nu'sans, n. that which annoys or hurts : that which troubles: that which is offensive. [Fr.-L. noceo, to hurt.]
- Null, nul, adj. of no force : void : invalid. [L. nullus, not any, from ne, not, and ullus, any.]
- Nullify, nul'i-fi, v.t. to make null: to annul: to render void :- pr.p. null'ifying; pa.t. and pa.p. null'ified.-n. Nullifica/tion. [L. nullifico, -atum-nullus, and facio, to make.]
- Nullity, nul'i-ti, n. the state of being null or void: nothingness: want of existence, force, or efficacy.
- Numb, num, adj. deprived of sensation or motiou: stupefied : motionless .- v.t. to make numb : to deaden: to render motionless :- pr.p. numbing

(num'ing); pa.p. numbed (numd').-n. Numb'-ness. [A.S. numen, pa.p. of niman, to take; so Ice. numinn, bereft.]

- Number, num'ber, n. that by which things are counted or computed : a collection of things : more than one: a unit in counting: a numerical figure : the measure of multiplicity : sounds distributed into harmonies : metre, verse, esp. in pl.: (gram.) the difference in words to express singular or plural.—pl. the 4th book of the Old Test. from its having the numbers of the Israelites. -v.t. to count : to reckon as one of a multitude: to mark with a number: to amount to.-Num'berer. [Fr. nombre-L. numerus, akin to Gr. nomos, that which is distributednemo, to distribute.]
- Numberless, num'ber-les, adj. without number: more than can be counted.
- Numerable, nū'mer-a-bl, adj. that may be numbered or counted .- adv. Nu'merably.-ns. Nu'merableness, Numerabil'ity. [L. numerabilis.]
- Numeral, nu'mer-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of number .- n. a figure used to express a
- number, as 1, 2, 3, &c. [L. numeralis—numerus.] Numerary, nū'mėr-ar-i, adj., belonging to a cer-tain number. [Fr. numéraire—Low L. numerarius.
- Numerate, nū'mėr-āt, v.t. (orig.) to enumerate, to number: to point off and read, as figures.
- Numeration, nū-mėr-ā'shun, n. act of numbering : the art of reading numbers.
- Numerator, nū'mėr-ā-tor, n. one who numbers: the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.
- Numeric, nū-mer'ik, Numerical, nū-mer'ik-al, adj. belonging to, or consisting in number: the same both in number and kind.—adv. Numer'ically.
- Numerous, nū'mėr-us, adj. great in number: being many.-adv. Nu'merously.-n. Nu'merousness.
- Numismatic, nū-mis-mat'ik, adj. pertaining to money, coins, or medals. [L. numisma-Gr. nomisma, current coin-nomizo, to use commonly-nonnos, custom.]
- Numismatics, nū-mis-mat'iks, n.sing. the science of coins and medals.
- Numismatology, nū-mis-ma-tol'o-ji, n. the science of *coins* and medals in relation to history.-n. Numismatol'ogist, one versed in numismatology. [L. numisma-Gr. nomisma, and logos, science.
- Nummulite, num'ū-līt, n. (geol.) a fossil shell resembling a coin. [L. nummus, a coin, and [Numb and Skull.] Gr. lithos, a stone.]
- Numskull, num'skul, *n*. a blockhead. [From Nun, nun, *n*. in R. Cath. Church, a female who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion : (zool.) a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a nun. [A.S. nunna-Low L.
- nunna, nonna, a nun, an old maiden lady, the orig. sig. being 'mother;' cf. Gr. nannē, aunt, Sans. nana, a child's word for 'mother.']
- Nunciature, nun'shi-a-tūr, n. the office of a nuncio. Nuncio, nun'shi-o, n. an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or king. [It .- L. nuncius,
- a messenger, one who brings news; prob. a contr. of *noventius*, from an obs. verb *novere*, to make new, novus, new.]
- Nuncupative, nun-kū'pa-tiv or nun'kū-pā-tiv, Nuncupatory, nun-kū'pa-tor-i, adj., declaring publicly or solemnly: (law) verbal, not written. [Fr. nuncupatif-Low L. nuncupativus, nom-

# Nyctalopia

inal-L. nuncupare, to call by name-prob.

- main-L. nuncupare, to take by name provention from nomen, name, capio, to take.]
   Nunnery, nun'er-i, n. a house for nuns.
   Nuptial, nup'shal, adj. pertaining to marriage: done at a marriage: constituting marriage.
   n.pl. Nup'tials, marriage: wedding ceremony.
   [Fr.-L. nuptialis-muptize, marriage-mubbo, pertaining to marriage. nuptum, to veil, to marry.]
- Nurse, nurs, n. a woman who nourishes an infant: a mother, while her infant is at the breast: one who has the care of infants or of the sick : (hort.) a shrub or tree which protects a young plant .- v.t. to tend, as an infant, or a sick person: to bring up: to manage with care and economy. [O. Fr. nurrice (Fr. nourrice)-L.
- nutrix-nutrio, to suckle, to nourish.] Nursery, nurs'er-i, n. place for nursing: an apart-ment for young children: a place where the growth of anything is promoted : (hort.) a piece of ground where plants are reared. [father. Nursing-father, nurs'ing-fa'ther, n. (B.) a foster-Nursling, nurs'ing, n. that which is nursed : an
- infant. [Nurse, and dim. ling.]
- Nurture, nurt'ur, n. act of nursing or nourishing : nourishment: education: instruction.-v.t. to nourish: to bring up: to educate.--n. Nurt'urer. [Fr. nourriture-Low L. nutritura-L. nutrio, to nourish.]
- Nut, nut, *n*. the fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell : a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt .- v.i. to gather nuts:-pr.p. nutt'ing; pa.p. nutt'ed. [A.S. hnutu; Ice. hnot, Dut. noot, Ger. nuss.] Nutant, nū'tant, adj., nodding; (bot.) having the
- top bent downward. [L. *nuto*, to nod] **Nutation**, nū-tā'shun, *n. a nodding*: (*astr.*) a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis: (*bot.*) the turning of flowers towards the sun. **Nut-brown**, nut'-brown, *adj., brown*, like a ripe
- old nut.
- Nutcracker, nut'krak-er, n. an instrument for cracking nuts: a bird in Europe and N. Asia which feeds on nuts, berries, and insects.
- Nuthatch, nut'hach, n. a small climbing bird which feeds on *nuts* and insects, called also Nut/jobber, Nut/pecker. [M. E. *nuthake*, hacker of nuts.]
- Nutmeg, nut'meg, n. the aromatic kernel of an E. Indian tree. [M. E. notemuge, a hybrid word formed from Nut and O. Fr. muge, musk -L. muscus, musk. See Musk.]
- Nutria, nū'tri-a, n. the fur of the coypu, a kind of beaver, in S. America. [Sp. nutria, nutra -Gr. enudris, an otter.]
- Nutrient, nū'tri-ent, adj., nourishing.—n. any-thing nourishing. [L. nutrio, to nourish.]
- Nutriment, nū'tri-ment, n. that which nourishes : food. [L. nutrimentum-nutrio, to nourish.]
- Nutrimental, nū-tri-ment'al, *adj*. having quality of *nutriment* or food : nutritious. the
- Nutrition, nū-trish'un, n. act of nourishing : pro-
- cess of promoting the growth of bodies. Nutritious, ni-trish'us, adj., neurishing: promoting growth.—adv. Nutri'tiously.—n. Nutri'tiousness.
- Nutritive, nu'tri-tiv, adj., nourishing .- adv. Nu'tritively.-n. Nu'tritiveness.
- Nux vomica, nuks vom'ik-a, n. the fruit of an E. Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained. [L. nux, a nut, and vomicus, from vomo, to vomit.]
- Nuzzle, nuz'l, w.i. to poke about with the nose, like a swine. [A freq. verb from Nose.] Nyctalopia, nik-ta-lö'pi-a, Nyctalopy, nik-ta-

lo-pi, n. a diseased state of vision, in which objects are seen only at night or in the dusk. [Gr. nyktalopia-nyktalops, seeing by night only-nyx, nyktos, night, ops, vision.] Nyctalops, nik'ta-lops, n. one affected with nyc-

- talopy.
- Nylghau, nil'gaw, n. a large species of antelope, in N. Hindustan, the males of which are of a bluish colour. [Pers. nil-gaw-nil, blue, gaw, ox, cow.]
- Nymph, nimf, n. a maiden: (myth.) one of the beautiful goddesses who inhabited every region of the earth and waters.-adj. Nymph'-like. [Fr.-L. nympha-Gr. nymphē, a bride, lit. 'a veiled one (like L. nupta), from same root as Gr. nephos, a cloud.]
- Nymph, nimf, Nympha, nimf'a, n. the pupa or
- chrysalis of an insect :--pl. Nymphæ (nimf'ē). Nymphean, nim-fé'an, adj. pertaining to or inhabited by nymphs.
- Nymphical, nimf'ik-al, adj. pertaining to nymphs. Nympholepsy, nimf'o-lep-si, n. a species of madness which seized those who had seen nymphs. [Gr. nymphē, a nymph, and lambano, lepsomai,
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0, o, int. an exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, &c.

- Oaf, of, n. a foolish child left by the fairies in place of another : a dolt, an idiot. [A form of Elf.]
- Oak, ok, n. a tree of many species, the most famous of which is the British oak, so valuable
- for its timber. [A.S. *ac*; Ice. *eik*, Ger. *eiche*.] **Oakappl**a,  $\delta k$ ap-l, *n*. a spongy substance on the leaves of the *oak*, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small *apple*, called also Oak'leaf-gall. Oaken, ök'n, *adj.* consisting or made of *oak*. Oakling, ök'ing, *n. a young oak.* Oakum, ök'um, *n.* old ropes untwisted and teased

to seize.]

- into loose hemp for calking the seams of ships. [A.S. acumba, acemba-cemb, that which is combed-cemban, to Comb.]
- Oar, or, n. a light pole with a flat end for rowing boats. -v.t. to impel by rowing. -v.i. to row. [A.S. ar; cog. with Gr. er-essein, to row, amph-ēr-ēs, two-oared.]

Oared, ord, adj. furnished with oars.

- Oarsman, orz'man, n. one who rows with an oar. Oasis, ō'a-sis or ō-ā'sis, n. a fertile spot in a sandy desert :- pl. Oases (o'a-sez or o-a'sez). [L.-Gr. oasis ; from Coptic ouahe, a resting-place or dwelling.]
- Oat, ot (oftener in pl. Oats, ots), n. a well-known grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food: its seeds.—n. Oat/cake, a thin broad cake made of oatmeal. [A.S. ata, oat.]
- **Oaten**, ōt'n, *adj*. consisting of an *oat* stem or straw : made of oatmeal.
- Oath, oth, n. a solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for his vengeance in case of falsehood or failure :-pl. Oaths ( $\delta thz$ ). [A.S. ath; Ger. eid, Ice. eidhr.]
- Oatmeal, ot'mel, n. meal made of oats.
- **Obduracy**, ob'dū-ras-i, *n*. state of being *obdurate*: invincible hardness of heart.
- Obdurate, ob'dū-rāt, adj. hardened in heart or feelings: stubborn.-adv. Ob'durately.-n. Ob'durateness. [L. obduratus, pa.p. of obduro -ob, against, duro, to harden-durus, hard.]

Obedience, o-be'di-ens, n. state of being obedient : compliance with what is required : dutifulness.

- Obedient, ō-bē'di-ent, adj. willing to obey: duti-ful.—adv. Obe'diently. [Fr.—L. obedio.]
- Obeisance, ö-bā'sans, n., obedience : a bow or act of reverence. [Fr. obéissance-obéissant, pr.p. of obéir, to obey.]
- Obelisk, ob'e-lisk, n. a tall, four-sided tapering pillar, cut off at the top like a flat pyramid: (print.) a dagger (t). [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. obeliskos, dim. of obelos, belos, a dart
- -ballō, to throw.] [and edo, esum, to eat.] Obese, ō-bēs', adj. fat: fleshy. [L. obesus-ob, Obeseness, ō-bēs'nes, Obesity, ō-bes'it-i, n., fat-
- ness : abnormal fatness. Obey, ō-bā', v.t. to do as told: to be ruled by: to yield to.—v.i. (B.) to yield obedience (fol-lowed by to).—n. Obey'er. [Fr. obeir—L. obedio -ob, against, towards, audio, to hear.]
- Obeyingly, ō-bā'ing-li, adv., obediently.
   Obfuscate, ob-fus'kāt, w.t. zo darken: to confuse. —n. Obfusca'tion. [L. obfusco, obfuscatum ob, inten., and fuscus, dark.]
- Obit, ö'bit or ob'it, n., death : funeral solemnities : an anniversary mass for the repose of a de-parted soul. [Fr.-L. obitus-obeo, to go to meet-ob, against, eo, to go.] Obitual, ō-bit'ū-al, adj. pertaining to obits.
- Obituary, ō-bit'ū-ar-i, adj. relating to the death of a person.-n. a register of deaths (orig.) in a monastery : an account of a deceased person or notice of his death.
- Object, ob-jekt', v.t. to offer in opposition: to oppose.-v.i. to oppose.-n. Object'or. [Fr.-L. objecto, a freq. of objicio, -jectum-ob, in the way of, and jacio, to throw.]
- Object, objekt, n. anything set or thrown before the mind: that which is sought for: end: motive : (gram.) that which follows a transitive verb.
- Object-glass, ob'jekt-glas, n. the glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.
- Objection, ob-jek'shun, n. act of objecting: anything in opposition : argument against.
- Objectionable, ob-jek'shun-a-bl, adj. that may be objected to.
- Objective, ob-jekt'iv, adj. relating to an object: being exterior to the mind: as opp. to subjective, that which is real or which exists in nature, in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in the thought of the individual : (gram.) belonging to the case of the object .- n. (gram.) the case of the object : (war) the point to which the operations of an army are directed.-adv. Object'ively.
- Objectiveness, ob-jekt'iv-nes, Objectivity, objek-tivi-ti, n. state of being objective.
- **bjurgation**, ob-jur-ga'shun, *u.* a blaming: reproof: reprehension. [Fr.-L.-cb, against, and*jurgare*, to sue at law, to quarrel with*-jus*, law, and*ago*, to drive.]
- law, and *ago*, to drive.] [blame or reproof. Objurgatory, ob-jur'ga-tor-i, *adj*. expressing Oblato, ob-lat', *adj*. flattened at opposite sides or poles: shaped like an orange.-n. Oblato ness. [L. oblatus, pa.p. of offero, to carry forward, to offer-ob, against, and fero, to bring.]
- Oblation, ob-la'shun, n. anything offered in worship or sacred service: an offering. [Fr.-L. oblatio.]
- Obligation, ob-li-gā'shun, n. act of obliging: that which binds : any act which binds one to do something for another : state of being indebted for a favour : (law) a bond containing a penalty on failure.

- Obligatory, ob'li-gā-tor-i, adj., binding: imposing duty .- adv. Ob'ligatorily .- n. Ob'ligatoriness.
- Oblige, ō-blīj', v.t. to bind or constrain : to bind by some favour rendered, hence to do a favour to. [Fr.-L. obligo, obligatum-ob, and ligo, to [another is obliged or bound. bind.]
- Obligee, ob-li-jē', n. (law) the person to whom Obliging, ō-blīj'ing, adj. disposed to oblige or confer favours .- adv. Oblig'ingly .- n. Oblig'ingness.
- Obligor, ob-li-gor', n. (law) the person who binds himself to another.
- Oblique, ob-lek', adj., slanting: not perpendicular : not parallel : not straightforward : obscure: (geom.) not a right angle: (gram.) denoting any case except the nominative.—*adv*. Oblique'ly. [Fr.—L. *obliquus—ob*, and *liquis*, bent, slanting.]
- **Obliqueness**, ob-lēk'nes, **Obliquity**, ob-lik'wi-ti, *n*. state of being *oblique*: a slanting direction : error or wrong : irregularity.
- Obliterate, ob-lit'er-at, v.t. to blot out: to wear out : to destroy : to reduce to a very low state. [L. oblitero, -atum-ob, over, and litera, a letter. See Letter.]
- Obliteration, ob-lit-er-a'shun, n. act of obliterating : a blotting or wearing out : extinction.
- Oblivion, ob-liv'i-un, n. act of forgetting or state of being forgotten: remission of punishment. [Fr.-L. oblivio, oblivionis-obliviscor, to forget, from root of livere, to become dark; hence, to
- have the mind darkened, to forget.] Oblivious, ob-liv'i-us, adj., forgetful: causing for-getfulness.—adv. Obliv'iously.—n. Obliv'iousness.
- Oblong, ob'long, adj., long in one way: longer than broad.—n. (geom.) a rectangle longer than broad : any oblong figure. [Fr.-L. ob, over, and longus, long.]
- Obloquy, ob'lo-kwi, n. a speaking against : re-proachful language: censure: calumny. [L.
- obloquium—ob, against, and loquor, to speak.] Obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, adj., liable to hurt or punishment: blameworthy: offensive: subject: answerable.—*adv.* Obnox'iously.—*n.* Obnox'iousness. [L. obnoxius-ob, before, and noxa,
- hurt. See Noxious.] Oboe. See Hautboy. Obolus, ob'o-lus, *w*. in ancient Greece, a small also a weight, the sixth part of a drachma. [Gr. obelos, a spit, from the coin being marked with a spit, or from iron or copper *nails* being used in ancient barter.]
- **Obscene**, ob-sēn', *adj*. offensive to chastity: unchaste: indecent: disgusting.—*adv*. **Ob**-[L. obscenus ; perh. from ob and scene'ly. cænum, filth, or (with meaning of 'unlucky') from scævus, left-handed, unlucky.]
- Obsceneness, ob-sēn'nes, Obscenity, ob-sen'i-ti, n. quality of being obscene: lewdness.
- Obscurant, ob-skūr'ant, n. one who obscures : a writer who opposes the progress of modern enlightenment.
- Obscurantism, ob-skūr'ant-izm, n. the doctrine or principles of an obscurant.
- Obscuration, ob-skur-a'shun, n. the act of obscuring or state of being obscured.
- Obscure, ob-skūr', adj. dark: not distinct: not easily understood: not clear or legible: unbundle: living in darkness.—*adv.* Obscurely. [Fr.—L. *obscurus*, akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

- Obscure, ob-skur', v.t. to darken: to make less plain. [obscure: unintelligibleness: humility. Obscurity, ob-skūr'i-ti, n. state or quality of being
- Obsequies, ob'se-kwiz, n. funeral rites and solem-nities. [Lit. 'a following,' Fr. obseques-L. obsequiæ-ob, and sequor, to follow.]
- Obsequious, ob-se'kwi-us, adj. compliant to excess: meanly condescending.-adv. Obse'quiously.-n. Obse'quiousness. [See Obsequies.
- Observable, ob-zerv'a-bl, adj. that may be observed or noticed : worthy of observation. - adv. Observ'ably.-n. Observ'ableness.
- **Observance**, ob-zerv'ans, *n*. act of *observing*: performance: attention: that which is to be
- observed : rule of practice. [Fr.—L. observantia.]
   Observant, ob-zerv'ant, adj., observing : taking notice : adhering to : carefully attentive.—adv. Observ'antly.
- Observation, ob-zer-va'shun, n. act of observing: attention : as distinguished from experiment, the act of recognising and noting phenomena as they occur in nature : that which is observed : a remark : performance.
- Observational, ob-zer-va'shun-al, adj. consisting of or containing observations or remarks.
- Observator, ob'zerv-ā-tor, n. one who observes: a remarker.
- Observatory, ob-zerv'a-tor-i, n. a place for making astronomical and physical observations.
- Observe, ob-zerv', v.t. to keep in view : to notice : to regard attentively: to remark: to comply with: to keep religiously: (B.) to keep or guard. -v.i. to take notice: to attend: to remark. n. Observ'er. [Fr. -L. observo, -atum-ob, and servo, to heed, keep.]
- Observing, ob-zerving, adj. habitually taking notice: attentive.—adv. Observingly.
- **Obsidian**, ob-sid'i-an, *n*. a glass produced by volcanoes. [So called from *Obsidius*, who, acc.
- to Pliny, floovered it in Ethiopia.] Obsolescent, ob-so-les'ent, adj., going out of use. [L. obsolescens, -entis, pr.p. of obsolesco, obso-letum-ob, and soleo, to be wont.]
- Obsolete, ob'so-let, adj., gone out of use : anti-quated : (zool.) obscure : rudimental. n. Ob'soleteness.
- Obstacle, ob'sta-kl, n. anything that stands in the way of or hinders progress: obstruction. [Fr.-L. obstaculum-ob, in the way of, sto, to stand.]
- Obstetric, ob-stet'rik, Obstetrical, ob-stet'rik-al, adj. pertaining to midwifery. [L. obstetricius -obstetrix, -icis, a midwife, a female that stands before or near-ob, before, and sto, to stand.]
- Obstetrics, ob-stet'riks, n.sing. the science of midwifery.
- Obstinacy, ob'sti-nas-i, Obstinateness, ob'stināt-nes, *n*. the being obstinate : excess of firm-ness : stubbornness : fixedness that yields with difficulty.
- Obstinate, ob'sti-nat, adj. blindly or excessively firm : unyielding : stubborn : not easily subdued. -adv. Ob'stinately. [L. obstino, -atum-ob, in the way of, sto, to stand.]
- Obstreperous, ob-strep'er-us, adj., making a loud noise: clamorous: noisy.-adv. Obstrep'erously. [L. obstreperus-ob, and strepere, to make a noise.]
- Obstruct, ob-strukt', v.t. to block up: to hinder from passing: to retard. [L. ob, in the way of, struc, structum, to pile up.] Obstruction, ob-struk'shun, n. act of obstructing:
- that which obstructs : obstacle : impediment.

- Obstructive, ob-strukt'iv, adj. tending to obstruct : hindering .- adv. Obstruct'ively.
- Obstruent, ob'stroo-ent. adj., obstructing : blocking up.—n. (med.) anything that obstructs in the body. [L. obstruens, -entis, pr.p. of obstruo.] Obtain, ob-tān', v.t. to lay hold of: to hold: to
- procure by effort : to gain .- v.i. to be established : to continue in use: to become held or prevalent: to subsist : (rare) to succeed. [Fr.-L. obtineo -ob, and teneo, to hold.]
- Obtainable, ob-tan'a-bl, adj. that may be obtained, procured, or acquired.
- Obtrude, ob-trood', v.t. to thrust in upon when not wanted : to urge upon against the will of .v.i. to thrust or be thrust upon. [L. obtrudoob, and trudo, trusum, to thrust.]
- Obtruding, ob-trood'ing, Obtrusion, ob-troo'zhun, *u*. a thrusting in or upon against the will of. **Obtrusive**, ob-tr<del>oos</del>'iv, *adj*. disposed to obtrude or
- thrust one's self among others .- adv. Obtrus'ively.
- Obtuse, ob-tūs', adj., blunt: not pointed: stupid: not shrill: (geom.) greater than a right angle. -adv. Obtuse'ly.-n. Obtuse'ness. [Fr.-L. obtusus-obtundo, to blunt-ob, against, tundo, to beat.]
- **Obverse**, ob-vers', *adj.*, *turned towards* one: bearing the face: (*bot.*) having the base narrower than the top.-adv. Obverse'ly. [L. obversusob, towards, and verto, to turn.
- Obverse, ob'vers, n. the side of a coin containing the head or principal symbol :- opposed to Reverse.
- Obviate, ob'vi-āt, v.t. to remove, as difficulties. [L. obvio-ob, in the way of, and vio, viatum,
- to go-via, a way.] Obvious, ob'vi-us, adj., meeting in the way: evi-dent.—adv. Ob'viously.—n. Ob'viousness. [L. obvius.]
- Obvolute, ob'vo-lūt, Obvoluted, ob'vo-lūt-ed, adj., rolled or turned in: (bot.) arranged so as alter-nately to overlap. [L. obvolutus—ob, and volvo, volutum, to roll.]
- Occasion, ok-kā'zhun, n. occurrence : opportunity : requirement. -v.t. to cause : to influence. [Fr. -L. occasio-occido-ob, in the way of, and cado, casum, to fall.]
- Occasional, ok-kä/zhun-al, adj., falling in the way or happening: occurring only at times: resulting from accident: produced on some special event, adv. Occa/sionally.
- Occident, ok'si-dent, n. the western quarter of the hemisphere where the sun goes down or sets: the west.-adj. Occident'al, noting the quarter where the sun goes down or sets : western.-adv. Occident'ally. [Fr.-L. occidens, -entis, pr.p. of occide, to fall down.]
- Occipital, ok-sipit-al, adj. pertaining to the occi-put or back part of the head.
- Occiput, ok'si-put, n. the back part of the head or
- skull. [L.-ob, over against, caput, head.] Occult, ok-kult', adj., covered over: hidden: secret: uuknown.-adv. Occult'Iy.-us. Occult'ism, the science of the unknown, Occult'ness. [Fr.-L. occulto, to hide-occulo, to cover over -ob, over, and cal, root of celo, to conceal, clam, secretly; Gr. kryptö, kalyptö, to hide, E. Hull, a husk.]
- Occultation, ok-kul-tā'shun, n. a concealing, esp. of one of the heavenly bodies by another.
- Occupancy, ok'ū-pan-si, n. the act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession : possession.
- Occupant, ok'u-pant, n. one who takes or has possession.

- Occupation, ok-ū-pā'shun, n. the act of occupying or taking possession : possession : employment. Occupier, ok'ū-pī-ėr, n. an occupant: (B.) a
- trader. Occupy, ok'ū-pī, v.t. to take or seize: to hold
- possession of : to cover or fill : to employ :  $(B_{\bullet})$ to use : to trade with -v.i. to hold possession : (B.) to trade: -pa.t. and pa.p. occ'upied. [Fr. -L. occupo, -atum-ob, and capio, to take.] Occur, ok-kur', v.i. to come or be presented to the
- mind: to happen: to appear: to be found here and there: -pr.p. occurring; pa.p. occurred'. [Fr.-L. occurro-ob, towards, and curro, to [an event : occasional presentation. run.]
- Occurrence, ok-kur'ens, n. anything that occurs : Occurrent, ok-kur'ent, n. (B.) an occurrence or
- chance. -adj. (B.) coming in the way. Ocean,  $\delta$ 'shun, n. the vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe : also, one of its five great divisions : any immense expanse.—*adj.* pertaining to the great sea. [Fr.—L. *oceanus*—Gr. *ökeanos*, perh. from ōkys, swift, and naō, to flow.]
- Oceanic, ō-she-an'ik, adj. pertaining to the ocean : found or formed in the ocean.
- Ocelot,  $\bar{o}$ 'se-lot, *n*. the name of several species of animals in the tropical parts of S. America allied to the leopard, but much smaller. [Mex. ocelotl.]
- Ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra-si, n., mob-rule : a government by the populace.—adjs. Ochlocrat'ic, Ochlocrat'ical.—adv. Ochlocrat'ically. [Gr. ochlokratia-ochlos, the mob, and kratos, rule.]

Ochraceous, ö-krā'shus, adj. of an ochre colour.

- Ochre, ö'ker, n. a fine clay, mostly pale yellow. [Fr.-L. ochra-Gr. ochra-ochros, pale yellow; Sans. hari, yellow.] Ochreous, ö'kre-us, Ochry, ö'kri, adj. consisting
- of, containing, or resembling ochre.
- Octagon, ok'ta-gon, n. a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles .- adj. Octag'onal. [Gr.
- okto, eight, and gonia, an angle.] Octahedron, ok-ta-hē'dron, n. a solid figure with eight equal sides, each of which is an equilateral triangle.-adj. Octahe'dral. [Gr. okto, and hedra, a base.]
- Octangular, ok-tang'gul-ar, adj. having eight angles. [L. octo, eight, and Angular.]
- angles. [L. octo, eight, and Angleta.] Octant, oktant, n. the eighth part of a circle : the aspect of two planets when 45°, or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a circle, apart. [L. octans, octantis—octo, eight.] Octave, oktav, adv., eight : consisting of eight : -n. an eighth : that which consists of eight :
- the eighth day inclusive after a church festival : the eight days following a festival inclusive : (mus.) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones. [Fr.-L. octavus, eighth-octo, eight.]
- Octavo, ok-tā'vo, adj. having eight leaves to the sheet, -n. a book having eight leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo:-pl. Octa'vos.
- October, ok-to'ber, n. the eighth month of the Roman year, which began in March, but the
- tenth in our calendar. [L. octo, eight.] Octodecimo, ok-to-des'i-mō, adj. having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [L. octo-
- decim, eighteen-octo, eight, and decem, ten.] Octogenarian, ok-to-jen-ā'ri-an, Octogenary, ok-toj'en-ar-i, n. one who is eighty years old.
- Octogenary, ok-toj'en-ar-i, adj. of eighty years of age. [L. octogenarius-octogeni, eighty each.]
- Octopod, ok'to-pod, Octopus, ok'to-pus, n. a mollusc having a round purse-like body and eight arms. [Gr. oktō, eight, and pous, podos, foot.] Octoroon, ok-to-roon', u. the offspring of a quad-
- roon and a white person. [From L. octo, eight.]

- Octosyllabic, ok-to-sil-lab'ik, adj. consisting of eight syllables. [L. octo, eight, and Syllabic.]
- Ocular, ok'ū-lar, ady. pertaining to the eye formed in or known by the eye : received by actual sight.—adv. Oc'ularly. [L. ocularius—oculus, Gr. okkos, akin to E. Eye, Sans. aksha, eye.] Oculist, ok'ū-list, n. one skilled in eye diseases.
- Odalisque, o'dalisk, n. a female slave in a Turkish harem. [Fr.—Turk. *oda*, a chamber.] Odd, od, *adj*. not paired with another : not even :
- left over after a round number has been taken : not exactly divisible by two: strange: unusual: trifling.-adv. Odd'ly.-n. Odd'ness. [From the Scand., as in Ice. *oddi*, a triangle (which has a third or *odd* angle and side), hence metaphorically, an odd number-Ice. oddr, a point; conn. with A.S. ord, a point, beginning (as perh. in Lord), and Ger. ort, a place.]
- Oddfellow, od'(el-o, n. one of a secret benevolent society called Oddfellows. [Odd and Fellow.] Oddity, od'i-ti, n. the state of being odd or singu-
- lar: strangeness: a singular person or thing.
- Odds, odz, n., inequality: difference in favour of one against another : more than an even wager : advantage: dispute: scraps, miscellaneous pieces, as in the phrase 'odds and ends' (lit. 'points' and ends). [From Odd.]
- Ode, öd, n. a song: a poem written to be set to music. [Fr.-L. ode, oda-Gr. ödē, contracted
- from aoidē—aeidā, to sing.] Odious, ö'di-us, adj., hateful: offensive: repul-sive: hated.—adv. O'diously.—n. O'diousness. [Fr. See Odium.]
- Odium, o'di-um, n., hatred : offensiveness : quality of provoking hate. [L.-odi, to hate.] Odometer, od-om'et-er, *n*. an instrument for
- measuring the distance passed over by a carriage by marking the number of revolutions of the wheel. [Gr. nodos, a way, and metron, a measure.]
- Odontology, 5-don-tol'o-ji, n. the science of the teeth. (Gr. odons, odontos. a tooth, and logos, discourse science) discourse, science.
- Odoriferous, ö-dur-if'er-us, adj., bearing odours : diffusing fragrance: perfumed. -adv. Odorif'erously. [L. odoriferus-odor, and fero, to bear.]
- Odorous, o'dur-us, adj. emitting an odour or scent: sweet-smelling : fragrant.-adv. O'dorously.
- Odour, ō'dur, n., smell: perfume: estimation. [Fr.-L. odor-root od, found in Gr. ozō, to
- smell.]
- Odourless,  $\bar{o}$ 'dur-les, *adj*. without odour. O'er,  $\bar{o}$ r, contracted from Over.

Esophagus. See Esophagus.

- Of, ov, prep. from or out from: belonging to: out of: among: proceeding from, so in the Litany and Nicene Creed: owing to: concern-ing: ( $\mathcal{B}$ . and  $\mathcal{P}r$ .  $\mathcal{B}k$ ) sometimes = by, from, on, or over. [A.S.  $\sigma_f$ ; found in all the Feutonic languages, as Ger. ab, also in L. ab, Gr. apo, Sans. *apa*, away from.] Of purpose (B.) intentionally.
- Off, of, adv. from: away from: on the opposite side of a question : not on.-adj. most distant : on the opposite or further side.—prep. not on.— int. away! depart! [Same as Of, differently used.1
- Offal, of 'al, n. waste meat : the part of an animal unfit for use : refuse : anything worthless. [Off and Fall.
- Offence, of-fens', n. any cause of anger or displeasure : an injury : a crime : a sin : affront : assault.
- Offend, of-fend', v.t. to displease or make angry:

to affront : (B.) to cause to  $\sin -v.i$ . to  $\sin :$  to cause anger : (B.) to be made to sin. [Fr.-L. ob, against, and fendo, akin to Sans. han, to strike.] [a trespasser : a criminal.

- Offender, of-fend'er, n. one who offends or injures : Offensive, of-fens'iv, *adj.* causing *offence*: displeasing : injurious : used in attack : making the first attack.—n. the act of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks.—adv. Offens'ively .- n. Offens'iveness. [Fr. offensif-L.
- offendo, offensum-ob, and fendo.] Offer, of'er, v.t. to bring to or before: to make a proposal to: to lay before: to present to the mind: to attempt: to propose to give: to present in worship. -v.i. to present itself: to be at hand: to declare a willingness. -n. act of offer-ing: first advance: that which is offered : proposal made .- n. Off'erer. [L. offerre-ob, towards, *fero*, *ferre*, to bring.] Offerable, of 'er-a-bl, *adj*. that may be offered.
- pl. in Church of England, certain dues payable at Easter.
- Offertory, of 'er-tor-i, n. in English Church, that part of the liturgy where the people's offerings are made: in R. Cath. Church, an anthem chanted during the first part of the mass.
- Off-hand, of 'hand, adv. at once : without hesitating.
- Office, of 'is, n. settled duty or employment : business : act of good or ill : act of worship : formulary of devotion : peculiar use : a place for busi-ness: a benefice with no jurisdiction attached :--*pl.* the apartments m a house in which the domestics discharge their duties. [Lit. a render-ing of aid, Fr.-L. officium-opis, aid.] Office-bearer, of is-bar'er, n. one who holds office.
- Officer, of 'i-ser, n. one who holds an office : a per-son who performs some public office. -v.t. to furnish with officers: to command, as officers.
- Official, of-fish'al, adj. pertaining to an office : depending on the proper office or authority: done by authority.—n. one who holds an office: a subordinate public officer : the deputy of a bishop, &c .- adv. Offi'cially. [O. Fr. -- L. officialisofficium.]
- Officiate, of-fish'i-āt, v.i. to perform the duties of an office: to perform official duties for another. Officinal, of-fis'in-al or of-i-sī'nal, adj. belonging
- to or used in a *shop*: denoting an approved medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr. -L. officina, a workshop, contr. from opificina -opilex, -icis-opus, work, facio, to do.]
- Officious, of-fish'us, adj. too forward in offering services: overkind: intermeddling.—adv. Offi-clously.—n. Officiousness. [Fr.—L. officiosus -officium.]
- Offing, of 'ing, n. a part of the sea with deep water off from the shore.
- Offscouring, of skowring, n. matter scoured off: refuse : anything vile or despised.
- Offset, of'set, n. in accounts, a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent : a young shoot or bulb : a terrace on a hillside : (arch.) a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall : in surveying, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point .- v.t. in accounts, to place against as an equivalent.
- Offshoot, of'shoot, n. that which shoots off the parent stem : anything growing out of another. Offspring, of spring, n. that which springs from
- another, a child, or children : issue : production of any kind.

- Oft, oft, Often, of'n, adv., frequently : many times. -adj. Often (B.) frequent. [A.S.; Ger. oft, Goth. ufta.]
- Oftenness, of'n-nes, n. frequency. Ofttimes, oft'tīmz, Oftentimes, of'n-tīmz, adv., many times : frequently. [Oft and Times.]
- Ogee, ō-jē', n. a wave-like moulding with the con-
- vex part upwards. [Fr. ogive.] Ogham, og am, n. a peculiar kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish : its characters.
- Dile, ö'gl, v.t. to look at fondly with side glances.
   -v.i. to practise ogling.-ns. O'gler, O'gling.
   [Dut. oogen-ooge, the eye: cf. Ger. äugeln.]
- Ugre, ö'ger, n. a man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales.-fem. O'gress.-adj. O'greish, like an ogre in character or appearance. [Fr. ogre-Sp. ogro-L. orcus, the lower world, the god of the dead; cf. A.S. orc, a demon.]

Oh, ō, int. denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, &c.

- Oil, oil, n. the juice from the fruit of the olive-*Gr. elaion-elaia*, the olive.]
- Oilbag, oil'bag, n. a bag or cyst in animals containing oil.
- Oilcake, oil'kāk, n. a cake made of flax seed from which the oil has been pressed out.
- **Oilcoloth**, oil'kloth, *n*. a painted floorcloth. **Oilcolour**, oil'kloth, *n*. a colouring substance mixed with oil.
- Oilnut, oil'nut, n. the butter-nut of N. America.
- **Oil-painting**, oil'-pānt'ing, *u*. a picture painted in oil-colours : the art of painting in oil-colours. **Oily**, oil'i, *adj*. consisting of, containing, or having
- the qualities of oil : greasy.-n. Oil'iness.
- Ointment, oint'ment, n. anything used in anointing: (med.) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts: (B.) a perfume. [O. Fr. oignement, ointment, Fr. oindre, to anoint-L. unguentum-ungo, to smear.]
- Old, öld, adj. advanced in years: having been long in existence : decayed by time : out of date : ancient : having the age or duration of : long practised. -n. Old'ness. - Old style (often written with a date O. S.), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> days. [A.S. eald; Ger. alt, from a root seen in Goth. alan, to nourish, L. alo (hence adultus), to nourish.]

- Olden, öld'n, adj., old: ancient. Oleaginous, ö-le-aj'in-us, adj., oily: (bot.) fleshy and oily.-n. Oleag'inousness. [L. oleaginus -oleum, oil.]
- Oleander, ō-le-an'der, n. an evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers. [Fr., being a corr. of Rhododendron.]
- Oleaster, ō-le-as'ter, n. the wild olive. [L.-olea, an olive-tree, from Gr. elaia.]
- Olefferous, ö-le-if'er-us, adj., producing oil, as seeds. [L. oleum, oil, and fero, to bear.] Oleograph, ö'le-o-graf, n. a print in oil-colours to imitate an oil-painting. [L. oleum, oil, and Gr.
- graphō, to write, draw.] Olfactory, ol-fak'tor-i, adj. pertaining to or used in smelling. [L. alfacto, to smell-oleo, to smell -root of odor, smell, facio, to do or make.]
- Oligarch, ol'i-gärk, n. a member of an oligarchy. Oligarchal, ol-i-gärk/al, Oligarchical, ol-i-gärk/-
- ik-al, adj. pertaining to an oligarchy.
- Oligarchy, ol'i-gärk-i, n., government by a few: a state governed by a few. [Fr.-Gr., from oligos, few, archē, rule.]
- Olio, ō'li-ō, n. a dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together: a mixture: (music)

a medley : a literary miscellany. [Sp. olla-L. olla, a pot.]

- Olivaceous, ol-i-vā'shus, adj., olive-coloured: olive-green. [Fr.-L. oliva.]
- Olive, ol'iv, n. a tree cultivated round the Mediter-ranean for its oily fruit: its fruit: peace, of which the olive was the emblem : a colour like the unripe olive. [Fr.-L. *oliva*-Gr. *elaia*.]
- Olla-podrida, ol'la-po-dré'da, *n*. a mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables in common use in Spain: any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection. [Sp., lit. 'putrid or rotten pot'-L. *ella*, a pot, and *puter*, putrid.] Olympiad,  $\delta$ -lim'pi-ad, m. in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between
- the Olympic games, used in reckoning time (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B.C.). [Gr. olympias, -ados, belonging to Olympia, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.
- Olympian, ō-lim'pi-an, Olympic, ō-lim'pik, adj. pertaining to Olympia, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to Mt. Olympus, the fabled seat of the gods .- Olym'pics, Olym'pic Games, games celebrated every four years, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter.
- Ombre, om'ber, n. a game of cards usually played by three persons. [Fr.-Sp. hombre-L. homo, a man.]
- Omega, o'meg-a or o-më'ga, n. (lit.) the great O, the last letter of the Greek alphabet: (B.) the end. [Gr. ō mega, the great or long O.]
- Omelet, Omelette, om elet, n. a pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr. omelette, of which the O. Fr. is amelette, which through the form alemette is traced to alemelle, the O. Fr. form of Fr. alumelle, a thin plate, a corr. (with the prep. à) of lamelle, dim. of lame-L. lamina, a thin plate.]
- Omen, ō'men, n. a sign of some future event. [L. for osmen, that which is uttered by the mouth, L. os; or for ausmen, 'that which is heard' audio, to hear.]
- Omened, o'mend, adj. containing omens.
- Omer, o'mer, n. a Hebrew dry measure containing  $\frac{1}{160}$  part of a homer. [See Homer.] Ominous, om'in-us, *adj*. pertaining to or contain-
- ing an onen: foreboding evil: inauspicious-adv. Om'inously.-n. Om'inousness. Omissible, ō-mis'i-bl, adj. that may be omitted.
- Omission, ō-mish'un, n. act of omitting: the neglect or failure to do something required : that which is left out. [Fr.-L. omissio.]
- Omissive, ō-mis'iv, adj., omitting or leaving out. Omit, ō-mit', v.t. to leave out: to neglect: to
- fail:-pr.p. omitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. omitt'ed. [L. omitto, omissum-ob, away, mitto, to send.]
- Omnibus, om'ni-bus, n. a large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers, chiefly used in towns:-pl. Om'nibuses. [Lit. 'something for all,' L. dative pl. of omnis, all.]
- Omnifarious, om-ni-fă'ni-us, adj. of all varieties or kinds. [L. omnifarius-omnis, all, and varius, various.]
- Omniferous, om-nif'er-us, adj., bearing or producing all kinds. [L. omnifer-omnis, fero, to
- bear.] [nip'o-ten-si, n. unlimited power. Omnipotence, om-nip'o-tens, Omnipotency, om-Omnipotent, om-nip'o-tent, adj., all-powerful: possessing unlimited power.—n. The Omnipo-
- best sing uninder Omnipotently. [Fr.-L. omnipotents-omnis, all, and Potent.]
   Omnipotent, om-ni-pres'ent, adj., present every-where.-n. Omnipres'ence. [L. omnis, and Present.]

fate, far; më, her: mīne; mote: mūte: moon, then.

- Omniscient, om-nish'ent, adj., all-knowing: all-seeing: infinitely wise.—adv. Omnis'ciently.— n. Omnis'cience. [L. omnis, all, and sciens, scientis, knowing-scio, to know.
- Omnium-gatherum, om'ni-um-gath'er-um, n. a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [L. omnium, of all, gen pl. of omnis, all, and a slang Latinised form of E. gather.]
- Omnivorous, om-niv'or-us, adj., all-devouring: (zool.) feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L. omnivorus-omnis, all, and voro, to devour.]
- Omphalic, om-fal'ik, adj. pertaining to the navel. [Gr. omphalikos-omphalos, the navel.]
- On, on, prep. in contact with the upper part of : to and towards the surface of: upon or acting by contact with : not off : at or near : at or during : in addition to: toward, for : at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after: (B.) off.—adv. above, or next beyond: forward, in succession : in continuance: not off.—int. go on ! proceed ! [A.S. on, which with the cog. Dut. aan, Ice. á (= an), Ger. an, and Gr. ana, is from an Aryan pronominal base ana; whence also is prep. In.]
- Onager, on'a-jer, n. the wild ass of Central Asia. [L.-Gr. onagros, for onos agrios-onos, an ass, agrios, living in the fields—agros, a field.] Once, ons, n. Same as Ounce, the animal.

- Once, wuns, adv. a single time : at a former time. -n. one time. [M. E. ones-A.S. anes, orig.
- the gen. of an, one, used as an adv. See Nonce.] One, wun, pron. a person (spoken of indefinitely), as in the phrase One says. [Merely a special use of the numeral one: hence nowise conn.
- with Fr. on-L. homo, a man.]
   One, wun, adj. single in number: single: undivided: the same.—At one, of one mind. [M. E. oon-A. S. an; cog. with Ice. einn, Ger. ein, Goth. ains; also with L. unus and W. un.] Oneness, wun'nes, n. singleness : unity.

Onerary, on'er-ar-i, adj. fitted or intended for

carrying burdens: comprising burdens. [L. onerarius-onus, oneris, a burden.]

Onerous, on'er-us, adj., burdensome: oppressive. -adv. On'er-usly. [L. onerosus-onus] Onesided, wun'sīd-ed, adj. limited to one side:

partial.-n. Onesid'edness. [duct : event.

Ongoing, on'go-ing, n. a going on : course of con-Onion, un'yun, n. a common plant, with a bulbous

- root. [Fr. oignon-L. unio, -onis-unus, one.] Only, on'li, adj. (lit.) one-like : single : this above all others : alone.—adv. in one manner : for one purpose: singly: merely: barely. [A.S. anlic (adj.)-an, one, and lic, like.]
- Onomatopœia, on-o-mat-o-pē'ya, n. the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified : such a word itself, also the use of such a word, as 'click,' 'cuckoo.'—*adj*. **Onomatopoet**'ic. [Lit. 'name-making,' Gr. onoma, -atos, a name, poieo, to make.

Onset, on'set, n. violent attack : assault : a storming. [On and Set.]

**Onslaught**, on'slawt, *n*. an attack or onset: assault. [A.S. on, on, and *sleaht*, a stroke. See Slaughter.]

Ontology, on-tol'o-ji, n. the science that treats of the principles of pure being: metaphysics.— adjs. Ontolog'ic, Ontolog'ical.—adv. Ontolog' ically.-n. Ontol'ogist, one versed in ontology. [Gr. on, ontos, being pr.p. of eimi (Sans. as), to be, and logos, discourse.]

Onward, on'ward, adj., going on: advancing: advanced.—adv. toward a point on or in front: forward. [On, and Ward, direction.]

## Operculum

Onwards, on'wardz, adv. Same as Onward.

- Onyx, on'iks, n. (min.) an agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colours, used for making cameos, so called from its likeness to the nail in colour. [L.-nail. See Nail.] [L.-Gr. o-nyx, o-nych-os, a finger-
- Oolite, o'o-lit, n. (geol.) a kind of limestone, composed of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish.— adj. Oolit'ic. [Fr. oolithe, from Gr. oon, an egg, and lithos, stone. See Oval.]
  Ooze, ooz, n. soft mud: gentle flow: the liquor of the liquor of the store.
- a tan vat.—v.i. to flow gently: to percolate, as a liquid through pores. [M. E. wose—A.S. wase, mud; akin to A.S. was, juice, and Ice.

- vas, moisture.] Oozy, ōōz'i, adj. resembling ooze: slimy. Opacity, o-pas'i-ti, n. opaqueness: obscurity. [See Opaque.]
- **Opah**, ō'pa, *n*. a seafish of the Dory family, also called kingfish. [Ety. unknown.]
- Opal, o'pal, n. a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colours. [Fr. opale -L. opalus.]
- Opalescent, ō-pal-es'ent, adj. reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.
- Opaque, ö-pāk', adj., shady: dark: not trans-parent. [Fr.—L. opacus.] Opaqueness, ö-pāk'nes, n. quality of being opaque:
- want of transparency.
- Ope, op, v.t. and v.t. (poetry) short for Open.
   Open, o'pn, adj. not shut: free of access: free from trees: not fenced: not drawn together: not frozen up: not frosty: free to be used, &c .: public : without reserve : frank : easily understood : generous : liberal : clear : unbalanced, as an account : attentive : free to be discussed. v.t. to make open : to bring to view : to explain : to begin. -v.i. to become open : to unclose : to be unclosed: to begin to appear: to begin.— adv. O'penly.—ns. O'penness, O'pener. [A.S. open, from up, up; like the cog. Dut. open (from op), Ice. opinn (from up), and Ger. offen (from auf). See Up.] [hand: generous: liberal.
- auf). See Up.] [hand: generous: liberal. Open-handed,  $\sigma'$ pn-hand'ed, adj. with an open Open-hearted,  $\sigma'$ pn-härt'ed, adj. with an open heart : frank : generous.
- opening, ö'pn-ing, n. an open place : a breach : an aperture : beginning : first appearance : op-portunity. [opera. See Operate.]
- Opera, op'er-a, n. a musical drama. [It.-L. Opera-bouffe, op'er-a-boof, n. a comic opera. [Fr.-It. opera-buffa. See Buffoon.]
- Opera-glass, op'er-a-glas, n. a small glass or telescope for use at operas, theatres, &c.
- Operate, op'er-at, v.i. to work: to exert strength: to produce any effect: to exert moral power: (med.) to take effect upon the human system: (surgery) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument. -v.t. to effect: to produce by agency. [L. operor, -atus -opera, work, closely conn. with opus, operis, work (Sans. apas).]
- Operatic, op-er-at'ik, Operatical, op-er-at'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or resembling the opera.
- Operation, op-er-a'shun, n. act or process of operating : agency : influence : method of working :
- action or movements : surgical performance. Operative, op'er-a-tiv, adj. having the power of operating or acting : exerting force : producing effects. -n. a workman in a manufactory: a labourer.-adv. Op'eratively.

Operator, op'er-ā-tor, n. one who or that which operates or produces an effect.

Operculum, ö-perkū-lum, n. (bot.) a cover or lid:

(zool.) the plate over the entrance of a shell: the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes: -pl. Oper'cula. -adj. Oper'cular, belonging to the operculum.-adjs. Oper culate, Oper cu-

lated, having an opercultur. [L., from operio, to cover.] [drama. [It, dim. of Opera.] Operetta, op-ér-et'a, n. a short, light musical Operose, op'ér-ös, adj, laborious : tedious.—adv. Op'erosely.—n. Op'eroseness. [See Operate.] Ophicleide, of'i-klīd, n. a large bass trumpet,

- with a deep pitch. [Fr.; coined from Gr. ophis, a serpent, and kleis, kleidos, a key.] Ophidian, of idi-an, Ophidious, of idi-us, adj. pertaining to serpents. [Gr. ophis, a serpent, erroneously supposed to have gen. ophidos.]
- Ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-a, Ophthalmy, of'thal-mi, n. inflammation of the eye. [Gr.-ophthalmos, eye, from root of Optics.] [eye.
- Ophthalmic, of-thal'mik, *adj.* pertaining to the Ophthalmoscope, of-thal'mo-skop, *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye. [Gr.
- ophthalmos, eye, and skopeo, look at.]
- Opiato, ö'pi-ät, n. any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep: that which induces rest.—adj. inducing sleep: causing rest. Opiated, ö'pi-ät-ed, adj. mixed with opiates:
- under the influence of opiates.
- **Opine**, o-pin', v.i. to be of opinion : to judge : to suppose. [Fr. opiner-L. opinor, to think.]
- Opinion, ō-pin'yun, n. a conviction on probable evidence: judgment: notion: estimation. [L.] Opinionated, ō-pin'yun-ät-ed, adj. firmly adhering to one's own opinions.
- Opinionative, ō-pin'yun-āt-iv, adj. unduly attached to one's own opinions: stubborn.-Opin'ionatively.-n. Opin'ionativeness. -adv.
- **Opium**, o'pi-um, n. the narcotic *juice* of the white poppy. [L.-Gr. opion, dim. from opos, sap.]
- Opossum, o-pos'um, n. an American quadruped with a prehensile tail, the female having a pouch in which she carries her young. [West Indian.] Oppidan, op'i-dan, n. at Eton, a student who
- boards in the town, not in the college. [Orig. a
- townsman, L. oppidanus-oppidum, a town.] Opponent, op-po'nent, adj., opposing: situated in front: adverse.-n. one who opposes, esp. in argument : an adversary.
- Opportune, op-por-tūn', adj. present at a proper time : timely: convenient.-adv. Opportune'ly.-ns.Opportune'ness; Opportun'ist, a politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions. [Fr.-L. opportunus-ob, before, and portus, a harbour.]
- **Opportunity**, op-por-tūn'i-ti, *n*. an opportune or convenient time : occasion.
- **Opposable**, op-pōz'a-bl, *adj*. that may be *opposed*. **Oppose**, op-pōz', *v.t*. to *place before* or in the way of: to set against: to place as an obstacle: to resist: to check: to compete with.-v.i. to make objection.-n. Oppos'er. [Fr.-L. ob,
- and Fr. poser, to place. See Pose, n.] Opposite, op'o-zit, adj., placed over against: standing in front: contrasted with: adverse: contrary.-n. that which is opposed or contrary: an opponent.-adv. Opp'ositely.-n. Opp'osite-ness. [Fr.-L. oppositus-ob, against, and pono, to place.]
- Opposition, op-o-zish'un, n. state of being placed over against : standing over against : repugnance: contrariety: act of opposing: resistance: that which opposes: obstacle: the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration : (astron.) the situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart. [See Opposite.]

- Oppress, op-pres', v.t. to use severely : to burden : to lie heavy upon : to constrain : to overpower. [Fr.-L. opprimo, oppressus-ob, against, and premo, to press.]
- **Oppression**, op-presh'un, *n*. act of oppressing: severity: crueity: state of being oppressed: misery: hardship: injustice: dullness. [Fr.-L.]
- **Oppressive**, op-pres'iv, *adj*. tending to oppress : over-burdensome : unjustly severe : heavy : overpowering.-adv. Oppress'ively.-n. Oppress'iveness.
- Oppressor, op-pres'or, n. one who oppresses. Opprobrious, op-pro'bri-us, adj. expressive of opprobrium: reproachful: infamous: despised. -adv. Oppro'briously.-n. Oppro'briousness.
- —adv. Opprobriously.—n. Opprobriousness.
  Opprobrium, op-pröbrium, n., reproach with contempt or disdain: disgrace: infamy. [L. ob, against, probrum, reproach—perhaps contracted from prohibrum—prohibeo, to prohibil.]
  Oppugn, op-pūn', o.t. to fight against : to oppose: to resist.—n. Oppugn'er. [Fr.—L. oppugno, to fight against.—ob, against, and pugna, a fight. See Puglism 1
- See Pugilism.]
- Optative, opta-tiv or op-tä'tiv, adj. expressing desire or wish.—n. (gram.) a mood of the verb expressing wish.—adv. Op'tatively. [L. opta-
- tivns, from opto, optatum, to wish.] Optic, op tik, Optical, op tik-al. adj. relating to sight, or to optics.—adv. Op tically. [Fr. optique—Gr. optikos—root op or ok, seen in Gr. opsomai, I shall see, and L. oc-ulus, eye. See Eye.] Optician, op-tish'an, n. one skilled in optics : one
- who makes or sells optical instruments.
- Optics, op'tiks, n.sing. the science of the nature and laws of vision and light. Optimism, op'tim-izm, n. the doctrine that every-
- thing is ordered for the best :- opp. to Pessimism. [L. optimus, best.] Optimist, op'tim-ist, n. one who holds that every-
- thing is ordered for the best.
- Option, op'shun, n. act of choosing: power of choosing or wishing: wish. [L. optio, optionis.] Optional, op'shun al, adj. left to one's option or choice.—adv. Op'tionally.
- Opulence, op'ū-lens, n., means: riches: wealth.
- Drulent, op'ū-lent, adj. wealthy.—adv. Op'u-lently. [Fr.—L. op-ulentus—op, base of L. pl. op-es, wealth—root ap, to obtain.]
- provide the second secon corr. of Ere.]
- Or, or, n. (heraldry) gold. [Fr.-L. aurum, gold.] Oracle, or a-kl, n. the answer spoken or uttered by the gods: the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them: one famed for wisdom: a wise decision: (B.) the sanctuary :-pl. the revelations made to the prophets. [Fr.-L. ora-cu-lum, double dim. from oro, to speak-os, oris, the mouth.]
- Oracular, ō-rak'ū-lar, *adj*. delivering *oracles*: re-sembling oracles: grave: venerable: equivocal: obscure.-adv. Orac'ularly.-n. Orac'ularness.
- Oral, o'ral, adj. uttered by the mouth: spoken .-
- adv. O'rally. [L. os, oris, the mouth.] Orang, ō-rang', n. a kind of ape resembling man, found in Borneo and Sumatra. [Malay, 'man.']
- Orange, or'anj, n. a tree with a delightful goldcoloured fruit: its fruit: a colour composed of red and yellow.—*adj.* pertaining to an orange: orange-coloured. [Fr.—It. *arancio*—Pers. *nar*anj, the n being dropped; it was thought to come from L. aurum, gold, hence Low L. aurantium.]

fäte, fär; mē, hèr; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

- **Orangeman**, or'anj-man, *n*. a member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, so called from William of *Orange*.
- **Orangery**, or anj-er-i, *n*. a plantation of *orange*trees.
- Orang-outang, ō-rang'-ōō-tang', Orang-utan, ō-rang'-ōō-tan', *n*. the Indian or red orang. [Malay, 'wild man.']
- Oration, o-ra'shun, n. a public speech of a formal character. [Fr.-L. oratio, from oro, to speak, pray.]
- Orator, or'a-tor, n. a public speaker: a man of eloquence: -fen. Or'atross, Or'atrix.
- Oratorical, or-a-tor'ik-al, adj. pertaining to oratory: becoming an orator.—adv. Orator'ically.
- **Oratorio**, or-a-tô<sup>\*</sup>ri-ō, *n*. a kind of musical drama, usually founded on a Scriptural subject. [It. So called because they originated among the priests of the Oratory.]
- Oratory, or'a-tor-i, n. the art of speaking well, or so as to please and persuade, esp. publicly: the exercise of eloquence : an apartment or building for private worship. [See under Oration.]
- **Orb**, orb, *n*. a *circle*: a sphere: a celestial body: a wheel: any rolling body: the eye.—*v.t.* to surround: to form into an orb. [L. *orbis*, a circle.]

round: to form into an orb. [L. orbis, a circle.] Orbed, orbd, adj. in the form of an orb; circular. Orbicular, or-bik'd-lar, adj. having the form of an orb: spherical: round-adv. Orbic'ularly.—

- orb: spherical: round.—adv. Orbic'ularly. n. Orbic'ularness. [From L. orbiculus, dim. of orbis.]
- Orbiculate, or-bik'ū-lāt, Orbiculated or-bik'ūlāt-ed, adj. in the form of an orb.—n. Orbicula'tion.
- **Orbit**, or bit, *n*. the path described by a celestial body in the heavens: the bony cavity for the eyeball: the skin round the eye. [L. orbita—orbis, a ring or circle.]
- Orbital, or bit-al, adj. pertaining to an orbit.
- Orchard, orch'ard, n. a garden of fruit-trees, esp. apple-trees. [A.S. orceard—older form ortgeard. See Wort, a plant, and Yard.]
- Orchestra, or kes-tra, n. in the Greek theatre, the place where the chorus *danced*: the part of a theatre for the musicians: the performers in an orchestra. [L.-Gr. orchēstra-orcheomai, to dance.]
- Orchestral, or'kes-tral or or-kes'-, adj. pertaining to an orchestra : performed in an orchestra.
- Orchid, or kid, n. an orchidaceous plant.
- Orchidaceous, or-ki-dā'shus, *adj.* relating to a natural order of plants with beautiful fragrant flowers. [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, which its root resembles in shape.]

Orchis, or'kis, n. a genus of orchidaceous plants.

- Ordain, or-dan', v.t. to put in order: to appoint: to regulate: to set in an office: to invest with ministerial functions. [O. Fr. ordener (Fr. ordonner)-L. ordino, ordinatus-ordo. See Order.]
- Ordeal, or de-al, n. a *dealing* out or giving of just judgment: an ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, &c.: any severe trial or examination. [A.S: or-del, or-dal; cog. with Dut. oor-deel, judgment, Ger. ur-theil; the prefix or (Dut. oor-, Ger. ur-) sig. out, and -deal being the same word as Deal and Dole.]
- Order, or'der, n regular arrangement: method: proper state: rule: regular government: command: a class: a society of persons: a religious fratemity: a societific division of objects: (arch.) a system of the parts of columns: -ph. the Christian ministry. -v.t. to arrange: to conduct: to command. -v.i. to give command. [M. E. ordre—Fr. ordre—L. ordo, -inis.]

Ordering, or'der-ing, n. arrangement: management. [orderly.

- Orderless, or'der-les, *adj*. without order: dis-Orderly, or'der-li, *adj*. in *order*: regular: well regulated: quiet: being on duty.—*adv*. regularly: methodically.—*n*. a soldier who attends on a superior, esp. for carrying official messages. —*n*. Or'derliness.
- Ordinal, or'din-al, *adj.* shewing *order* or succession.—*n.* a number noting order : a ritual for ordination.
- Ordinance, or'din-ans, *n*. that which is *ordained* by authority: a law: an established rite. [See Ordain, doublet Ordnance.]
- Ordinary, or'din-ar-i, adj. according to the common order: usual: of common rank: plain: of little merit.—w. an established judge of ecclesiastical causes: settled establishment: actual office: a bishop: a place where meals are provided at fixed charges.—adv. Or'dinarily.
- Ordinate, or din-āt, adj. in order: regular.—n. a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter. —adv. Or dinately. [See Ordain.]
- Ordination, or-din-ā'shun, n. the act of ordaining: established order. [See Ordain.]
- Ordnance, ord'nans, n. (orig.) any arrangement, disposition, or equipment : great guns : artillery.
- Ordure, or'dur, n., dirt: dung: excrement. [Fr. -O. Fr. ord, foul-L. horridus, rough.]
- Ore, or, n. metal in its unreduced state: metal mixed with earthy and other substances. [A.S.  $\delta r$ , another form of ar, brass, cog. with Ice. eir, Goth. aiz, L. as, ar-is, bronze.]
- Organ, or'gan, n. an instrument or means by which anything is done: that by which a natural operation is carried on: a musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys: the medium of communication. [Fr. organe-L. organima-Gr. organico, as to ergon. See Work.] Organic, or-gan'ik, Organical, or-gan'ik-al, adj.
- Organic, or-gan'ik, Organical, or-gan'ik-al, adj. pertaining to an organ; consisting of or containing organs: produced by the organs; instrumental.—adv. Organ'ically.
- Organisable, or-gan-īz'a-bl, adj. that may be organised or arranged.
- **Organisation**, or-gan-i-zā'shun, *n*. the act of organising : the state of being organised.
- **Organise**, or gan-Iz, *v.t.* to supply with *organs*: to form, as an organised body : to arrange.
- Organism, or'gan-izm, n. organic structure: a living being. [organ.
- Organist, or gan-ist, *n*. one who plays on the Orgasm, or gasm, *n*. immoderate excitement or
- action. [Gr. orgasmos, orgao, I swell.] Orgies, orjiz, n. pl. (org.) ceremonies observed in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry: any drunken nocturnal rites or revelry. [Fr.-L. orgin, secret rites-Gr., closely akin to ergon, work. See Organ and Work.] Oriel, J'ri-el, n. (orig.) a chamber or apartment:
- Oriel, ö'ri-el, n. (orig.) a chamber or apartment: a window that juts out so as to form a small apartment. [O. Fr. oriol, a porch, a corridor-Low L. oriolum, a highly ornamented recess-
- L. aureolus, gilded—aurium, gold. See Oriole.] Orient, ö'ri-ent, adj., rising, as the sun : eastern : shining.—n. the part where the sun rises : the east. [L. oriens, -entis, pr.p. of orior, to rise.]
- **Oriental**,  $\bar{o}$ -ri-ent'al, *adj.* eastern : pertaining to, in, or from the east. -n. a native of the east.

Orientalism, ō-ri-ent'al-izm, n. oriental doctrine.

Orientalist, ō ri-ent'al-ist, n. one versed in the eastern languages : an oriental.

Orifice, or'i-fis, n. something made like a mouth

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon: then.

## Oriflamme

orificium—os, oris, mouth, and facio, to make.]

- Oriflamme, or'i-flam, n. a little banner of red silk with many points streaming like flames, borne on a gill staff, the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr.-Low L. auriflamma, a little banner-L. aurum, gold, flamma, a flame.]
- Origan, ori-gan, Origanum, o-rig'a-num, n. wild marjoram. [Lit. 'mountain-pride,' Fr. origan —L. origanum—Gr. origanon—oros, mountain, ranos, pride, beauty.]
- **Origin**, or i-jin, n. the rising or first existence of anything : that from which anything first proceeds: cause: derivation. [Fr. origine-L. origo, originis-orior, to rise.] Original, o-rij'in-al, adj. pertaining to the origin:
- first in order or existence : not copied : not translated : having the power to originate, as thought. -n. origin: first copy: the precise language used by a writer : an untranslated tongue. -adv.
- Orig'inally. [Fr.—L. originalis—origo.] Originality, o-rij-in-al'it-i, n. quality or state of
- being *original* or of originating ideas. Originate, o-rij'in-āt, v.t. to give *origin* to: to bring into existence .- v.i. to have origin : to begin.-n. Orig'inator. [It. originare-L. origo.]
- Origination, o-rij'in-ā'shun, n. act of originating or of coming into existence : mode of production.
- Oriole, öri-öl, n. the golden thrush. [O. Fr. oriol-L. aureolus, dim. of aureus, golden-aurum, gold. Cf. Oriel.]
- Orion, o-ri'on, n. (astr.) one of the constellations. [Orion (myth:), a giant placed among the stars at his death.]
- Orison, or'i-zun, n. a prayer. [O. Fr. orison (Fr. oraison)-L. oratio, -onis-oro, to pray. See Oral.]
- Orlop, or'lop, n. the deck of a ship where the cables, &c. are stowed : the under-deck of a ship-of-the-line. [Lit. a 'running over,' Dut.
- overloop, the upper-deck-overlopen, to run over.] Ormolu, or-mo-loo', n. a kind of brass like gold from the quantity of copper in it. [Lit. 'beaten gold,' Fr. or-L. aurum, gold, and moulu, pa.p. of moudre, to grind-L. molo, to grind.]
- Ornament, or'na-ment, *n*. anything that adds grace or beauty: additional beauty: -*pl.* (*Pr*. Bk.) all the articles used in the services of the church. -v.t. to adorn: to furnish with orna-ments. [Fr. ornement-L. orna-mentum-orno, to adorn.
- Ornamental, or-na-ment'al, adj. serving to adorn or beautify.-adv. Ornament'ally.
- Ornamentation, or-na-men-tā'shun, n. act or art
- of ornamenting : (arch.) ornamental work. Ornate, or-nät, adj., ornamented : decorated.— adv. Ornate'1y.—n. Ornate'ness. [L. ornatus, pa.p. of orno.]
- Ornithological, or-ni-tho-loj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to ornithology.-adv. Ornitholog'ically.
- Ornithology, or-ni-thol'o-ji, n. the science of birds. -n. Ornithol'ogist, one versed in ornithology. [Gr. ornis, ornithos, a bird (cog. with A.S. earn, eagle), and logos, science.]
- Ornithomancy, or-nith'o-man-si or or'nith-, n., divination by birds, their flight, &c. [Gr.
- ornis, ornithos, bird, manteia, divination.] Ornithorhynchus, or-ni-tho-ring'kus, n. an animal in Australia, with a body like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also called Duck-bill. [Lit. 'bird-snout,' Gr. ornis, ornithos, bird, rhyngchos, snout.] Orography, or-og'ra-fi, n. the description of moun-

#### OBUINALE

tains.—adj. Orograph'ic, Orograph'ical. [Gr. oros, a mountain, and grapho, to describe.]

- Orology. Same as Orography. Orphan, or fan, n. a child bereft of father or mother, or of both.—adj. bereft of parents. [Gr. orphanos, akin to L. orbus, bereaved.]
- Orphanage, or'fan-āj, n. the state of an orphan : a house for orphans.
- Orphean, or-fe'an or or'fe-an, adj. pertaining to Orpheus: (myth.) a poet who had the power of moving inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.
- Orpiment, or'pi-ment, n. yellow sulphuret of arsenic, used for the gold or yellow paint called king's yellow. [Fr.-L. auripigmentum-au-
- rum, gold, *pigmentum*, paint.] Orpin, or'pin, *n*. a deep gold or yellow colour. Orpino, or'pin, *n*. a plant with gold or purplish-rose coloured flowers. [Fr. orpin, from or-L. aurum, and Fr. peindre. See Paint.]
- Orrery, or'er-i, n. an apparatus for illustrating, by balls mounted on rods, the size, positions, motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies. [From the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first was made.]
- **Orris**, oris, n. a species of *iris* in the south of Europe, the dried root of which has a smell of violets, used in perfumery. [Prob. a corruption of Iris.]
- Ort, ort, n. a fragment, esp. one left from a meal; usually pl. [Low Ger. ort, refuse of fodder, Scot. ort or w-ort.]
- Orthodox, or'tho-doks, adj., sound in doctrine : believing the received or established opinions, esp. in religion : according to the received doctrine. -adv. Or'thodoxly. [Through Fr. and Late L. from Gr. orthodoxos-orthos, right, doxa, opinion-dokeo, to seem.] Orthodoxy, or'tho-doks-i, n., soundness of opinion
- or doctrine : belief in the commonly accepted opinions, esp. in religion. [Gr. orthodoxia. See Orthodox.]
- Orthoepy, or'tho-e-pi, n. (gram.) correct pronun-ciation of words.—adj. Orthoep'ical.—n. Or'-thoepist, one versed in orthoepy. [Gr. orthos,
- orthographer, or
- orthographic, or-tho-graf'ik, Orthographical, or-tho-graf'ik-al, adj. pertaining or according to orthography: spelt correctly.—adv. Orthograph'ically.
- Orthography, or-thog'ra-fi, n. (gram.) the cor-rect spelling of words. [Gr. orthographia-orthos. right, graphō, to write.]
- Orthoptera, or-thop'ter-a, n. an order of insects with uniform wing-covers, that overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold lengthwise like a fan. (Lit. 'straight wings,' Gr. orthos, straight, ptera, pl. of pteron, wing.] [the orthoptera. Orthopterous, or-thop'ter-us, adj. pertaining to Ortolan, ort'o-lan, n. a kind of bunting, common

- in Europe, and considered a great delicacy. [Lit. 'the frequenter of gardens,' Fr.-It. ortolano-L. hortolanus, belonging to gardens-hortulus, dim of hortus, a garden. See Court and Yard, a place inclosed.]
- Oscillate, os'il-lat, v.i. to move backwards and forwards : to fluctuate between certain limits. [L. oscillo, -atus, to swing—oscillum, a swing.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne: mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Oscillation, os-il-la'shun, n. act of oscillating : a Oscillation, os-il-ia shun, M. act of oscillating : a swinging like a pendulum. [Fr.-L. oscillatio.] Oscillatory, os'il-la-tor-i, adj., swinging. Osculant, os'kū-lant, adj., kissing : adhering closely. [L. osculans, -antis, pr.p. of osculor.] Osculate, os'kū-lāt, v.t. to kiss : to touch, as two unated the os addition of the oscular advised.

- Osculate, os ku-lat, 2.7. to RESS' to touch, as two curves, -m. Osculation. [L. osculor, atum-osculatory, os ku-la-tori, adj. of or pertaining to kissing: (grow). having the same curvature at the point of contact.
- Osier, o'zhi-er, n. the water-willow, used in making baskets.—*adj.* made of or like osiers. [I perh. from Gr. *oisos*; akin to L. *vitex.*] Osiered, o'zhi-erd, *adj.* adorned with *willows*. [Fr.;
- **Osmium**, of mi-um, n, a gray-coloured metal found with platinum, the oxide of which has a disagree-able smell. [Low L, -Gr, ssme, smell, orig. od-me, conn. with root of **Odour**.]
- **Osnaburg**, oz'na-burg, *n*. a coarse kind of linen, originally brought from *Osnaburg* in Germany.
- Osprey, Ospray, os'prā, n. the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of N. America. [Corr. from Ossifrage, which see.] Osseous, os'e-us, adj., bony: composed of or re-
- sembling bone. [L. osseus-os, ossis, bone.]

- Ossicle, os'i-kl, n. a small bone. [Dim. of os.] Ossiferous, os-sil'er-us, adj. producing bone: (geol.) containing bones. [L. os, and fero, to bear.]
- Ossification, os-si-fi-kā'shun, n. the change or state of being changed into a bony substance.
- Ossifrage, os'i-fraj, n. the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States: (B.) the bearded vulture, the largest of European birds. [Lit. 'the bone-breaker,' L. ossifragus, breaking bones -os, and frag, root of frango, fractum, to break.]
- Ossify, os'i-fī, v.t. to make into bone or into a bone-like substance. -v.i. to become bone :pa.p. oss'ified. [L. ossifico-os, and facio, to make.]
- Ossivorous, os-siv'or-us, adj., devouring or feeding on bones. [L. os, and voro, to devour.]
- Ossuary, os'ū-ar-i, n. a place where the bones of the dead are deposited : a charnel-house.
- Ostensible, os-tens'i-bl, adj. that may be shown: declared : apparent.—adv. Ostens'ibly.—n.
- Ostensibility. [L. ostendo, ostensum, to show.] Ostensive, os-tens'iv, adj., showing: exhibiting. -adv. Ostens'ively.
- Ostentation, os-ten-tā'shun, n. act of making a display : ambitious display : boasting. [Fr.-L. ostendo, to show.]
- Ostentatious, os-ten-tā'shus, adj. given to show : fond of self-display : intended for display.-adv. Ostenta'tiously .--- n. Ostenta'tiousness.
- Osteological, os-te-o-loj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to osteology .- adv. Osteolog'ically.
- Osteology, os-te-ol'o-ji, n. the science of the bones, that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. -ns. Osteol'oger, Osteol'ogist, one versed in osteology. [Gr. osteon, bone, logos, science.] Ostler, os'ler. Same as Hostler.

- Ostracise, os'tra-sīz, v.t. in ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on a potsherd: to banish from society. [Gr. ostrakizo-ostrakon, a potsherd, orig. a shell. Cf. Osseous and Oyster.]
- Ostracism, os'tra-sizm, n. banishment by ostracising. [Gr. ostrakismos-ostrakizō.]
- Ostrich, os'trich, n. the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. [O. Fr. ostruche (Fr.

autruche)-L. avis-, siruinio, strouthos, little bird, megas strouthos, the large bird, the ostrich. Cf. Bustard.]

- Otacoustic, ot-a-kows'tik, adj. assisting the sense of *hearing.*—n. (also Otacous'ticon) an instru-ment to assist the hearing. [Gr. akoustikos, relating to hearing-akouo, to hear-ous, otos, ear.]
- Other, uth'er, adj. and pron. different, not the same: additional: second of two. [A.S. other: cog. with Goth. anthar, Ger. ander, Sans. antara, L. alter.]
- Otherwise, uth'er-wiz, adv. in another way or manner : by other causes : in other respects.
- Otiose, ō'shi-ōs, adj. being at ease : unoccupied : lazy. [L. otiosus-otium, rest.] Otitis, o-tī'tis, n. inflammation of the internal
- ear. [From Gr. ous, otos, the ear.]
- Otoscope, o'to-skop, n. an instrument for exploring the ear. [Gr. ous, otos, the ear, and skopeo, to look at.]
- Otter, ot'er, n. a large kind of weasel living entirely on fish. [Lit. the 'water-animal,' A.S. otor, oter; cog. with Dut. and Ger. otter, Ice. otr, akin to uddr, water, Gr. hydra, E. Water.]
- Otto, ot'o, Ottar, ot'ar, (better spelt) Attar, at'ar, n. a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. 'itr-'atira, to smell sweetly.]
- Ottoman, ot'o-man, adj. pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by *Othman* or Osman in 1299.—n. a Turk : a low, stuffed seat without a back, first used in Turkey. [The Fr. form.]
- Oubliette, oo-bli-et', n. a dungeon with no opening but at the top. [Lit. 'a place where one is forgotten,' Fr., from oublier, to forget-L. obliviscor.]
- **Ouch**, owch, *n*. the socket of a precious stone. [O. Fr. nouche, nosche; from O. Ger. nusche, a clasp.]
- Ought, n. Same as Aught.
- Ought, awt, v.i. to be under obligation: to be proper or necessary. [Lit. 'owed,' pa.t. of Owe.1
- Ounce, owns, n. the twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grains:  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a pound avoirdupois = 437 troy grains. [A.S. *ynce*,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a foot, an inch; Fr. *once*-L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything. See Inch.]
- Ounce, owns, n. a feline carnivorous animal of Asia, allied to the leopard. [Fr. once, prob. nasalised form of Pers. yuz.]
- our, our, adj. and pron. pertaining or belonging to us. [A.S. ure for usere, gen. pl. of 1st pers. pron. See Us.] Ourang-outang. Same as Orang-outang.

- Ours, owrz, pron., possessive of We. Ourself, owr-self', pron., myself (in the regal style) :-pl. Ourselves (-selvz'), we, not others : us
- Ousel, 00'zl, n. a kind of thrush. [A.S. osle (short for amsele); cog. with Ger. amsel.]

Oust, owst, v.t. to eject or expel. [O. Fr. oster (Fr. oter), to remove; acc. to Diez, from L. haurio, haustus, to draw (water). Cf. Exhaust.]

Ouster, owst'er, n. (law) ejection : dispossession. Out, owt, adv. without, not within: gone forth: abroad: in a state of discovery: in a state of exhaustion, extinction, &c. : completely : freely : int. away! begone !-Out of course, out of order.-Out of hand, instantly. [A.S. ute, ut; cog, with Ice. and Goth. ut, Ger. aus, Sans. ud.]

- Outbalance, owt-bal'ans. v.t. to exceed in weight or effect. [another.
- Outbid, owt-bid', v.t. to offer a higher price than Outbreak, owt'brāk, n. a breaking out : eruption. Outburst, owt'burst, *n*. a bursting out : an explosion. [person banished : an exile.
- **Outcast**, owt'kast, *adj*. exiled : rejected.—*n*. a **Outcome**, owt'kum, *n*. the issue : consequence.
- **Outcrop**, owt'krop, *n*. the exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface. [**Out** and **Crop**.]
- Outcry, owt'krī, n. a loud cry of distress : noise.
- Outdo, owt-doo, *v.t.* to surpass : excel. Outdoor, owt'dor or owt-dor', *adj.* outside the door or the house : in the open air.
- Outdoors, owt'dorz, adv. out of the house : abroad. Outer, owt'er, adj., more out or without : external : -opposed to Inner. [Comp. of Out.]
- Outermost, owt'er-most, adj., most or furthest out : most distant. [Corr. of ute-m-est, double superl. of Out. For suffix -most, see Aftermost, Foremost.
- Outfit, owt'fit, n. complete equipment : the articles or the expenses for fitting out : the means for an outfit.
- Outfitter, owt'fit-er, n. one who furnishes outfits.
- Outfitting, owtfiting, n. an outfit. Outfitank, owtfitingk, n.t. to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
- Outgeneral, owt-jen'er-al, w.t. to outdo in general-ship. [Out and General.]
- Outgoing, owt'go-ing, n. act or state of going out: extreme limit: expenditure.—adj. opposed to incoming, as a tenant.
- Outgrow, owt-gro', v.t. to grow beyond or surpass in growth : to grow out of.
- Outhouse, owt'hows, n. a small building outside a dwelling-house.
- Outlandish, owt-land'ish, *adj*. belonging to an *out* or foreign *land*: foreign : strange : rustic, rude, vulgar. [A.S. *utlendisc*. Out and Land.]
- Outlast, owt-last', v.t. to last longer than.
- **Outlaw**, owt'law, n. one deprived of the protection of the *law*: a robber or bandit.—v.t. to place beyond the law: to deprive of the benefit of the law: to proscribe.
- **Outlawry**, owt'law-ri, *n*. the act of putting a man out of the protection of the law.
- Outlay, owt'la, n. that which is laid out : expenditure.
- Outlet, owt'let, n. the place or means by which anything is let out : the passage outward
- Outline, owt'lin, n. the outer or exterior line: the lines by which any figure is bounded : a sketch : draft.-v.t. to draw the exterior line of : to delineate or sketch.
- Outlive, owt-liv', v.t. to live beyond : to survive.
- Outlook, owt'look, n. vigilant watch : prospect : the place from which one looks out.
- Outlying, owt'lī-ing, adj. lying out or beyond:
- remote : on the exterior or frontier. Outmarch, owt-märch', v.t. to march faster than.
- Outmost, owt'most. Same as Outermost. Outnumber, owt-num'ber, v.t. to exceed in
- number.
- **Outpatient**, owt'pā-shent, *n*. a patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it. Outport, owt'port, n. a port out or remote from
- the chief port.
- **Outpost**, owt'post, *n*. a post or station beyond the main body of an army: the troops placed there. Outpour, owt-por', v.t. to pour out.
- Outpouring, owt'por-ing, n. a pouring out : an abundant supply.
- Output, owt'poot, n. the quantity of metal made

by a smelting furnace, or of coal taken from a pit, within a certain time.

- Outrage, owt'rāj, n. violence beyond measure : excessive abuse : wanton mischief.—v.t. to treat with excessive abuse : to injure by violence .-
- with excessive abuse: to injure by violence.-v.i. to be guilty of outrage. [Fr., O. Fr. autr-rage-Low L. ultragium, from ultra, beyond.] Outrageous, owt-rājus, adj. violent, furious: turbulent: atrocious: enormous.-adv. Out-
- ra'geously.—n. Outra'geousness. Outre, oot-ra', adj. extravagant: overstrained. [Fr. outrer—outre—L. ultra, beyond.]
- Outreach, owt-rech', v.t. to reach or extend [faster than. beyond.
- **Outride**, owt-rīd', v.t. to ride beyond : to ride **Outrider**, owt'rīd-er, n. one who rides abroad : a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.
- **Outrigger**, owt'rig-er, *n*. a projecting spar for *extending* sails or any part of the *rigging*: an apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar: a boat with this apparatus.
- Outright, owt'rit, adv. immediately: at once: completely. [to surpass.
- Outrival, owt-ri'val, v.t. to go beyond in rivalry: Outroad, owt'rod, n. (obs.) a riding out into an
- enemy's country, a hostile attack. [exceed. Outrun, owt-run', v. t. to go beyond in running : to
- Outset, owt'set, n. a setting out : beginning.
- Outshine, owt-shin', v.i. to shine out or forth .-v.t. to excel in shining : to excel.
- **Outside**, owt'sīd, *n*. the outer side : the surface : the exterior.—*adj*. on the outside : exterior : superficial : external .-- n. Out'sider.
- **Outskirt**, owt'skert, *n*. the outer skirt : border : suburb :--often used in *pl*.
- Outspan, owt-span', v.t. to unyoke draught-oxen from a vehicle. [See Inspan.] [speech.
- Outspoken, owt-spoken, adj. frank or bold of Outspread, owt-spred', v.t. to spread out or over. Outstanding, owt-stand'ing, *adj.* standing out: uncollected: remaining unpaid.
- Outstretch, owt-strech', v.t. to stretch or spread out : to extend. [behind.
- **Outstrip**, owt-strip', v.t. to outrun: to leave **Outvie**, owt-vi', v.t. to go beyond in vying with:
- to exceed : to surpass. [Out and Vie.] Outvote, owt-vot', v.t. to defeat by a greater
- number of votes.
- **Outward**, owt ward, *adj.* towards the outside: external: exterior. *-adv.* also **Out wards**, to-ward the exterior: to a foreign port.
- Outward-bound, owt'ward-bownd, adj. bound outwards or to a foreign port. [See Bound, adj.]
- Outwardly, owt'ward-li, adv. in an outward manner : externally : in appearance.
- Outweigh, owt-wa', v.t. to exceed in weight or [than. importance.
- Outwent, owt-went', v.t. (New Test.) went faster
- Outwit, owt-wit', v.t. to surpass in wit or ingenuity : to defeat by superior ingenuity :- pr.p. outwitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. outwitt'ed.
- Outwork, owt'wurk, n. a work outside the prin-cipal wall or line of fortification.
- Oval, o'val, adj. having the shape of an egg .- n. anything oval : an ellipse. -adv. O'vally. [Fr.
- ovale, from L. ovum, an egg. See Egg.] Ovariotomy, ō-var-i-ot'om-i, n. (surgery) the ex-[Fr.-cision of a tumour from the ovary. ovaire, the ovary, and Gr. tomë, cutting.] Ovarious, ō-vā'ri-us, adj. consisting of eggs. Ovary, ō'var-i, n. the part of the female animal in
- which the egg of the offspring is formed : (bot.) the part of the pistil which contains the seed. -adj. Ova'rian. [Low L. ovaria. See Oval.]

- Ovate, o'vat, Ovated, o'vat-ed, adj., egg-shaped. Ovation, ö-vā'shun, n. in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph : an outburst of popular applause. [Fr.-L. ovatio-ovo, ovatum, to shout, exult, cog. with Gr. auo, to shout.]
- Oven, uv'n, n. an arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying : any apparatus used as an oven. [A.S. ofen; cog. with Ger. ofen, Goth. auhns, and perh. connected with Gr. ipnos, an oven.]
- Over, o'ver, prep. above: across: on the surface of : upon the whole surface of : through .- adv. above : across : from one to another : from one country to another: above in measure: too with y to excess: completely.—*adj.* nneasure. too much: to excess: completely.—*adj.* npper: be-yond: past. [A.S. *ofer*; Ice. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, Ger. *über*, L. *super*, Gr. *huper*, Sans. *upari*; conn. with Up, Open, Ab-ore.] Overact, ö-ver-akt, v.t. to act overmuch or to
- excess. -v.i. to act more than is necessary.
- Overalls, ö'ver-awlz, n. loose trousers worn over all the other dress.
- Overarch, ö-ver-ärch', v.t. to arch over. Overawe, ö-ver-aw', v.t. to restrain by fear or superior influence.
- Overbalance, ō-ver-bal'ans, v.t. to exceed in weight, value, or importance .- n. O'verbalance, excess of weight or value.
- Overbear, ö-ver-bar', v.t. to bear down or overpower: to overwhelm.
- **Overbearing**, ō-ver-bār'ing, *adj*. haughty and dogmatical : imperious.
- Overboard, o'ver-bord, adv. over the board or side: from on board : out of a ship.
- Overburden, ö-ver-bur'dn, v.t. to burden overmuch.
- Overcast, ō-ver-kast', v.t. to cloud : to cover with gloom : to sew over slightly.
- Overcharge, ō-ver-charj', v.t. to load with too great a charge : to charge too much.-n. O'vercharge, an excessive load or burden : an excessive charge. [clouds.
- Overcloud, ō-ver-klowd', v.t. to cover over with Overcoat, o'ver-kot, n. a coat over all the other dress
- Overcome, ō-ver-kum', v.t. to get the better of : to conquer or subdue. -v.i. to be victorious.
- Overdo, ō-ver-doo', v.t. to do overmuch : to harass, to fatigue : to cook too much.
- Overdone, ö-ver-dun', adj. overacted : fatigued : cooked too much. [an excessive dose.
- Overdose, ō-ver-dos', v.t. to dose overmuch. -n. Overdraw, ō-ver-draw', v.t. to draw overmuch : to draw beyond one's credit : to exaggerate.
- **Overedue**,  $\bar{o}$ -ver-du', *adj*. due beyond the time. **Overestimate**,  $\bar{o}$ -ver-es'tim- $\bar{a}t$ , *v.t.* to estimate
- too highly .- n. an excessive estimate.
- Overflow, ō-ver-flō', v.t. to flow over: to flood : to overwhelm : to cover, as with numbers .- v. i. to run over : to abound.
- Overflow, ö'ver-flo, n. a flowing over, an inundation: superabundance.
- **Overflowing**, ö-ver-flo'ing, *adj*. flowing over: abundant.—*n*. abundance: copiousness.
- Overgrow, ō-ver-gro', v.t. to grow beyond : to rise above: to cover with growth.-v.i. to grow beyond the proper size.
- **Overhang**, ō-ver-hang', v.t. to hang over: to project over: to impend. -v.i. to hang over.
- Overhaul, ö-ver-hawl', v.t. to haul or draw over : to turn over for examination : to examine : to
- re-examine : (naut.) to overtake in a chase. Overhaul, o'ver-hawl, n. a hauling over : examination: repair.

- Overhead, ö-ver-hed', adv. over the head : aloft : in the zenith.
- Overhear, ō-ver-hēr', v.t. to hear what was not intended to be heard: to hear by accident.
- [Over and Hear.] Overjoy, ō-ver-joy', v.t. to fill with great joy: to transport with delight or gladness.
- **Overjoy**,  $\bar{o}'$ ver-joy, *n*. joy to excess : transport. **Overland**,  $\bar{o}'$ ver-land, *adj*. passing entirely or principally by land, as a route.
- **Overlap**,  $\bar{o}$ -ver-lap', v.t. to lap over. **Overlay**,  $\bar{o}$ -ver-la', v.t. to lay over: to spread over : to cover completely : to smother : to cloud.
- Overleap, ō-ver-lep', v.t. to leap over. Overleaven, ō-ver-lev'n, v.t. to leaven too much:
- to mix too much with.
- Overlie, ō-ver-lī', v.t. to lie above or upon.

- Overlive, ö-vér-liv', v.t. (B.) to outlive : to survive. Overload, ö-vér-löd', v.t. to load or fill overnuch. Overload, ö-vér-löd', v.t. to load over : to be higher : to inspect : to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence: to pass by indulgently: to pardon : to slight.
- Overmatch, ō-ver-mach', v.t. to be more than a match for: to conquer .- n. O'vermatch, one who is more than a match.
- Overmuch, ō-ver-much', adj. and adv. too much.
- Overpass, ō-ver-pas', v.t. to pass over :- pa.p. (B.) overpast'.
- Overpay, ö-ver-pa', v.t. to pay too much.
- Overplus, o'ver-plus, n. that which is more than enough: surplus. [E. Over, and L. plus, more.]
- Overpower, ō-ver-pow'er, v.t. to have or gain power over : to subdue.
- **Overrate**,  $\bar{o}$ -ver-rat', v.t. to rate too high. **Overreach**,  $\bar{o}$ -ver-rech', v.t. to reach or extend beyond: to cheat. -v.i. to strike the hindfoot against the forefoot, as a horse.
- **Overrule**, ō-vėr-roōl', v.t. to rule over : to influence by greater power : (*law*) to supersede or reject.
- Overrun, ō-ver-run', v.t to run or spread over: to grow over : to spread over and take possession of : (B.) to outrun. -v.i. to run over.
- Oversee, ō-ver-se', v.t. to see or look over: to superintend.
- Overseer, ō-ver-se'er, n. one who oversees: a superintendent : an officer who has the care of the poor.
- Overset, ō-ver-set', v.t. to set or turn over: to upset: to overthrow. -v.i. to turn or be turned over.
- Overshade, ō-ver-shād', v.t. to throw a shade over.
- Overshadow, ō-ver-shad'ō, v.t. to throw a shadow over: to shelter or protect. Overshoot, ō-ver-shoot', v.t. to shoot over or
- beyond, as a mark: to pass swiftly over .- v.i. to shoot or fly beyond the mark.
- Overshot, o'ver-shot, adj. having the water falling from above, as a wheel.
- Oversight, ö'ver-sīt, n. (orig.) superintendence : a failing to notice : mistake : omission.
- Overspread, ō-ver-spred', v.t. to spread over : to scatter over .- v.i. to be spread over.
- Overstate, ō-ver-stāt', v.t. to state over or above: to exaggerate.-n. Overstate'ment.
- Overstep, ō-ver-step', v.t. to step beyond : to [fill too full. exceed.
- Overstock, ö-ver-stok', v.t. to stock overmuch: to Overstrain, ō-ver-strān', v.t. and v.i. to strain or
- stretch too far. Overt, ö'vert, adj., open to view : public : apparent. -adv. Overtly. [Fr. owvert, pa. p. of owverir, to open, acc. to Diez, from O. Fr. a-ovrir, through Prov. adubrir, from L. de-operio, to

uncover-de = un-, and operio, to cover acc. to | Littré, from L. operire, to cover, confounded in meaning with aperire, to open.]

Overtake, o-ver-tak', v.t. to come up with: to catch : to come upon.

Overtask, ö-ver-task', v.t. to task overmuch " co

impose too heavy a task on. Overtax, ö-vér-taks, z.t. to tax overmuch. Overthrow, ō-vér-thrö, z.t. to throw down: to upset: to bring to an end: to demolish: to defeat utterly .- n. O'verthrow, act of overthrow-· ing or state of being overthrown : ruin : defeat.

**Overtop**, ō-ver-top', v.t. to rise over the top of; to surpass: to obscure. [beyond capital.

- Overtrade, ö-vér-träď, v.i. to trade overnuch or Overture, ö'vér-träď, v.i. to trade overnuch or Overture, ö'vér-tür, n. (orig.) an opening, disclo-sure: a proposal: (music) a piece introductory
- to a greater piece or ballet. -v.t. to lay an over-
- by a greater piece of sense. [Fr. ouverture.]
   Overturn, ö-verturn', v.t. to throw down : to subvert : to ruin.—n. O'verturn, state of being overturned.

Overvalue, ö-vêr-val'ū, v.t. to value overmuch. Overweening, ö-vêr-wēn'ing, adj., weening or thinking too highly: conceited: vain. [A.S. oferwenan. See Ween.]

- Overweigh, ö-ver-wā', v.t. to outweigh. Overweight, ö-ver-wāt', n. weight beyond what is required or is just.
- Overwhelm, ō-ver-hwelm', v.t. to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong : to immerse and bear down : to overcome.
- Overwise, ö-ver-wiz', adj. wise overmuch : affect-edly wise.—adv. Overwise'ly.
- Overwork, ō-vèr-wurk', v.t. and v.i. to work over-much or beyond the strength : to tire. -n. O'ver-
- work, excess of work: excessive labour. Overworn, ö-ver-worn', adj. worn out: subdued by toil : spoiled by use.

Overwrought, ö-ver-rawt', pa.p. of Overwork, wrought overmuch : worked al' over.

- wrought overmuch : worked all over.
  Oviferous, ō-vif'er-us, adj., egg-bearing. [L. ovum, egg, and fero, to bear.]
  Oviform, ö'vi-form, adj. having the form of an oval or egg. [L. ovum, egg, and Form.]
  Oviparous, ō-vip'a-rus, adj., bringing forth eggs. [L. ovum, egg, and pario, to bring forth.]
  Ovidi, ō'voidal, ō-void'al, adj., oval or egg shabed. [L. ovum, egg, and Gr. eidos, form.]
  Ovum, ŏ'vum, n. an egg: (anat.) the body in which after impregnation the development of the fetus takes place: --pk. O'va. [L.] the fetus takes place :-  $pl. 0' \forall a. [L.]$
- **Owe**,  $\delta$ , w.t. to possess what belongs to another: to be bound to pay: to be obliged for. [A.S. *agan*; Ice. *eiga*, O. Ger. *eigan*, to possess.] **Owing**,  $\delta$ ing, *adj*. due: ascribable to: imputable
- to.
- Owl, owl, n. a nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its howling or hooting noise. [A.S. ule; Ger. eule, L. ulula, Sans. uluka, from the sound.]
- Owlet, owl'et, n. a little owl. [Dim. of Owl.]
- Owlish, owl'ish, adj. like an owl.

Own, on, v.t. to grant : concede : acknowledge. [A.S. unnan, to grant, cog. with Ger. gönnen, to grant.]

- Own, on, v.t., to possess: to have a rightful title to. [A.S. agnian, with addition of causal suffix - agen, one's own. See Own, adj.]
- Own, on, adj., possessed : belonging to : peculiar. [A.S. agen, pa.p. of agan, to possess, cog. with Ger. eigen, Ice, eiginn, one's own.]
- Owner, on'er, n. one who owns or possesses.-n. Own'ership.

- 0x, ok; ... a ruminant quadruped of the bovine famil 1: the male of the cow, esp. when castrated: --pl. 0xen, oks'n, used for both male and female. [A.S. oxa, pl. oxan; Ice. uxi; Ger. ochs, Goth. auhsa, Sans. ukshan.] Oxalic, oks-al'ik, adj. pertaining to or obtained
- from sorrel.
- Oxalis, oks'a-lis, n. wood-sorrel: (bot.) a genus of plants having an acid taste. [Gr., from oxys, acid.]
- **Oxeye**, oks'1, *n*. a common plant in meadows, so called because its flower is like the eye of an ox. Oxeyed, oks'id, adj. having large full eyes like
- those of an ox. loxen. Oxfly, oks'flī, n. a fly hatched under the skin of
- Oxidation, oks-id-ā'shun, Oxidisement, oks-id-
- Iz'ment, n. act or process of oxidising. Oxide, oks'id, n. a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid properties. Oxidisable, oks-id-īz'a-bl, adj. capable of being
- oxidised.
- Oxidise, oks'id-īz, v.t. to convert into an oxide.v.i. to become an oxide.—n. Oxidis'er.
- **Oxygen**, oks'i-jen, *n*. a gas without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c. and supporting life and combustion. [Lit. 'that which generates acids,' from Gr. oxys, sharp, acid, and gennao, to generate.]
- Oxygenate, oks'ij-en-at, v.t. to unite or cause to unite with oxygen.-n. Oxygena'tion, act of oxygenating.
- Oxygenise, oks'ij-en-īz. Same as Oxygenate.
- Oxygenous, oks-ij'en-us, adj. pertaining to or
- obtained from *oxygen*. **Oxymel**, oks'i-mel, *n*. a mixture of vinegar and honey. [Lit. 'sour honey,' Gr. *oxys*, sour, *meli*, honey.]
- Oxytone, oks'i-ton, adj. having an acute sound : having the acute accent on the last syllable.
- having the acute accent on the last syllable.
  [Gr. axys, sharp, and tonos, tone, accent.]
  Oyer, ö'yer, n. (lit.) a hearing: (law) a commission which confers the power of hearing and determining treasons, &c. [Norm. Fr. oyer (Fr. ouir)-L. audire, to hear.]
  Oyes, Oyes, ö'yes, int. (lit.) hear ye: the introductory call of a public orier for attention. [Norm. Fr., 2d. pers. pl. imperative of oyer.]
  Oystor, ois'ter, n. a well-known bivalve shell-fish. [O. Fr. oistre (Fr. huire)-L. oistrea-Gr.
- [O. Fr. oistre (Fr. huître)-L. ostrea-Gr. ostreon, an oyster-osteon, a bone.]
- Ozone, 5'zön, *u*. name given to a modification of oxygen, when affected by electric discharges, marked by a peculiar *smell*. [Gr. *ozo*, to smell.]

P

Pabular, pab'ū-lar, adj. pertaining to food.

Pabulum, pab'ū-lum, n., food : provender : fuel. [L.-pa-sco, pa-vi, to feed. See Pastor.]

- Paca, pā'ka, n. a genus of rodent animals belong-
- ing to South America. [Port., the native name.] Pace, pās, n. a stride: (mil.) the space left between the feet in one step, measured from heel to heel, and varying from 30 to 36 inches: a step : space between the feet in ordinary walking, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> feet : gait : rate of motion (of a man or beast) : mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together : amble. -v.t. to measure by steps: to cause to progress: to regulate in motion. -v.i. to walk: to walk slowly: to amble. -n. **Pacer**, pās'er. [Fr. pas-1. passus -pando, passus, to stretch.] Pacha, Pachalic. See Pasha, Pashalic.

Pachyderm, pak'i-derm, n. one of an order of non-

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

ruminant, hoofed mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant :-pl. Pach'yderms or Pachyderm'ata. [Gr. pachys, thick, (lit.) firm, from root pak, and derma, dermatos, skin. See Pack.]

- Pachydermatous, pak-i-derm'a-tus, adj. relating to a pachyderm, or of the order of pachyderms.
- **Pacific**, pa-sif'ik, *adj.*, *peace-making*: appeasing: mild: tranquil.—n. the ocean between Asia and America, so called because found peaceful by its discoverer Magellan, after weathering Cape
- Horn.—adv. Pacif ically. [See Pacify.] Pacification, pas-if-i-kā'shun, n. the act of making peace between parties at variance.
- Pacificator, pasif 'i-kā-tor, Pacifier, pas'i-fī-èr, n. a peacemaker.—adj. Pacif 'icatory. Pacify, pas'i-fī, v.t. to make peaceful : to appease :
- pacie, pacie, pacifier and facio, to make. See Peace.]
- Pack, pak, n. (lit.) that which is bound up together : a bundle : a burden : a complete set of cards : a number of hounds hunting, or kept together : a number of persons combined for bad purposes : any great number.-v.t. to press together and fasten up : to place in close order : to select persons for some unjust object. —n. Pack'or. [From a root found in Ger. pack and Celt. pac, and conn. with L. pango, Sans. paç, to bind. Cf. [or bale. Pact.]

Package, pak'āj, n. something *packed*: a bundle Package, pak'et, n. a *small package*: a despatch vessel, so called from its carrying the packets

- of letters : a vessel plying regularly between ports.-v.t. to bind in a packet or parcel.
- Packhorse, pak'hors, n. a horse formerly used to carry goods in panniers.
- Packing, pak'ing, n. the act of putting in packs or
- tying up for carriage : material for packing. Packing-sheet, paking-shet, n. a coarse cloth for packing or covering goods.
- Packman, pak'man, n. a pedler or man who
- carries a pack. [burdens. Pack-saddle, pak'-sad'l, n. a saddle for packs or Packthread, pak'thred, n. a coarse thread used to sew up packages.
- Pact, pakt, Paction, pak'shun, n. that which is fixed or agreed on : a contract. [L. pactumpaciscor, pactus, to make a contract-root pak, to bind. Cf. Pack, Peace.]
- Pad, pad, n. a thief on the high-road (more commonly Footpad): a roadster, an easy-paced horse.—v.i. to walk on foot: to rob on foot: pr.p. padd'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. padd'ed. [Dut. pad, a path, cog. with E. **Path**.]
- Pad, pad, n. anything stuffed with a soft material: a soft saddle, cushion, &c. : a package of some a soft satching, cluston, etc. a package of some soft material for writing upon.—x.t. to stuff with anything soft: to fix colours in cloth :—p\*.p. padd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. padd'ed. [A variant of Pod, and orig, sig. 'a bag.'] **Padding**, pading, x. the soft stuffing of a saddle,
- &c.: superfluous matter introduced into a book or article in order to make it of the length desired.
- Paddle, pad'l, v.i. to dabble in water with the feet: to finger: to beat the water as with the feet, to row. -v.t. to move with an oar or paddle. -n. a short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for moving canoes : the blade of an oar : one of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel:  $(B_{\cdot})$  a little spade. [For Pattle, a freq. form of Pat. ]
- Paddle-wheel, pad'l-hwel, n. the wheel used in paddling or propelling steam-vessels.

# Painstaker

- Paddock, pad'uk, n. a toad or frog. [Dim. of
- Paddock, pad uk, n. a toad of rog. [Dim. of M. E. padde, a toad—ice. padda.]
  Paddock, pad'uk, n. a small park under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. [A.S. pearroc, a park—sparran (Ger. sperren), to shut (obs. E. 'to spar'). Doublet Park.]
  Paddockstool, pad'uk-stöol, n. a toadstool.
  Paddr addition in the house (D. Ladica).
- Paddy, pad'i, n. rice in the husk. [E. Indian.] Padlock, pad'lok, n. a lock with a link to pass
- through a staple or eye.-v.t. to fasten with a
- apadlock. [Ety. unknown.]
  Pæan, pë'an, n. (orig.) a song in honour of Apollo:
  a song of triumph. [L...Gr. Paian or Paiön, an epithet of Apollo. See Peony.]
  Pædobaptism, Pædobaptist. See Pedobaptism,
- Pedobaptist.
- Pagan, pa'gan, n. a heathen.-adj. heathen. paganus, a countryman, rustic, then a IL. heathen, because the country-people were later in being converted than the people of the towns -pagus, a district (regarded as having fixed
- boundaries)—pango, to fix. See Pact.] Paganise, pā'gan-īz, v.t. to render pagan or heathen: to convert to paganism.
- Paganish, pa'gan-ish, adj. heathenish.
- Paganism, pa'gan-izm, n. heathenism.
- Page, pag., n. a boy attending on a person of dis-tinction. [Fr. page; acc. to Littré, prob. from Low L. pagensiz, a peasant—L. pagus, a village (cf. Pagan, Peasant); acc. to Diez, through the
- It. from Gr. paidion, dim. of pais, paidos, a boy.] Page, pāj, n. one side of a leaf : (orig.) a leaf of a book, so called because leaves were fastened to-gether to form a book := pl. writings.-w.t. to number the pages of. [Fr.-L. pagina, a thing fastened-pag, root of pa-n-go, to fasten.]
   Pageant, paj'ant or pl'., n. a showy exhibition : a spectacle : a fleeting show : (orig.) a scaffold for
- the purpose of scenic exhibition.—*adj.* show; pompous. [M. E. *pagent* (with excrescent -t as in *ancient*, *pheasant*), from an older form as in ancent, pheasant, from an other form pagen or pagin-Low L. pagina, a stage, some-thing framed or compacted-L. pagina-pango, to fix. See Page, one side of a leaf.]
- Pageantry, paj'an-tri or pā'jan-tri, n. ostentatious display: pompous exhibition or spectacle.
- Bagination, paj-ina'shun, *n*. the act of paging a book: the figures that indicate the number of pages. [See Page, one side of a leaf.]
- Pagoda, pa-gö'da, n. an *idol-house*: an Indian idol: its temple. [Port., a corr. of Pers. *but-kadah*, an idol-temple.]
- Paid, pād, pa.t. and pa.p. of Pay.
  Paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, n.sing. the science or theory of teaching. [Gr. paideutike—paideuō, to teach—pais, paidos, a child.]
- Pail, pāl, n. an open vessel of wood, &c. for holding or carrying liquids. [O. Fr. paele-L. patella, a pan, dim. of patera-pateo, to be open.]
- Pailful, pal'fool, n. as much as fills a pail.
- Paillasse, pal-yas' = Palliasse, which see
- Pain, pan, n. bodily suffering: anguish:-pl. labour: the throes of childbirth.-v.t. to distress : to torment : to grieve. [Fr. peine-L. pana, satisfaction, penalty, punishment, cog.
   with Gr. poinē, penalty.]
   Pained, pānd, adj. (B.) in pain, in labour.
   Painful, pān'fool, adj. full of pain : causing pain :
   distressing : difficult. - adv. Pain'fully. - n.
- Pain'fulness.
- Painless, pān'les, adj. without pain .- adv. Pain'lessly.--n. Pain'lessness. for care. Painstaker, panz'tak-er, n. one who takes pains

āte, fär: mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Painstaking, pānz'tāk-ing, adj. taking pains or care : laborious : diligent .- n. labour : diligence.
- Paint, pant, v.t. to colour : to represent in colours : to describe. - v.i. to practise painting : to lay colours on the face. - n. a colouring substance. [Paint, O. Fr. pa.p. of Fr. peindre, to paint-L. pingo, pictus, to paint, cog. with Gr. poikilos,
- variegated, Sans. *pinj*, to colour.] **Painter**, pant'er, *n*, one whose employment is to paint : one skilled in painting.
- painter, paint's, n. a rope used to fasten a boat.
   [A corr. of M. E. panter, a fowler's noose, through O. Fr., from L. panther, a hunting-net -Gr. pantheros, catching all-pan, neut. of pas, every, and ther, wild beast, E. Doer.]
   Painting, pant'ng, n. the act or employment of lawing on colours: the act of representing allows.
- laying on colours: the act of representing objects by colours : a picture : vivid description in words.
- Pair, par, n. two things equal, or suited to each other, or used together: a couple : a man and his wife.—v.t. to join in couples.—v.i. to be joined in couples: to fit as a counterpart.—Pair off, to go off in pairs : to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld. [Fr. paire, a couple -pair, like—L. par, equal. It was orig. not confined to *two*, but was applied to a *set* of like or *equal* things, as a *pair* of cards.]
- Palace, pal'as, *m*. a royal house: a house emi-nently splendid: a bishop's official residence. [Fr. *palais—L. Palatium*, the Roman emperor's residence on the *Palatium*, Hill at Rome.]
- Paladin, pal'a-din, n. a knight of Charlemagne's household: a knight-errant, generally. [Fr.-It. paladino-L. palatinus, belonging to the palace. See **Palatine**.]
- Palæography, pā-lē-og'ra-fi, n. study of ancient writings and modes of writing. [Gr. palaios, ancient, and grapho, to write.]
- **Palzolithi**c, pā-lē-o-lith'ik, *adj.* applied to the older division of the prehistoric Stone Age. [Gr. *palaois*, old, and *lithos*, stone.]
- Palæology, pā-lē-ol'o-ji, n. a discourse or treatise on antiquities : archæology.-n. Palæol'ogist. [Gr. palaios, ancient, and logos, discourse.]
- [Gr. palatos, ancient, and logos, discourse.]
   Palaeontology, pa-lē-on-tol'o-ji, n. the science of the ancient life of the earth, or of its fossil remains. -adj. Palæontolog'ical. -n. Palæontologist. [Gr. palatos, ancient, ön, ontos, being, logos, discourse.]
   Palæozole, pā-lē-o-zō'ik, adj. denoting the lowest strata of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the argilest forms of life.
- because they contain the earliest forms of life.
- [Gr. palaios, ancient, and zoë, life.]Palanquin, Palankeen, pal-an-kën', n. a light covered carriage used in China, &c. for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men. [Hind. palang, a bed-Sans. paryanka, a bed.]
- Palatable, pal'at-a-bl, adj, agreeable to the palate or taste : savoury.—adv. Pal'atably. Palatal, pal'at-al, adj. pertaining to the palate : uttered by aid of the palate.—n. a letter pro-
- uttered by and of the palate.—*x*. a fetter pro-nounced chiefly by the aid of the palate. **Palate**, pal'**ä**t, *n*. the roof of the mouth touched by the food : taste : relish. [O. Fr. *palat*—L. *palatum*.] [royal : magnificent.
- Palatial, pa-lā'shi-al, adj. pertaining to a palace : Palatinate, pal-at'in-at, n. province of a palatine. Palatine, pal'a-tin, adj. pertaining to a palace, originally applied to officers of the royal house-
- hold: possessing royal privileges.—n. a noble invested with royal privileges: a subject of a palatinate. [Fr.—L. palatinus. See Palace.] Palavor pal-äver, n. idle talk: talk intended to

deceive : a public conference. [Port. palavra-L. parabola, a parable-Gr. See Parable.] Pale, pāl, n. a narrow piece of wood used in in-

- closing grounds: anything that incloses: any inclosure: limit: district.—v.t. to inclose with stakes: to encompass. [Fr. pal-L. palus, astake, for pag-luss—root pag (= pak), to fix. Doublet Pole. See Pack.]
- Pale, pal, adj. not ruddy or fresh of colour : wan : of a faint lustre: dim. -w.t. to make pale.-w.t. to turn pale.-adv. Pale<sup>1</sup>y.-n. Pale<sup>\*</sup>ness. [Fr.-L. *palidus*, pale; akin to Sans. *palita*, gray, and E. Fallow. Doublet Pallid.]
- Palography, &c. See Palæography, &c. Palography, &c. Palography, &c. Gr. palastra, pa-les'tra, n. a urestling school. [L.--Gr. palastra, pa-les'trik, Palestrical, pa-les'trik-al,
- adj. pertaining to wrestling.
- addy. pertaining to writing: Paletot, pal'e-tō, n. a loose overcoat. [Fr., corr. of O. Dut. palt-s-rock (lit.) a 'palace-coat,' a court dress, pals being = Ger. pfalz-L. pala-tium, and O. Dut. roc = Ger. rock, O. Ger. krock, from which prob. E. Frock.]
- Palette, pal'et, n. a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colours. [Fr.-It. paletta,
- dim. of *pala*, a spade—L. *pala*, a spade.] **Palfrey**, pal'fri, *n*. a saddle-horse, esp. for a lady. [Fr. *palefroi*—Low L. *paraveredus*, prob. from Gr. para, beside, extra, and Low L. veredus, a posthorse.]
- Palimpsest, pal'imp-sest, n. a manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been *rubbed* off to make room for the second. [Gr. palimpsēston, rubbed a second time-palin, again, and psēstos, rubbed.]
- Palindrome, pal'in-drom, n. a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as madam. [Gr. palindromia-palin, back, and dromos, a running.]
- **Paling**, pāl'ing, *n.*, *pales* in general: a fence of pales: an inclosure.
- Palinodo, pal'in-od, n. a song or poem retracting a former one: a recantation. [Fr.-L.-Gr.,
- from *palin*, back, and *odd*, a song. See Ode.] **Palisade**, pal-i-sād', *n*. a fence of pointed *pales* or stakes firmly fixed in the ground.-*w*. to sur-round with a palisade. [Fr. *palissade*, from L.
- round with a patisade. [Fr. patissade, from L. patiss, a stake.]
  Palish, päl'ish, adj. somewhat pale or wan.
  Pall, pawl, n. a cloak or manile: a kind of scarf worn by the Pope, and sent by him to archbishops: the cloth over a coffin at a funeral. [A.S. pall, purple cloth—L. patla, a mantle, a curtain, conn. with pallium, a cloak.]
  Pall, pawl, v i. to become vapid: to lose strength, life spid or spid or in the mathematical senders.
- life, spirit, or taste.—v.t. to make vapid or in-sipid : to dispirit or depress : to cloy. [W. pallu, to fail, pall, loss of energy, failure.]
- Palladium, pal-lā'di-um, n. a statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend: any safeguard: a rare metal found with platinum. [L.—Gr. *palladion.—Pallas, Fallados*, Pallas or Minerva.]
- Pallet, pal'et, n. a palette : the shaping tool used by potters: an instrument for spreading gold-leaf. [Another form of **Palette**.]
- Pallet, pal'et, n. a mattress, or couch, properly a mattress of straw. [Prov. Fr. paillet, dim. of Fr. paille, straw. See Palliasse.]
- Palliasse, pal-yas', n. a small bed, orig. made of chaff or straw: an under mattress of straw. [Fr. paill-asse-paille, straw-L. palea, chaff. Cf. Pallet, a mattress, &c.]

Palliate, pal'i-āt, v.t. to cloak or excuse: to

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

extenuate: to soften by favourable representations. [L. palliatus, cloaked-pallium.

- Palliation, pal-i-ā'shun, n. act of palliating or excusing : extenuation : mitigation.
- Palliative, pal'i-ā-tiv, adj. serving to palliate or extenuate: mitigating.
- Pallid, pal'id, adj., pale: having little colour: wan. [L. pallidus. See Pale, adj. which is a doublet.]
- **Pall-mall**, pel-mel', *n*. an old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet: a street in London where the game used to be played. [O. Fr. pale-maille-It. pallamaglio-palla-O. Ger. palla (Ger. ball), E. Ball, and maglio-L. malleus, a hammer. See Mall.]
- Pallor, pal'or, n. quality or state of being *pallid* or *pale*: paleness. [L.—*pallere*, to be pale, conn. with root of Pale.]
- Palm, päm, n. the inner part of the hand: a tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the palm of the hand, borne in token of victory or rejoicing: (fig.) triumph or victory .- v.t. to stroke with the palm or hand : to conceal in the palm of the hand: (esp. with off) to impose by fraud. [Fr. paume-L. palma; cog. with Gr. palamē, A.S. folm.]
- Palmary, pal'ma-ri, adj. worthy of the palm:
- pre-eminent. [L. palma, a palm.] Palmate, pal'māt, Palmated, pal'māt-ed, adj. shaped like the palm of the hand: entirely webbed, as feet. [L. palmatus—palma. See Palm.]
- **Palmer**, päm'er, n. a pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of palm.
- Palmer-worm, päm'er-wurm, n. (B.) a hairy worm which wanders like a palmer, devouring leaves, &c.
- Palmetto, pal-met'o, n. a name for several fan-palms. [Sp.-L. palma.]
- Palmhouse, päm'hows, n. a glass house for rais-
- ing *palms* and other tropical plants. **Palmiped**, pal'mi-ped, *adj*. (*lit.*) *palm-footed*: web-footed.—*n*. a web-footed or swimming bird. [L. palma, palm of the hand, and pes, pedis, the foot.]
- Palmister, pal'mis-ter, n. one who tells fortunes by the lines of the palm of the hand.-n. Pal'mistry.
- Palm-Sunday, päm'-sun'dā, n. the Sunday before Easter, the day our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewed in his way.
- Palmy, päm'i, adj. bearing palms: flourishing: victorious.
- Palpability, pal-pa-bil'i-ti, Palpableness, pal'pabl-nes, n. quality of being palpable : obviousness.
- Palpable, pal'pa-bl, adj. that can be felt: readily perceived: obvious: gross. adv. Pal'pably. [Fr.-L. palpabilis-palpo, palpatus, to touch softly.]
- Palpitate, pal'pi-tät, v.i. to move often and quickly: to beat rapidly: to throb. [L. palpito, -atus, freq. of palpo. See Palpable]
   Palpitation, pal-pi-tä'shun, n. act of palpitating:
- irregular or violent action of the heart, caused by excitement, excessive exertion, or disease.
- Palsy, pawl'zi, n. paralysis.-v.t. to affect with Palsy, bawlai, *m.* paratysis.—*o.t.* to anect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralysis: Jyse:—*pa.p.* pal'sied. [A corr. of Fr. *paralysis*.]
  Palter, pawl'ter, *v.i.* to trifle: to dodge: to shuffle: to equivocate. [Prob. lit. to 'deal meanly,' to 'haggle over trifles,' from root of Paltry.]

## Panegyrise

- Paltry, pawl'tri, adj. mean: vile: worthless. -adv. Pal'trily.-n. Pal'triness. [From a Teut. root seen in Dan. pialter, rags, and in Low Ger.
- paltrig, ragged.] Paludal, pal-ū'dal, Paludinous, pal-ū'din-us, adj. pertaining to marshes: marshy. [From L. palus, paludis, a marsh.]
- Pâmpas, pam'paz, n. pl. vast plains in S. America. [Peruvian pampa, a field, plain.]
- Pamper, pam'per, v.t. to feed luxuriously or to the full: to glut.—*n.* Pam'perer. [A freq. from pamp, a nasalised form of Pap; conn. with Low Ger. pampen—pampe, pap made of meal.] Pamphlet, pam'flet, *n*. a small book consisting of
- one or more sheets stitched together. [Ety. dub.; acc. to Skeat, perh. through Fr. from Pamphila, a female writer of epitomes in the 1st century: others suggest Fr. paume, the palm of the hand, and feuillet, a leaf.]
- Pamphleteer, pam-flet-ēr', n. a writer of pamphlets.
- Pamphleteering, pam-flet-er'ing, adj. writing pamphlets .- n. the writing of pamphlets.
- Pan, pan, n. a broad shallow vessel for domestic use: the part of a firelock which holds the prim-ing. [A.S. panne-through the Celt., from L. patina, whence also are Ger. pfanne, Ice. panna.]
- Panacea, pan-a-se'a, n. an all-healing remedy : a universal medicine. [Gr. panakeia-pas, pan, all, and akeomai, to heal.]
- Pancake, pan'kāk, n. a thin cake of eggs, flour,
- sugar, and mik fried in a *pan*. **Pancreas**, pan'kre-as, *n*. a fleshy gland (commonly called the 'sweetbread') situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which assists digestion in the intestines.-adj. Pancreat'ic, pertaining to the pancreas. [Lit.
- 'all flesh,' Gr. pas, pan, all, and kreas, flesh.] Pandeet, pan'dekt, n. a treatise containing the whole of any science :- pl. the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the Emperor Justinian. [L.-Gr. pandectes-pas, pan, all, and dek-, root of dechomai, to take, receive.]
- Pandemonium, pan-de-mo'ni-um, n. the great hall of demons or evil spirits, described by Mil-ton. [Lit. 'the place of all the demons,' Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *daimon*, a demon.]
- Pander, pan'der, n. one who procures for another the means of gratifying his passions: a pimp. -v.t. to play the pander for -v.t. to act as a pander: to minister to the passions. [From Pandarus, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.]

Pandit. See Pundit.

- Pandour, pan'door, n. a Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service. [From Pandur, a village in Hungary, where they were orig. raised.]
- Pane, pan, n. a patch, esp. in variegated work : plate of glass. [Fr. pan, a lappet, pane-L. pannus, a cloth, a rag, akin to Gr. panos, the woof, and E. Vane. See also Panel.] Paned, pand, adj. composed of panes or small
- squares : variegated.
- Panegyric, pan-e-jir'ik, n. an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event : an encomium. *adjs*. Panegyrica, Panegyrical. *—adv*. Pane-gyrically. [Through L., from Gr. *fanegyrikas*, fit for a national festival or 'gathering' of a "whole' nation, as at the Olympic games—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, a gathering.]
- Panegyrise, pan'e-jir-īz, v.t. to write or pronounce a panegyric on: to praise highly.-n. Panegyr'ist.

- Panel or Pannel, pan'el, n. (arch.) a compartment with raised margins: a board with a surround-ing frame: a thin board on which a picture is painted : (law) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors : the jury : (Scots Law) a prisoner at the bar. -v.t. to furnish with panels :-pr.p. pan'elling; pa.p. pan'elled. -n. Pan'elling, panel-work. [Lit. 'a piece,' orig, 'a piece of cloth, 'O. Fr.-Low L. panellus, dim. of L. pannus, a cloth, a rag. Cf. Impanel, and see Pane.]
- and see rand.
  Pang, pang, n. a violent momentary pain: a paroxysm of extreme sorrow: a three. [A form of Prong, prob. modified by confusion with Fr. *poing*, a fist—L. *pagnus*, the fist.]
  Panic, pan'ik, n. extreme or sudden fright.—adj.
- of the nature of a panic: extreme or sudden: imaginary. [Orig. an adj.; Gr. panikon (deima), 'panic' (fear), from panikos, belonging to Pan, god of the woods, to whom sudden frights were ascribed.]
- Panicle, pan'i-kl, n. (lit.) a tuft on plants: (bot.) a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [L. panicula, double dim. of panus, thread wound on a bobbin,
- akin to L. pannus, and Gr. pēnos. See Pane.] Panic-stricken, pan'ik-strik'en, Panic-struck, pan'ik-struk, adj., struck with a panic or sudden fear.
- Paniculate, pan-ik'ū-lāt, Paniculated, pan-ik'ū-lāt-ed, adj. furnished with, arranged in, or like panicles.
- Pannel. Same as Panel.
- Pannier, pan'yer or pan'i-er, n. one of two baskets slung across a horse, for carrying light produce to market: (arch.) a corbel. [Fr. panier-L. panarium, a bread-basket, from panis, breadroot pa, to feed. See Pantry.]
- Panoplied, pan'o-plid, adj. dressed in panoply: completely armed.
- Panoply, pan'o-pli, n., complete armour: a full suit of armour. [Gr. panoplia-pas, pan, all, and hopla (pl.), arms.]
- Panorama, pan-o-ra'ma or -ra'ma, n. a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.—*adj.* Pano-ram'ic. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, a view, from horao, to see.]
- Pansy, pan'zi, n. a species of violet, heart's-ease. [Fr. pensée-penser, to think, from L. penso, to weigh, to ponder. See Pensive, and cf. For-
- get me not.] Pant, pant, z. to breathe hard; to gasp: to throb: to desire ardently. [Imitative; or a nasalised form of Pat, v.t.]
- Pantagraph, pan'ta-graf, n. an instrument for copying drawings, esp. on a different scale from the original. [Gr. pan, everything, and graphö, to write.]
- to write.] Pantaloon, pan-ta-loon', *n*. in pantomimes, a ridiculous character, a buffoon: (*orig*.) a ridiculous character in Italian comedy, also a garment worn by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece: -pl. a kind of trousers. [Fr. *pantalon*—It. *pantalone*, from *Pantaleone* (Gr. 'all-lion'), the patron saint of Venice, and a common Christian name among the Veneigns, wherefore it was applied to them the Venetians, wherefore it was applied to them as a nickname by the other Italians.]
- Pantheism, pan'the-izm, n. the doctrine that nature or the universe is God. [Gr. pan, all, and Theism.]
- Panthoist, pan'the-ist, n. a believer in pantheism. -adjs. Pantheist'ic, Pantheist'ical.

- Pantheon, pan'the-on or -the'on, n. a temple dedi-Pantheon, pan the-on or -the on, n. a temple dedicated to all the gods: a complete mythology.
  [L. pantheon-Gr. pantheion (hieron), (a temple) common to all gods. Cf. Pantheism.]
  Panther, pan'ther, n. a fierce spotted carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia and Africa. [Fr. panthère-L. panthera-Gr. panthèr.]
  Pantomime, pan'to-mīm, n. one who expresses his meaning by myte action : a representation care.
- meaning by mute action : a representation or an entertainment in dumb-show.—*adj*. representing only by mute action.—*adjs*. Pantomim'ic, Pantomim'ical.-adv. Pantomim'ically. [Fr.-L. -Gr. pantomimos, imitator of all-pas, pantos, all, and mimos, an imitator.]
- Pantomimist, pan'to-mīm-ist, n. an actor in a pantomime.
- Pantry, pan'tri, n. a room or closet for provisions. [Fr. paneterie, a place where bread is dis-tributed, through the Low L., from L. panis, bread-root pa, to nourish. See Paternal.] Pap, pap, n. soft food for infants; pulp of fruit:
- support or nourishment.-adj. Papp'y. [From the first cries of infants for food.]
- Pap, pap, n. a nipple or teat. [Of the same origin with Pap and Papa.]
- Papa, pa-pä', n. father. [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]
- Papacy, pa<sup>†</sup>a-si, n. the office of the *Pope*: the authority of the Pope: Popery: the Popes, as a body. [Low L. *papatia—papa*, a father.]
  Papal, pa<sup>†</sup>pal, *adj*. belonging or relating to the *Pope* or to *Popery*: Popish.—*adv*. Pa<sup>†</sup>pally.
  Papaveraceous, pap-aver-a<sup>\*</sup>shus, *adj*. of or like the *dataget*. If the poppy.
- the poppy. [L. papaver, the poppy.] Paper, pā'per, n. the substance on which we com-
- abol, papel, a the substance of mather we can monly write and print: a piece of paper: a document: a newspaper: an essay or literary contribution, generally brief: paper-money: paper-hangings.—*adj*. consisting or made of paper.—*e.t.* to cover with paper: to fold in paper. [A docked form of **Papyrus**.]
- Paper-credit, pā'per-kred'it, n. the system of dealing on credit by means of acknowledgments of indebtedness written on paper.
- Paper-hanger, pa'per-hang'er, n. one who hangs paper on the walls of rooms, &c.
- Paper-hangings, pā'per-hang'ingz, n.pl., paper for hanging on or covering walls.
   Papering, pā'per-ing, n. the operation of covering
- or hanging with paper : the paper itself.
- Paper-money, pa'per-mun'i, n. printed and author-ised papers issued by banks and circulated in place of coin or money.
- Paper-reed,  $p\bar{a}'per-red, n. (B.)$  the papyrus. Paper-stainer,  $p\bar{a}'per-st\bar{a}n'er, n.$  one who stains prepares paper-hangings. [Paper and Stainer.]
- Papier-maché, pap'yā-mä'shā, n. pulped paper moulded into forms, and japanned. [Fr. (*lit.*) 'paper mashed' or 'chewed:' papier, from Papyrus ; mâché is pa.p. of Fr. mâcher, to chew -L. masticare. See Masticate.]
- Papilionaceous, pa-pil-yo-nā'shus, adj. (bot.) hav-ing a winged corolla somewhat like a butterfly, as the bean, pea, &c. [From L. papilio, -onis, a butterfly. Cf. Pavilion.] a butterfly. Cf. Pavilion.] Papilla, pa-pil'a, *n*. one of the minute elevations
- on the skin, esp. on the upper surface of the tongue and on the tips of the fingers, and in which the nerves terminate: (bot.) a nipple-like protuberance:—pl. Papill'æ. [L., a small pus-tule or nipple, dim. of papula, itself a dim. from base pap, to swell. Cf. Pimple.] Papillary, pap'il-ar-i or pa-pil'ar-i, Papillous,

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

- pap'il-us, adj. belonging to or like pimples, nipples, or teats : warty.
- Papillote, pap'il-ot, n. a curl-paper. [Fr., from papillot, old form of papillon, butterfly-L. papilio.
- Papist, pa'pist, n. an adherent of the Pope: a Roman Catholic.-adjs. Papist'ic, Papist'ical, pertaining to Popery, or to the Church of Rome, its doctrines, &c .- adv. Papist'ically.
- Pappous, pap'us, Pappose, pap-ös', adj. provided with down. [L. pappus—Gr. pappos, down.]
  Papular, pap'ū-lar, Papulous, pap'ū-lus, Papu-lose, pap'ū-lös, adj. full of pimples. [From L. papula, a pimple.]
- Papyrus, pa-pī'rus, n. an Egyptian reed, from the inner rind (called byblos) of which the ancients made their paper : a manuscript on papyrus :--pl. Papy'rī. [L.-Gr. papyros. Cf. Bible.] Par, pär, n. state of equality : equal value : equality
- of nominal and market value : equality of condi-
- of nominal and market values equality of other tion. [L. for, equal.] **Parable**, par'a-bl, n. a comparison: a fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illus-trated. [Lit. a 'placing beside,' Gr. parabola-paraballo, to compare—para, beside, ballo, to throw. Parallel forms, **Parabola**, **Parole**, Parabolar de Parabola (1997) Palaver, and Parley.]
- **Parabola**, par-ab'o-la, n. (geom.) a conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane parallel to one side. [Gr. parabole.] See Parable.]
- Parabolic, par-a-bol'ik, Parabolical, par-a-bol'ikal, adj. expressed by a parable : belonging to or of the form of a parabola.-adv. Parabol'ically.
- Parachite, par'a-shoot, n. an apparatus resembling a huge umbrelk for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr., for *par' à chute (lit.)* ' that which *parries* against falling,' from Fr. *parer* (see Parry), and *chute*, a fall.] Paraclete, pac'a-the Holy, Cheet, II is
- Paraclete, par'a-klet, n. the Holy Ghost. [Lit. one called to stand beside one,' an 'advocate,' through L., from Gr. parakletos-para, beside, kaleo, call.]
- Parade, par-ād', n. the arrangement of troops for display or inspection: the place where such a display takes place: military display: pompous display.—v.t. to shew off: to marshal in military order.-v.i. to walk about as if for show : to pass in military order : to march in procession. [Lit. a '*preparation* for exhibition,' Fr.—Sp. *parada* -parar, to halt-L. paro, paratus, to prepare.]
- **Paradigm**, par'a-dim, *n*. an example: model: (gram.) an example of the inflection of a word. -adjs. Paradigmat'ic, Paradigmat'ical, consisting of or resembling paradigms.—*adv.* **Para-digmat/ically**. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *paradeigma*— *para*, beside, and *deiknymi*, to shew.]
- Paradise, par'a-dīs, n. the garden of Eden: heaven: any place or state of blissful delights.— adj. Paradisi'acal.—Bird of Paradise, a family of Eastern birds closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendour of their plumage. [Fr. paradis—L. paradisus—Gr. paradeisos, a park or pleasure-ground, an Oriental word, prob. Persian.]
- **Paradox**, par'a-doks, *n*. that which is contrary to received opinion, or that which is apparently absurd but really true. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. paradoxon-para, contrary to, and doxa, an opinion.] Paradoxical, par-a-doks'ik-al, adj. of the nature

of a paradox: inclined to paradoxes.—adv. Paradox'ically.—n. Paradox'icalness.

Paraffine, Paraffin, par'af-fin, n. a white crystal-

line substance, obtained from shale, &c., so named from its slight tendency to combine with other bodies. [Fr.-L. parum, little, and affinis, allied.]

- **Paragoge**, par-a-gō'je, *n*. the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.—*adjs*. **Para**gogic, par-a-goj'ik, Paragog'ical. from para, beyond, and ago, to lead.] [L.-Gr.,
- Paragon, par'a-gon, n. a pattern or model with which comparisons are made : something supremely excellent. [O. Fr., from Sp. compound prep. para con, in comparison with.]
- Paragraph, par'a-graf, n. a distinct part of a discourse or writing : a short passage, or a collection of sentences with unity of purpose.—*adjs.* **Paragraph'ic, Paragraph'ical.** [Lit. that which is 'written beside' the text to shew division, as the mark ¶, the reversed initial of this word, Fr.-Low L.-Gr. paragraphospara, beside, grapho, to write.]
- **Paraleipsis**, par-a-līp'sis, n. (rhet.) a figure by which one fixes attention on a subject by pretending to neglect it. [Gr., from paraleipo, to leave on one side—para, beside, and leipo, to leave.]
- Parallax, par'a-laks, n. an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of posi-tion in the observer: (astr.) the difference between the apparent and real place of a celestial object.—*adjs*. **Parallac'tic**, **Parallac'tical**. [Gr. *parallaxis*—*para*, beside, and *allassō*, to change-allos, another.] Parallel, par'al-lel, adj. side by side: (geom.)
- extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts : with the same direction or tendency : running in accordance with : resembling in all essential points: like or similar.-n. a line always equidistant from another : a line marking latitude : likeness : a comparison : counterpart : (*mil.*) in pl. the trenches, generally dug parallel with the outline of the fortress. -v.t. to place so as to be parallel: to correspond to:-pr.p. par'alleling or par'alleling; *pa.p.* par'alleled or par'alleled. [Lit. 'beside one another,' Fr.-L. *parallelus*-Gr. *parallelos-para*, beside,
- allēlon, of one another—allos, another.] Parallelepiped, par-al-lel-e-pī'ped, Parallelepip'edon, improperly Parallelopiped, Parallelopipedon, n. a regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. [L.-Gr. parallèlepipedon-parallèlos, and epipedon, a plane surface-epi, on, and pedon, the ground.] Parallelism, paral-lel-izm, n. state of being par-ellel: second house to comment of the parallelism.
- allel: resemblance: comparison.
- Parallelogram, par-al-lel'o-gram, n. a plane foursided *figure*, the opposite sides of which are *parallel* and equal. [Fr.-L.-Gr. *parallelos*, and *gramma*, a line-graphō, to write.]
- Paralogism, par-al'o-jism, n., reasoning beside or from the point: a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. [Fr.-L.-Gr. paralogismos-para, beside, beyond, and logismos, from logos, dis-course, reason.]
- Paralyse, par'a-līz, v.t. to strike with paralysis or
- Paralysis, paralysis, baralysis, baralysis
- Paralytic, par-a-lit'ik, adj. afflicted with or inclined to paralysis. -n. one affected with paralysis. [Fr.-L. paralyticus-Gr. paralytikos.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon: then.

Paramagnetic, par-a-mag-net'ik, adj. See under Diamagnetic.

- Paramatia, par-a-mat'a, n. a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton. [From Paramatia, a town in New South Wales.]
- a town in New South Wales.] **Paramount**, par'a-mownt, aj, superior to all others: chief: of the highest importance.—*n*. the chief. [O. Fr. *par amont* (*lit.*) 'by that which is *upwards*', i.e. at the top, *par* being the L. prep. *per*. For *amont*, see **Amount**.]
- (now used in a bad sense). [Fr. par amour, by or with love-L. per amorem. See Amour.]
- or with love—L. per amorem. See Amour.] Parapet, parapet, m. a rampart breast-high: a breast-high wall on a bridge, &c.—adj. Par'-apeted, having a parapet. [Lit. a protection for the breast, Fr.—It. parapetto—It. parare, to adorn, to protect—L. parare, to prepare [see Parry], and It. petto—L. pectus, the breast (see Pootoral). Cf. Parasol.] Peropherentia
- (see Pectoral). Cf. Parasol.] Paraphernalia, par-a-fer-näl'i-a, n.pl. that which a bride brings over and above her dowry: the clothes, jewels, &c. which a wife possesses be-yond her dowry in her own right: ornaments of dress generally: trappings. [L. parapherna— Gr., from para, beyond, and phernē, a dowry— pherö, to bring. E. Bear, v.f.] Paraphrase, par'a-frāz, n. a saying of the same thing in other work: an avplanation of a passare.
- thing in other words : an explanation of a passage : a loose or free translation .- v.t. to say the same thing in other words: to render more fully: to interpret or translate freely .- v.i. to make a paraphrase. [Fr.-L.-Gr. paraphrasis-para, beside, and phrasis, a speaking-phrazō, to speak. See Phrase.]
- Paraphrast, par'a-frast, n. one who paraphrases. Paraphrastic, par-a-frast'ik, Paraphrastical, par-a-frast'ik-al, adj. of the nature of a paraphrase: clear and ample in explanation: free, loose, diffuse.—adv. Paraphrast/ically.
- Parasite, par'a-sīt, n. one who frequents another's table : a hanger-on : (bot.) a plant nourished by the juices of another : (zool.) an animal which lives on another.—n. Parasitism. [Lit. 'one who feeds with another,' Fr.—L. parasitus—Gr. parasitos—para, beside, and sitos, corn, food.]
- Parasitic, par-a-sit'ik, Parasitical, par-a-sit'ik-al, adj. like a parasite : fawning : living on other plants or animals .- adv. Parasit'ically.
- Parasol, par'a-sol, n. a small umbrella used as a shade from the sun. [Fr.-It. parasole-parare, to hold or keep off-L. paro, to prepare, and sol, solis, the sun. See Parapet and Parry.]
- Parboil, par'boil, v.t. to boil in part. [Part and Boil ]
- Parcel, pärsel, n. a little part: a portion: a quantity: a package .- v.t. to divide into portions: - pr.p. parcelling; pa.t. and pa.p. par-celled. (Fr. parcelle (It. particella)-L. par-ticula, dim. of pars, partis, a part.] Parch, pärch, v.t. to burn slightly: to scorch.-
- v.i. to be scorched : to become very dry. [?] Parched, pärcht, adj. scorched.—adv. Parch'ed-ly.—n. Parch'edness.
- Parchment, pärch'ment, n. the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. [Fr. parchemin -L. pergamena (charta, paper), from Gr. Pergamos, in Asia Minor, where it was invented.]
- gamos, in Asia artifior, where it was invented.
   Pard, pard, n. the panther: the leopard: in poetry, any spotted animal. [L. pardus—Gr. pardos, the panther, the leopard.]
   Pardon, pardon, o.t. to forgive: to remit the penalty of.—n. forgiveness: remission of a

- penalty or punishment.-n. Par'doner. [Lit. to give up, Fr. pardonner-Low L. perdonare -L. per, through, away (= E. for), dono, donare, to give.
- Pardonable, pär'dn-a-bl, adj. that may be pardoned: excusable.-adv. Par'donably.--n. Par'donableness.
- Pare, par, v.t. to cut or shave off: to diminish by littles. [Lit. to prepare or make ready, Fr.
- parer\_L. paro, to prepare.]
   Paregoric, par-e.gor'ik, adj., soothing: assuaging pain.—n. a medicine that assuages pain, tincture of opium. [L.—Gr. parēgorikos—parēgoreō, to soothe; properly, to exhort—para, beside, and agoreuo, to address an assembly.]
- Parent, par'ent, n. one who begets or brings forth : a father or mother: that which produces, a cause. [Fr., kinsman-L. parens, for pariens, -entis, pr.p. of pario, to beget, bring forth.] Parentage, par'ent-aj, n., birth: extraction:
- descent.
- Parental, pa-rent'al, adj. pertaining to or be-coming parents: affectionate: tender.—adv. Parent'ally.
- Parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, n. a word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another grammatically complete without it :--pl. the marks
- en-thet'ik-al, adj. expressed in a parenthesis : using parentheses .- adv. Parenthet' ically.
- Parhelion, par-hē'li-un, n. a bright light some-times seen near the sun:-pl. Parhe'lia. [Gr. para, beside, near, *hēlios*, the sun.] Pariah, pär'i-a or pā'-, *n*. in Hindustan, one who
- has lost his caste : an outcast. [Tamul pareyer.] Parian, pār'i-an, adj. pertaining to or found in the
- island of Paros, in the Ægean Sea.
- Pariotal, pa-rī'et-al, *adj*. pertaining to *walls*: (*anat*.) forming the sides or walls: (*bot*.) growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ.
- [L. parietalis-paries, parietis, a wall.] Paring, pāring, n. that which is pared off: rind: the cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage.
- Parish, par'ish, n. a district under one pastor: an ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor.—*adj.* belong-ing or relating to a parish : employed or sup-ported by the parish. [Lit. a number of *dwell-ings near* one another, Fr. *paroise*—*L. paræcia* -Gr. paroikia-paroikos, dwelling beside or near-para, beside, near, oikos, a dwelling.] Parishioner, par-ish'un-èr, n. one who belongs to
- or is connected with a parish. [M. E. parissher: (with -er added)-O. Fr. paroissien. See Parish.]
- Parity, par'i-ti, n. state of being equal: resem-
- blance: analogy. [Fr. parite-L. paritas-pari **Park**, pärk, m. an inclosure: a tract surrounding a mansion: a piece of ground inclosed for recreation: (mil.) a space in an encampment occupied by the artillery; hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment.—*v.t.* to inclose: to bring together in a body, as artillery. [A.S. *pearroc* (see **Paddock**, a small park), prob. modified by Fr. parc; further ety. obscure.
- Parlance, pär'lans, n., speaking: conversation: idiom of conversation. [Fr.-parlant, pr.p. of
- **Parley**, to speak. See next word.] **Parley**, pärli, v.i. to speak with another: to confer: to treat with an enemy.—*n.* talk: a conference with an enemy in war. [Lit. 'to throw words together,' Fr. parler—L. parabola

fāte. fār; mē, hér; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

-Gr. *parabolē*, a parable, speech, word. See Parable.]

- Parliament, pär'li-ment, *n*. meeting for consulta-tion : the legislature of the nation, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Lit. 'a parleying or speaking,' Fr. parlement-parler.] Parliamentarian, pär-li-men-tä'ri-an, adj. adher-
- ing to the Parliament in opposition to Charles I.
- Tarliamentary, pär-li-ment ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *parliament*: enacted or done by parliament: according to the rules of legislative bodies.
- Parlour, par'lur, n. an ordinary sitting-room : (orig.) a room in a monastery for conversation. [Fr. parloir-parler, to speak.] Parochial, par-o'ki-al, adj. of or relating to a
- parish.-adv. Paro'chially.-Parochial Board (in Scotland), the board in each parish which is charged with the relief of the poor. [L. parochialis-parochia, a variant of paræcia. See
- Parish.] [parishes.] Parochialise, par-ō'ki-al-īz, v.t. to form into Parody, par'o-di, n. a caricature of a poem made by applying its words and ideas with a burlesque effect -v.t. to apply in parody : -pa.p. par'odied.
- -n. Par'odist, one who writes a parody. [L.-Gr. parödia-para, beside, ödë, an ode or song.] Parole, par-öl', n. word of mouth : (mid.) word of honour (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions): the daily password in camp or garrison.—adj. given by word of mouth. [Fr. -L. parabola, a parable, a speech, a saying. See Parable,]
- Paronomasia, par-o-no-mā'zhi-a, n. a rhetorical figure in which words similar in sound are set in opposition or antithesis. [Gr.-paronymos. See Paronymous.]
- Paronyme, par'o-nim, n. a paronymous word. Paronymous, par-on'i-mus, adj. formed by slight change of word or name : derived from the same root : having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning. [Gr. para, beside, onoma, E. Name.]
- Paroquet, par'o-ket, n. a small kind of parrot found in tropical countries. [Lit. 'little Peter, Fr. perroquet-Pierrot, dim. of Pierre, Peter.]
- Paroxysm, par'oks-izm, n. a fit of acute pain occurring at intervals: a fit of passion: any sudden violent action. [Fr.-L.-Gr. paroxys-
- mos-para, beyond-oxys, sharp.] Paroxysmal, par-oks-iz'mal, adj. pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.
- Parquetry, parket-ri, n. figured inlaid wood-work for floors. [Fr., from *parquet*, an inlaid floor, dim. of *parc*, an inclosure. See Park.]
- Parr, pär, n. a young salmon. [Ety. unknown.]
- Parrakeet, par'a ket, n. Same as Paroquet. Parricidal, par-ri-sīd'al, adj. pertaining to or committing parricide.
- Parricide, par'ri-sīd, n. the murderer of a father or mother : the murder of a parent : the murder of any one to whom reverence is due. [Fr.-L. parricida (for patri-cida)—pater, patris, father,
- and cædo, to slay.] Parrot, parut, n. one of a family of tropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, re-markable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [Contr. of Fr. perroquet. See Paroquet.]
- voice, [conit. of *Fr. perroquet.* See Fatofuet.]
  Parry, pari, v.t. to vuard or keep off: to turn aside:—pa.t. and pa.p. parried. [Fr. parer [It. parare]—L. paro, to prepare, keep off.]
  Parse, pärs, v.t. (gram.) to tell the parts of speech of a sentence and their relations.—r. Pars'ing. [L. pars (orationis), a part of speech.]
  Parsee, pärsē or par-sē', n. one of the adherents

of the ancient Persian religion, now settled in India. [Per. Pársi, a Persian—Pars, Persia.] Parsimonious, pär-si-mö'ni-us, adj., sparing in

- the use of money: frugal to excess: covetous. -adv. Parsimo'niously.-n. Parsimo'niousness.
- Parsimony, pär'si-mun-i, n., sparingness in the spending of money: frugality: niggardliness. [Fr.-L. parsimonia, parcimonia-parco, to spare.]
- Parsley, pars'li, n. a bright-green pot-herb. [Fr. persil-L. petroselinum-Gr. petroselinon-petros, a rock, selinon, a kind of parsley. See Celery.]
- Parsnip, Parsnep, pärs'nip, n. an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [O. Fr. pastenaque—L. pastinaca—pastinum, a dibble.]
   Parson, pär'sn, n. the priest or incumbent of a parish: a clergyman. [O. Fr. persone, a par-tern form L dergunan. [O. Fr. persone, a par-
- son, from L. persona, a character, person, which in Low L. had the sense of rank, dignity, and so was applied to a clergyman. See **Person**.]
- Parsonage, pär'sn-äj, n. (orig.) the benefice of a parish: the residence of the incumbent of a parish.
- Part, part, n. a portion : a quantity or number making up with others a larger quantity or number : a fraction : a member : a proportional quantity: share: interest: side or party: action: (*math.*) a quantity which taken a certain number of times will equal a larger quantity: (music) one of the melodies of a harmony: -pl. qualities : talents. -v.t. to divide : to make into parts : to put or keep as under. -v.t. to be separated : to be torn asunder : to have a part or share.—Part of speech (gram.), one of the classes of words.—In good-part, In bad-part, favourably, unfavourably. [Fr.—L. pars, partis.]
- Partake, par-tak', v.i. to take or have a part : to have something of the properties, &c.: to be admitted. -v.t. to have a part in : to share. -nPartak'er. [combination in an evil design.

- Partaking, partāking, n. a sharing: (law) a Partorre, partāri, n. a system of plots with spaces of turf or gravel for walks. [Fr.—L. per terram, along the ground.]
- Partial, par'shal, adj. relating to a part only : not total or entire: inclined to favour one party: having a preference: (bot.) subordinate.—adv. Par'tially. [Fr.—Low L. partialis—L. pars.]
- Partiality, pär-shi-al'it-i, n. quality of being partial or inclined to favour one party or side: liking for one thing more than others.
- Partible, pärt'i-bl, adj. that may be parted : separable .- n. Partibil'ity.
- Participant, par-tis'i-pant, adj., participating: sharing.—n. a partaker.—adv. Partic'ipantly. Participate, par-tis'i-pāt, v.i. to partake: to have
- a share .- n. Participa'tion. [L. participo,
- a share.—n. Failuring that in the participation of the parts, and capie, to take.]
   Participial, parti-sipi-al, adj. having the nature of a participle: formed from a participle.—adv. Participiely.
   Pa
- cipium-particeps, sharing-pars, and capio, to take.]
- Particle, pär'ti-kl, n. a little part: a very small portion : (physics) the minutest part into which a body can be divided : (gram.) an indeclinable word, or a word that cannot be used alone : in R. Cath. Church, a crumb of consecrated bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion

of the laity. [Fr.-L. particula, dim. of pars, partis.

- Particular, par-tik'ū-lar, adj. relating to a particle: pertaining to a single person or thing : individual : special : worthy of special attention : concerned with things single or distinct : exact : nice in taste : precise. —n. a distinct or minute part : a single point : a single instance :—pl. details. —In particular, specially, distinctly. [Fr.—L. particularis-particula.]
- Particularise, par-tik'ū-lar-īz, v.t. to mention the particulars of : to enumerate in detail.-v.i. to mention or attend to single things or minute details.
- Particularity, par-tik-ū-lar'i-ti, n. quality of being particular: minuteness of detail : a single act or case : something peculiar or singular. Particularly, par-tk/ū-lar-li, *adv.* (B.), in detail.

- Parting, parting, adj. putting apart : separating : departing: given at parting.—n. the act of part-ing: a division: (geol.) a fissure in strata.
- Partisan, pär'ti-zan, n. an adherent of a party or faction.—adj. adhering to a party.—n. Par-tisanship. [Fr.—It. partigiano-L. partior. See Party.]
- Partisan, parti-zan, n. a kind of halberd. [Fr. pertuisane, which is perh. from O. Ger. parta, barte, a battle-axe, seen in Halberd.]
- Partite, pär'tīt, adj. (bot.), parted nearly to the base. [L. partitus, pa.p. of partier, to divide pars.
- Partition, par-tish'un, n. act of parting or dividing: state of being divided : separate part : that which divides : a wall between apartments : the place where separation is made. -v.t. to divide into shares: to divide into parts by walls.
- [Fr.-L. partitio-partior.] Partitive, părti-tiv, adi., parting: dividing: dis-tributive.-m. (gram.) a word denoting a part or partition.-adv. Partitively.
- **Partlet**, part'let, *n*. a ruff or band worn by women : a hen, from ruffling the feathers round its neck. [Dim. of Part.] Partly, partli, adv. in part : in some degree.
- Partner, pärt'ner, n. a sharer : an associate : one who dances with another : a husband or wife.
- Partnership, pärt'ner-ship, n. state of being a partner : a contract between persons engaged in any business.

- Partook, par-took', *past tense* of Partako. Partridge, pär'trij, *n.* a genus of gallinaceous birds preserved for game. [Fr. *perdrix*-L.
- perdix, perdicis—Gr. perdix.] Partridge-wood, pär'trij-wood, n. a hard varie-gated wood, from Brazil and the W. Indies, used in cabinet-work.
- Part-song, part'-song, n. a song sung in parts.
- Parturient, par-tū'ri-ent, adj., bringing or about to bring forth young. [L. parturiens, -entis, pr.p. of parturio-pario, to bring forth.]
- Parturition, par-tū-rish'un, n. act of bringing forth. [Fr.-L. parturitio-parturio.] Party, parti, n. a part of a greater number of per-
- sons : a faction : a company met for a particular purpose: an assembly: one concerned in any affair: a single individual spoken of: (mil.) a detachment.-adj. belonging to a party and not to the whole: consisting of different parties, parts, or things: (*ker.*) parted or divided. [Fr. parti-O. Fr. partir-L. partior, to divide, from pars, a part.]
- Party-coloured, pär'ti-kul'urd, aaj., coloured differently at different parts.
- Parvenu, pärve-noo, n. an upstart: one newly

- risen into notice or power. [Fr., pa.p. of par. venir-L. pervenio, to arrive at-per, quite to, venio, to come.]
- Parvis, io cone.] Parvis, parvis, n. a porch: a schoolroom over a church porch. [O. Fr.-Low L. paravisus, corr. of Gr. paradeisos. See Paradise.] Pasch, pask, n. the Jewish passover: Easter.-Pasch of the Cross, Good-Friday. [A.S. pascha-L.-Gr.-Heb. pesach, the Passoverpasach, to pass over.]
- Paschal, pas'kal, adj. pertaining to the Pasch or Passover, or to Easter.
- Pasha, Pacha, pa'sha or pash-a', n. a title of Turkish officers who are governors of provinces or hold high naval and military commands. [Per. bash.a, a corr. of padshak—pad, protect-ing, and shak, king.]
- Pashalic, pa-shäl'ik, n. the jurisdiction of a pasha. Pasque-flower, Pasch-flower, pask'-flow'er, n. a
- kind of anemone, which flowers about Easter.
- Pasquin, pas'kwin, Pasquinade, pas'kwin-ād, n. a lampoon or satire .- v.t. or v.i. to lampoon or satirise. [Pasquino, a tailor in Rome in 15th cent. remarkable for his sarcastic humour.]
- Pass, pas, v.i. to pace or walk onward: to move from one place to another: to travel: to go from one state to another: to change: to circulate: to be regarded: to go by: to go unheeded or neg-lected: to elapse, as time: to be finished: to move away: to disappear: (B;) to pass away: to go through inspection: to be approved: to happen: to fall, as by inheritance: to flow through: to thrust, as with a sword: to run, as a road:--pa.p. passed and past. [Fr. passer, It. passare-L. passus, a step. See Pace.] Pass, pas, v.t. to go by, over, beyond, through, &c. :
- to spend: to omit, to disregard: to surpass: to enact, or to be enacted by : to cause to move : to send : to transfer : to give forth : to cause to go by : to approve : to give circulation to : (fencing) to thrust .- Come to pass, to happen.
- Pass, pas, n. that through which one passes : a narrow passage: a narrow defile: a passport: state or condition: (*fencing*) a thrust.—*n.* **Pass**-book, a book that *passes* between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered.—n. Pass'key, a key enabling one to pass or enter a house: a key for opening several locks. -n. Pass'word, (mil.) a private word enabling one to pass or enter a camp, by which a friend is distinguished from a stranger.
- Passable, pas'a-bl, adj. that may be passed, trav-elled. or navigated : that may bear inspection : tolerable.—n. Pass'ableness.—adv. Pass'ably.
- Passage, pas'āj, n. act of passing: journey: course: time occupied in passing: way: entrance: enactment of a law: right of passing: occurrence: a single clause or part of a book, &c.: (B.) a mountain-pass: ford of a river: (zool.) migratory habits.
- Passant, pas'ant, adj. (her.) walking (said of an animal). [Fr. See Pass, v.i.]
   Passenger, pas'en-jer, n one who passes: one who travels in some public conveyance. [Fr. passager, with inserted n, as in messenger, porringer, nightingale.] Passor, pas'er, n. one who passes.—n. Pass'er-by,
- one who passes by or near.
- Passerine, pas'er-in, adj. relating to the passeres, an order of birds of which the sparrow is the type. [L. passer, a sparrow.]
- Passing, pas'ing, adj., going by: surpassing. exceedingly .- n. Pass'ing-bell, a bell adv. tolled immediately after a person's death, orig.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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to invite prayers for the soul passing into eternity.

- **Passion**, pash'un, *n*. strong *feeling* or agitation of mind, esp. rage: ardent love: eager desire: state of the soul when receiving an impression: endurance of an effect, as opposed to action : the *sufferings*, esp. the death of Christ : -pl. excited conditions of mind. [Fr.-L. passio, passionis-passus, pa.p. of patior, to suffer. See Patient and Passive.]
- Passionate, pash'un-āt, adj. moved by passion: easily moved to anger: intense.—adv. Pas'sionately.-n. Pas'sionateness.
- **Passion-flower**, pash'un-flow'er, *n*. a *flower* so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's passion.
- Passionless, pash'un-les, adj. free from passion: not easily excited to anger.
- **Passion-play**, pash'un-plā, *n*. a religious drama representing the *passion* of Christ.
- Passion-week, pash'un-wek, n. name commonly given in England to Holy-week (as being the week of Christ's passion or suffering, that is, his trial and crucifixion); but, according to proper rubrical usage, the week preceding Holy-week. [See Holy-week.]
- Passive, pas'iv, adj., suffering: unresisting: not acting: (gram.) expressing the suffering of an action.—adv. Pass'ively.—n. Pass'iveness. [Fr.—L. passions—patior. See Passion.]
- **Passivity**, pas-iv'i-ti, *n.*, *passiveness*: inactivity: (*physics*) tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or rest.
- **Passman**, pas'man, *n*. one who gains only an ordinary degree or *pass* at the Oxford examinations.
- Passover, pas'o-ver, n. an annual feast of the Jews, to commemorate the destroying angel's passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.
- Passport, pas'port, n. a written warrant granting permission to travel in a foreign country : (orig. permission to *pass* out of *port* or through the gates. [Pass, and L. *portus*, a harbour, or *porta*, a gate.]
- Past, past, pa.p. of Pass.-adj. gone by : elapsed : ended: in time already passed.-prep. farther than: out of reach of: no longer capable of .adv. by. -The past, that which has passed, esp. time.
- **Paste**, past, n. dough prepared for pies, &c.: a cement of flour and water: anything mixed up to a viscous consistency : a fine kind of glass for making artificial gens.—v.t. to fasten with paste.—n. Paste board, a stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together, &c. [O. Fr. paste (Fr. pâte)—Late L. pesta—Gr. pastē, a mess of food—pastos, besprinkled with salt passo, to sprinkle.]
- Pastel, pas'tel, Pastil, pas'til, n. (paint.) a roll of coloured paste, used for a crayon : a medicated lozenge. [Fr. pastel-It. pastello-L. pastillus, a small loaf, din. of *pastus*, food—*pasco*, *pastus*, to feed. Doublet **Pastille**.]
- Pastern, pas'tern, n. the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [O. Fr. pasturon (Fr. pâturon)-O. Fr. pasture, pasture, a tether (for a horse at pasture).]
- Pastille, pas-tel', n. a small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burnt to perfume a room : a small aromatic pill. [Fr.-L. pastillus, a small loaf; a doublet of **Pastel**.]
- Pastime, pas'tim, n. that which serves to pass away the time : amusement : recreation.

- Pastor, pas'tur, n. a shepherd : a clergyman. [L., from pastus, to feed, pa.p. of pasco, to feed.]
- Pastoral, pas'tur-al, adj. relating to shepherds or shepherd life : rustic : relating to the pastor of a church : addressed to the clergy of a diocese. -n. a poem which professes to delineate the scenery and life of the country : a pastoral letter or address: (mus.) a simple melody.
- Pastorate, pas'tur-āt, Pastorship, pas'tur-ship, n. the office of a pastor.

Pastorly, pas'tur-li, adj. becoming a pastor.

- Pastry, pāst'ri, n. articles of fancy-bread, chiefly of paste or dough : crust of pies : act or art of making articles of paste.—*n.* Past'rycook, one who *cooks* or sells *pastry*. [From Paste.] Pasturable, past'ūr-a-bl, *adj*. that can be pastured :
- fit for pasture. [cattle : pasture. **Pasturage**, past'ūr-āj, *n*. the business of feeding **Pasture**, past'ūr, *n*. grass for grazing : ground covered with grass for grazing, *-v.t*. to feed on nasture : to supply with pasture : to supply with grass.—v.i. to feed on pasture : to graze. [O. Fr. pasture (Fr. pâture)
- -L. pastura-pasco, pastum.] Pasty, pāsti, adj. like paste.-n. a small pie of crust raised without a dish.
- Pat, pat, n. a light, quick blow, as with the hand. -v.t. to strike gently: to tap :-p.r.p. patting; pa.t. and pa.p. pattied. [From the sound.] Pat, pat, n. a small lump of butter. [Celt., as Ir.
- pait, a lump.] Pat, pat, adj. fitly: at the right time or place.
- [An application of Pat, a light blow.]
- Patch, pach, v.t. to mend with a piece : to repair clumsily : to make up of pieces : to make hastily. -n. a piece sewed or put on : anything like a
- n. a piece sewed or put on : anything like a patch : a small piece of ground : a plot. [Low Ger, patschen; prob. conn, with Piece.]
   Patchoull, pa-chooli, n. the highly odoriferous dried branches of an Eastern shrub, 1½-2 ft. high : the perfume distilled from these. [Lit. ' the gum-leaf,' Tamil, patchei, gum, and elei, a leaf.]
   Patchwork, pach'wurk, n., work formed of patches or pieces sewed together : a thing patched up or clumsily executed. [Patch and Work.]
- Pate, pāt, n. the crown of the head: the head. [Through O. Fr., from Ger. platte, a plate (whence Low L. platta, a priest's tonsure).]
- Paten, pat'en, n. the plate for the bread in the Eucharist. [Fr.-L. patina, a plate-Gr. patane. See Pan.
- Patent, pa'tent or pat'ent, adj., open : conspicuous: public: protected by a patent: (bot.) ex-panding. --n. an official document, open, but sealed at the foot, conferring an exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention.-v.t. Pat'ent, to grant or secure by patent. [Fr.-L. patens, patentis, pr.p. of pateo. [being patented.
- Patentable,  $p\bar{a}'$  or pat'ent-a-bl, *adj*. capable of Patentee,  $p\bar{a}$ -tent- $\bar{e}'$  or pat-ent- $\bar{e}'$ , *n*. one who holds a patent.
- Paternal, pa-ter'nal, adj., fatherly : shewing the disposition of a father : hereditary .- adv. Paternally. [Fr. paternel-Low L. paternalis -L. paternus-pater (Gr. pater), a father-root pa, to guard, to feed; akin to Sans. pa, to pro-
- tect, and E. Food. See Father.] Paternity, pa-terni-ti, n. the relation of a *father* to his offspring: origination or authorship. [Fr.-L. paternitas, fatherly feeling.]
- Paternoster, pat-er-nos'ter or pā'ter-nos-ter, n. the Lord's Prayer. [L. Pater noster, 'Our

Father,' the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.]

- Path, päth, n. a way: track: road: course of action or conduct: -pl. Paths, päthz. [A.S. path, path; akin to Ger. plad, Gr. patos, L. pons, pontis, a bridge, and Sans. patha, a path.]
   Pathetic, pa-thet'ik, adj. affecting the tender emotions: touching.-The Pathetic, he style or manner fitted to avise amotion. St. Pathetic, and the statement of the state
- manner fitted to excite emotion.-adv. Pathet'ically.—n. Pathet'icalness. [Gr. pathētikos.] Pathless, path'les, adj. without a path: un-
- trodden.
- Pathology, pa-thol'o-ji, n. science of diseases.— n. Pathologist, one versed in pathology.—adjs. Patholog'ic, Patholog'ical.—adz. Patholog'-ically. [Fr.—Gr. pathos, suffering, logos, dis-ically.] course.
- Pathos, pa'thos, n. that which raises the tender emotions : the expression of deep feeling. [Gr., from root path, in e-path-on, 2 aorist of pascho, to suffer, feel; akin to Sans. badh, to suffer, to pain.]
- Pathway, päth'wā, n. a path or way: a footpath: course of action. [Path and Way.]
- Patience, pa'shens, n. quality of being patient or calmly enduring. [Fr.-L. patientia-patiens. See Patient.]
- Patient, pa'shent, adj. sustaining pain, &c. without repining : not easily provoked : persevering : expecting with calmness .- n. one who bears or suffers : a person under medical treatment.supers: a person under medical treatment.— adv. Pa'tiently. [Fr.—L. patiens, -entis, pr.p. of patior, to bear; akin to root of Pathos.] Patin, Patine, pat'in, n. Same as Paten. Patois, pat-waw' or pat'., n. a vulgar dialect. [Fr., orig. patrois—L. patriensis, indigenous, native

- patria, one's native country.]
- Patriarch, patri-ark, n one who governs his family by paternal right : (B.) one of the early heads of families from Abraham to Jacob and his sons: in Eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop. [O. Fr.-L.-Gr. *patriarchēs-patria*, lineage-*patēr*, a father, and arche, a beginning. See Paternal and Archaic.]
- Patriarchal, pā-tri-ärk'al, Patriarchic, pā-tri-ärk'ik, adj. belonging or subject to a patriarch.
- Patriarchate, pā-tri-ärk'āt, n. the office or jurisdiction of a patriarch or church dignitary: the residence of a patriarch. [patriarch. residence of a patriarch.
- Patriachism, pa'tri-ärk-izm, n. government by a Patriachism, pa'tri-ärk-izm, n. government by a Patrician, pa-trish'an, n. a nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of the *fathers* or first Roman senators : a nobleman.—*adj.* pertaining to a patrician or nobleman : noble. [L. *patri*-
- cius—pater, patris, a father. See Paternal.] Patrimonial, patrimonial, adj. pertaining to a patrimony: inherited from ancestors.—adv. Patrimonially.
- Patrimony, patri-mun-i, n. a right or estate in-herited from a *father* or one's ancestors : a church estate or revenue. [Fr. *patrimoine*-L. *patri*
- estate of revenue. [IF, pairimonie-L. pairi-monium-pater, patris, afather. See Paternal.] Patriot, pā'tri-ot, n. one who truly loves and serves his fatherland. [Fr.-Low L.-Gr. patriātēs-patrios, of one's father or fatherland-patēr, a father. See Paternal.] Patriotic, pā-tri-ot'ik, adj. like a patriot : actuated
- by a love of one's country : directed to the public welfare. -adv. Patriot'ically. [Gr.]
- Patriotism, pā'tri-ot-izm, n. quality of being patriotic : love of one's country
- Patristic, pa-tris'tik, Patristical, pa-tris'tik-al, adj. pertaining to the *fathers* of the Christian

Church. [Fr., coined from L. pater, patris, a father. See Father and Paternal.]

- Patrol, pa-trol', v.i. to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.—v.t. to pass round as a sentry :—pr.p. partolling; past, log past pland a so sound -- ye, partolling; past, and past, partolled --- n, the marching round of a guard in the night: the guard which makes a patrol. [Fr. patronille, a patrol, patroniller, to march in the mud, through a form *patouiller*, from *patte*, the paw or foot of a beast, which is from Teut. root *pat*, found in Ger. patsche, little hand.]
- Patron, pā'trun, n. a protector : one who countenances: one who has the gift of a benefice :-*fem.* **Patroness**, patrun-es. [Fr.-L. *patronus* (*lit*.) one acting as a *father*-*pater*, *patris*, a father. See **Paternal**. Doublet **Pattern**.]
- See Patonage, pat'un-aj or pa', *n*. the support of a patron: guardianship of saints: the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices. Patroness, pa'trun-es, *fem.* of Patron. Patronise, pa'trun-iz or pa', *n.t.* to act as patron
- toward: to support: to assume the air of a patron to.--n. Pat'roniser.-adv. Pat'ronisingly.
- Patronymic, pat-ro-nim'ik, Patronymical, pat-ro-nim'ik-al, adj. derived from the name of a father or ancestor. [Gr. pater, a father, onoma, a name.] [one's *father* or ancestor. Patronymic, pat-ro-nim'ik, n. a name taken from

- Patten, pat'en, n. a wooden sole with an iron ring worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet: the base of a pillar. [Fr. patin, a skate, clogbatte. See Patrol.]
- Patter, pat'er, v.i. to pat or strike often, as hail: -pr.p. patt'ering; pa.t. and pa.p. patt'ered. [A freq. of Pat.]
- **Pattern**, pat'ern, *n*. a person or thing to be copied: a model: an example: style of ornamental work : anything to serve as a guide in a pattern, sample. Doublet Patron.]
   Patty, pat'ı, na litile pie. [Fr. patron.]
   Paucity, paw'sit.; n., feruness: smallness of number or quantity. [Fr.-L. paucitas-paucus, for paucity.]
- few; akin to Pause.]
- **Pauline**, paw'līn, *adj*. of the Apostle *Paul*. **Paunch**, pawnsh or pänsh, *n*. the belly : the first radiou, pawnsn or pansn, n. the belly : the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.—v.t. to pierce or rip the belly of : to eviscerate. [O. Fr. panche, Fr. panse—L. pantex, panticis.]
  Pauper, paw'pėr, n. a poor person : one supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]
  Pauperise, paw'pėr-īz, v.t. to reduce to pauperism.—n. Pauperisa'tion.

- Pauperism, paw'per-izm, n. state of being a pauper. Pause, pawz, n. a ceasing: a temporary stop:
- cessation caused by doubt : suspense : a mark for suspending the voice : (*music*) a mark showing continuance of a note or rest .- v.i. to make a pause. [Fr.—L. pausa—Gr. pausis, from pauo, to cause to cease. Doublet Pose.]
- Pausingly, pawz'ing-li, adv., with pauses: by breaks
- Pave, pav, v.t. to lay down stone, &c. to form a level surface for walking on: to prepare, as a way or passage.—To pave the way, to prepare the way for.—ns. Paver, Pavier. [Fr. paver -L. pavio; cog. with Gr. paio, to beat.]
- **Pavement**, pāv'ment, *n*. a paved causeway or floor: that with which anything is paved. [L. pavimentum.]
- **Pavilion**, pa-vil'yun, *n*. a tent: an ornamental building often turreted or domed : (*mil*.) a tent raised on posts.—*v.t.* to furnish with pavilions. [Lit. that which is spread out like the wings of a

butterfly; Fr. pavillon-L. papilio, a butterfly, a tent.]

Pavior, pāv'yur, n. one whose trade is to pave.

Paw, paw, n. the *foot* of a beast of prey having claws: the hand, used in contempt. -v.i. to draw the forefoot along the ground like a horse. -v.t. to scrape with the forefoot : to handle with the paws: to handle roughly: to flatter. [Perh. Celtic, as W. pawen, a paw; but it is also a Teut, word.]

- Pawed, pawd, adj. having paws: broad-footed. Pawky, pawk'i, adj. sly, arch, shrewd. [Scot. paik, a trick.]
- Pawl, pawl, n. a short bar used to prevent the recoil of a windlass, &c.: a catch. [W. pawl, a stake, conn. with L. palus, a stake. See Pale, n.]
- Pawn, pawn, n. something given as security for the repayment of money .- v.t. to give in pledge. [Fr. pan-L. pannus, a rag, cloth, a thing left in pledge, because a piece of clothing was a convenient thing to leave in pledge.]
- Pawn, pawn, n. a common piece in chess. 10. Fr. paon, a foot-soldier—Low L. pedo, pedonis, a foot-soldier, from L. pes, pedis, the foot.] Pawnbroker, pawn'brök-er, n. a broker who lends
- money on pawns or pledges.
- Pawner, pawn'er, n. one who gives a parun or pledge as security for money borrowed.
- Paxwax, paks'waks, n. the strong tendon in the neck of animals. [Orig. fax-wax-A.S. feax, fex, hair, and weaxan, to grow.]
- Pay, pā, v.t. to discharge a debt : to requite with what is deserved: to reward: to punish .- v.i. to recompense : -pa.t. and pa.p. paid. -n. that which satisfies : money given for service : salary, wages.—n. Pay'er.—Pay off, to discharge : to take revenge upon: to requite.-Pay out, to cause to run out, as rope. [Fr. payer-L. pacare, to appeace, from base of pax, pacies, peace. See Peace.]
- Pay, pā, v.t. (naut., and in the proverb ' the devil to pay') to smear with tar, pitch, &c. [From L.
- picare, to pitch, prob. through Sp. pega.] Payable, pa'a-bl, adj. that may be paid: that ought to be paid.
- Payee, pā-č', n. one to whom money is paid. Paymaster, pā'mas-ter, n. the master who pays: an officer in the army or navy whose duty it is to pay soldiers, &c.
- Payment, pā'ment, n. the act of paying: that
- which is paid: recompense: reward. Paynim, Painim, pā'nim, n. a pagan. [Orig. and properly, *paynim* was not a man, but a country, and = 'heathendom,' from O. Fr. *paie*nisme, paganism-L. paganismus-paganus, a pagan. See Pagan.]
- Pea, pe, n. a common vegetable :- def. pl. Peas : indef. pl. Peaso. [M. E. pese, pl. pesen and peses-A.S. pisa, pl. pisan-L. pisum, Gr. pison, from a root seen in Sans. *pish*, to bruise. Pea is erroneously formed, the s of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural.]
- Peace, pes, n. a state of quiet : freedom from dis-Each, pes, n. a state of quet intermediate the associated of the state of quet introduced on the state of th Cf. Pact.]
- Peaceable, pes'a-bl, adj. disposed to peace : quiet : tranquil.-adv. Peace'ably.-n. Peace'ableness.
- Peaceful, pes'fool, adj. full of peace : quiet : tran-

quil: calm: serene.-adv. Peace'fully.-n. Peace'fulness.

Peat

- Peacemaker, pēs'māk-er, n. one who makes or
- produces peace. [Peace and Maker.] Peace-offering, pēs'-of'er-ing, n. an offering propitiating peace : among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies : satisfaction to an offended person.
- Peace-officer, pes'-of'is-er, n. an officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace: a police-officer.
- Peace-party, pës'-pär'ti, n. a political party advocating the preservation of peace. Peach, peach, n. a tree with delicious fruit.—adj. Peach'y. [Fr. pêche (It. persica, pesca)—L.
- Persicum (malum), the Persian (apple), from Persicus, belonging to Persia.] Peach-coloured, pēch'-kul'urd, adj. of the colour
- of a *peach* blossom, pale red. Peacock, pē'kok, n. a large gallinaceous bird re-markable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry :- fem. Pea'hen. [Pea- is from A.S. pawe-L. pawo-Gr. taos-(acc. to Max Müller) Pers. tawus-O. Tamil tokei, togei. See also Cock.]
- Pea-jacket, pe'-jak'et, n. a coarse thick jacket worn esp. by seamen. [Pea- is from Dut. pij (pron. pi), a coat of coarse thick cloth; and Jacket.]
- Peak, pek, n. a point: the pointed end of anything : the top of a mountain : (naut.) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. [Celt. See Beak, Pike.]
- Peaked, pēkt, adj., pointed: ending in a point. Peakish, pēk'ish, adj., having peaks.
- Peal, pel, n. a loud sound : a set of bells tuned to each other: the changes rung upon a set of bells.-v.i. to resound like a bell: to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds .- v.t. to assail with noise: to celebrate. [Short for Appeal.] Pean. See Pæan.
- Pear, pār, n. a common fruit: the tree. [A.S. pera or peru-L. pirum, a pear (whence also Fr. poire).
- Pearl, perl, n. a well-known shining gem, found in several shellfish, but most in the mother-ofpearl oyster: anything round and clear: anything very precious: a jewel: a white speck or film on the eye: (print.) the smallest type except diamond .- adj. made of or belonging to pearls. -v.t. to set or adorn with pearls. [Fr. perle, acc. to Diez, prob. either a corr. of L. pirula, a dim. of pirum, a pear (see **Pear**), or of L. pilula, dim. of pila, a ball.]
- Pearl-ash, perl'-ash, n. a purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its pearly-white colour.
- Poarly, perl'i, adj. containing or resembling pearls; clear: pure: transparent.—n. Pearl'iness.
- Peasant, pez'ant, n. a countryman : a rustic : one whose occupation is rural labour.-adj. of or relating to peasants: rustic: rural. [O. Fr. paisant (with excrescent -t), Mod. Fr. paysan -pays-L. pagus, a district, a country. See Pagan.]
- Peasantry, pez'ant-ri, n.pl. the body of peasants or tillers of the soil : rustics : labourers.
- Pease, pēz, indef. pl. of Pea.
- Peat, pet, n. decayed vegetable matter like turf, cut out of boggy places, dried for fuel.—adj. \_eat'y. [True form beat, as in Devonshire: from M. E. beten, to mend a fire—A.S. betan, to make better-bot, advantage. See Boot, v.t.]

- **Pebble**, peb<sup>1</sup>, *n*. a small roundish ball or stone: transparent and colourless rock-crystal. [A.S. papol(-stan), a pebble(-stone); akin to L. bapula, a pustule.]
- Pebbled, peb'ld, Pebbly, peb'li, adj. full of pebbles.
- Peccable, pek'a-bl, adj. liable to sin. -n. Peccabil'ity. [L. peccabilis-pecco, -atum, to sin.]
   Peccadillo, pek-a-dil'lo, n. a little or trifling sin:
- a petty fault :--pl. Peccadil'los. [Sp. pecadillo, dim. of pecado-L. peccatum, a sin.]
- Beccant, pek'ant, adj., sinning: transgressing: guilty: morbid: offensive: bad.-adv. Pecc'-antly.-n. Pecc'anoy. [L. peccans, -antis, pr.p. of pecco.]
- Peccary, pek'ar-i, n. a hog-like quadruped of South America. [The S. American word.]
- **Peck**, pek, n. a dry measure = 2 gallons, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a bushel. [M. E. pekke, prob. from peck, 'to pick up,' formerly an indefinite quantity.]
   Peck, pek, v.t. to strike with the beak: to pick up
- with the beak : to eat : to strike with anything pointed: to strike with repeated blows.-adj. Peck'ish, hungry. [A later form of Pick.] Pecker, pek'er, n. that which pecks: a wood-
- pecker.
- Pectinal, pek'tin-al, adj. of a comb: having bones like the teeth of a comb. [L. pecten, pectinis, a comb.]
- Pectinate, pek'tin-ät, Pectinated, pek'tin-ät-ed, adj. resembling the teeth of a comb.—adv. Pec'-tinately.—n. Pectina'tion, the state of being pectinated.
- Pectoral, pek'tor-al, adj. relating to the breast or chest.—n. a pectoral fin : a medicine for the chest. —adv. Pec'torally. [Fr.—L. pectoralis— pectors, pectoris, the breast.]
- Peculate, pek'ū-lāt, v.t. to embezzle: to steal .ns. Pecula'tion, Pec'ulator. [L. peculor, pecu-latus, from peculium, private property, akin to pecunia, money. See Pecuniary.]
- Peculiar, pe-külyar, adj. one's own : appropriate : particular : strange.—adv. Peculiarly.—n. Peculiarity, pe-kül-iarit-i. [Fr.—L. peculiaris —peculium, private property. Cf. Peculate.]
- -peculium, private property. C. Feculiates, Peculiary, pe-ki'ni-ar-i, adj. relating to money. -adv. Peculiarily. [Fr.-L. pecuniarius-pecunia, money-pecu, which appears in L. pecua (pl.), cattle of all kinds, cattle forming the wealth of early races; akin to E. Fee.] Pedagogic, ped-a-gojik, Pedagogical, ped-a-widhed and intervent teaching
- goj'ik-al, adj. relating to teaching. Pedagogics, ped-a-goj'iks, Pedagogy, ped'a-goj-i, n. the science of teaching.
- We die Science of *learning*.
   Pedagogue, ped'agog, n. a teacher: a pedant. [Lit, a *leader of a boy* to and from school, Fr. -L.-Gr. *paidagõgos-pais*, *paidos*, a boy, *agõgos*, a leader-agô, to lead.]
   Pedal, ped'al or pe'dal, *adj*. pertaining to a *foot*. -n. in musical instruments, a lever moved by the fort II. *defalic-Are dadis* the foot F.
- the foot. [L. pedalis-pes, pedis, the foot, E. Foot.]
- Pedant, ped'ant, n. one making a vain and useless Ideality, ped learning. [Fr.-It. pedante, which was prob. formed from Gr. paideud, to instruct, from pais, paidos, a boy. See Pedagogue.] Pedantic, ped-ant'ik, Pedantical, ped-ant'ik-al, adj, vainly displaying knowledge.
- Pedantry, ped'ant-ri, n. vain and useless display
- of learning. Peddle, ped'l, v.i. to travel about with a *basket* or small-wares for sale to bundle of goods, esp. small-wares, for sale : to be busy about trifles.—*v.t.* to retail in very small quantities.—*v.* Pedd'ler. [See Pedlar.]

Peddlery, ped'ler-i, n. the trade of a peddler . the wares sold by a peddler.

Peddling, ped'ling, n. the trade of a peddler.

- Pedestal, ped'estal, n. the foot or base of a pillar, &c. [Sp.-It. piedestallo-L. pes, pedis, the foot, and 't. stallo, a place. See Stall.]
- Pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, adj. going on foot: performed on foot.—*n*. one journeying on foot: an expert walker. [L. pedestris—pes, pedis.] Pedestrianism, pe-des'tri-an-izm, *n*. a going on foot:
- foot : walking : the practice of a pedestrian. Pedicel, ped'i-sel, Pedicle, ped'i-kl, n. the little footstalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. pédicelle-L. pediculus, dim. of pes, bedis, the foot.]
- Pedigree, ped'i-grē, n. a register of descent from ancestors: lineage: genealogy. [Ety. dub.; Wedgwood gives Fr. *pied de gres*, a tree of degrees, *pied* being technically used in the sense of 'tree;' Skeat suggests Fr. *pied de grue*, crane's-foot, from the crane's foot used in drawing out a pedigree.]
- Pediment, ped'i-ment, n. (arch.) a triangular or circular ornament, which finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. adj. Pediment'al. [Ety. dub., perh. conn.
- with L. *hes, fedis*, the foot.] Pedlar, Pedler, Peddler, ped'ler, *n*. a hawker or petty chapman.—*n*. Pedlary, Pedlery, a pedlar's small wares : his employment. [Older form peddar or pedder, one who carries wares in a ped, prov. E. for basket, and prob. same as Pad.]
- Pedobaptism, pē-do-bap'tizm, n., infant baptism. [Gr. pais, paidos, a child, and Baptism.] Pedobaptist, pē-do-bap'tist, n. one who believes
- in infant baptism.
- Pedometer, ped-om'et-er, n. an instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the steps of a pedestrian are registered, and thus the distance he walks is measured. [L. pes, pedis, a foot,
- and Gr. metron, a measure.] Peduncie, pē-dung'kļ, m. same as Pedicel.—adjs. Peduncular, Pedun'culate, Pedun'culated. [Fr. pedoncule-Low L. pedunculus-L. pes, pedis, the foot.]
- Peel, pel, v.t. to strip off the skin or bark : to bare.-v.i. to come off, as the skin.-n. the skin, rind, or bark. [Fr. peler, to unskin, from L. pilo, to deprive of hair, from pilus, a hair, cr

- from pellis, a skin, E. Fell.] [a stake, a fort.] Peel, pël, n. a small Border fortress. [Celt. pill, Peel, pël, n. a baker's wooden shovel; a fire-shovel. [Fr. pelle—L. pāla, a spade.] Peel, pel, v.t. to plunder; to pillage. [Same as Pill, v.] [Same as
- Peep, pep, v.i. to chirp, or cry as a chicken. [Fr. piper-L. pipare, an imitative word.]
- Péep, pēp, v.i. to look through a narrow space : to look slyly or closely : to begin to appear. -n. a sly look : a beginning to appear. [Same as the above word, Fr. *piper*, sig. to chirp, like a bird (said of a bird-catcher), then to beguile, whence peep = to look out slyly.]
- Peeper, pep'er, n. one that peeps : a chicken just breaking the shell.

Peer, per, n. an equal: an associate: a nobleman: a member of the House of Lords :- fem. Peer'ess.

[O. Fr. (Fr. pair)-L. par, paris, equal.]

Peer, per, v.i. to appear.

**Peer**, pēr, v.i. to look narrowly : to peep :- pa.t. and pa.p. peered. [M. E. piren-Low Ger. piren, orig. plüren, to draw the eyelids to-[the body of peers. gether.] Peerage, per'aj, n. the rank or dignity of a peer :

fāte, fär; mē, hėr; mīne; möte: mūte; moon; then.

- Peerless, perles, adj. having no peer or equal: matchless.—adv. Peerlessly.—n. Peerlessness
- Peevish, pēvish, adj. habitually fretful: easily annoyed: hard to please.—adv. Peev'ishly.— n. Peev'ishness. [Prob. imitative of the puling of fretful infants.]

Peewit. Same as Pewit.

**Peg**, peg, *n*. a wooden *pin* for fastening boards, &c. : one of the pins of a musical instrument. v.t. to fasten with a peg :—pr.p. pegg'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. pegged. [Scand., as in Dan. pig, a spike.]

Pegged, pegd, adj. fastened or supplied with pegs. Pegtop, peg'top, n. a child's plaything for spinning.

Pekoe, pē'kō, n. a scented black tea. [Chinese.]

- Pelagian, pe-la'ji-an, n. one who holds the views of Pelagius, a British monk of the 4th century, in respect to original sin.—adj. pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.—n. Pela'gianism, the doctrines of Pelagius.
- Pelargonium, pel-ar-go'ni-um, n. a vast genus of beautiful flowering plants. [From Gr. pelargos, stork, the fruit resembling a stork's beak.]
- Pelf, pelf, n. riches (in a bad sense); money. [O. Fr. *pelfre*, booty, of unknown origin; allied to Pilfer.]
- Pelican, pel'i-kan, n. a large water-fowl, having an enormous bill of the shape of an axe. [Fr. -L. pelicanus-Gr. pelikan-pelekus, an axe.]
- Pelisse, pe-lēs', n. (orig.) a furred coat or robe, now a silk habit worn by ladies. [Fr.-L. pellis, a skin.]

Pell, pel, n. a skin or hide: a roll of parchment. [O. Fr. pel, Fr. peau-L. pellis, a skin or hide.] Pellet, pelet, n. a little ball, as of lint or wax. [Fr. pelote-L. pila, a ball to play with.]

- Pelleted, pel'et-ed, adj. consisting of pellets : pelted, as with bullets.

Pellicle, pel'i-kl, n. a thin skin or film : the film

- Pellende, pert-sty, v. a train seem of minine the minine which gathers on liquors. -adj. Pellic'ular.
  Pell-mell, pel-mel', adv. mixed confusedly: promiscuously. [O. Fr. pesle-mesle (Fr. pêle-mêle) -mesle being from O. Fr. mesler (Fr. mêler), to mix-Low L. misculo-L. misceo; and pesle, a rhyming addition, perh. influenced by Fr. atvis.
- a rhyming automatic adj., perfectly clear: trans-pelle, shovel.] Pellucid, pel-loo'sid. adj., perfectly clear: trans-parent.—adv. Pellu'cidly.—n. Pellu'cidness. [Fr.—L. pellucidus—per, perfectly, and lucidus, [hawk all torn.] [hawk all torn.]

Pelt, pelt, n. a raw hide : the quarry or prey of a

- Pelt, pelt, v.t. to strike with pellets, or with something thrown: to throw or cast. -n. a blow from pellet, or from something thrown. See Pellet.]
- Pelting, pelt'ing, n. an assault with a pellet, or with anything thrown. ffurs.

Peltry, pelt'ri, n. the skins of furred animals: Pelvis, pelvis, n. the basin or bony cavity form-

ing the lower part of the abdomen. [L.]

- Pemmican, Pemican, pem'i-kan, n. (orig.) a N. American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, now used in Arctic expeditions.
- Pen, pen, v.t. to shut up: to confine in a small inclosure :—pr.p. penn'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. penned or pent.—n. a small inclosure : a coop. [A.S. pennan, to shut up.]
- Pen, pen, n. an instrument used for writing, formerly of the *feather* of a bird, but now of steel, &c.-v.t. to write :-pr.p. penn'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. penned. [Fr. penne-L. penna, old forms,

besna, petna, a feather-root pat, to fly. See Feather, Find.]

- Penal, pe'nal, adj. pertaining to punishment : incurring or denouncing punishment: used for punishment.—*adv*. Pe'nally. [Fr.—L. *panalis*
- -pana, akin to Gr. poine, punishment.] **Penalty**, pen'al-ti, *n., punishment:* personal or pecuniary punishment: a fine.
- Penance, pen'ans, n. in the R. C. Church, the punishment borne by a penitent. [O. Fr. See Penitence.]
- Penates, pe-nā'tēs, n.pl. the tutelary household deities of ancient Rome. [L., from root pen in L. penitus, within, penetralia, the inner part of anything.]

- Pence, pens, n. plural of Penny, which see. Penchant, päng'shäng, n. inclination: decided taste. [Fr., pr. p. of *pencher*, to incline, through
- a form *pendicare*, from L. *pendeo*, to hang.] **Pencil**, pen'sil, *n*. a small hairbrush for laying on colours: any pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink : a collection of rays of light converging to a point : the art of painting or drawing. -v.t. to write, sketch, or mark with or drawing.—2.t. to write, sketch, or mark with a pencil: to paint or draw:—*pr.p.* pencilling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pencilled. [O. Fr. *pincel*, Fr. *pinceau*—L. *penicillum*, a painter's brush, dim. of *penis*, a tail.] **Pencilled**, pen'sild, *adj*. written or marked with a pencil: having pencils of rays: radiated : (*bot.*) marked with fine lines, as with a pencil. **Pencilling**, pen'siling *u*, the art of writing
- **Pencilling**, pen'sil-ing, *n*. the art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil : a sketch.
- Pendant, pend'ant, n. anything hanging, especially for ornament: an earring: a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a royal ship. [Fr.-pendant, pr.p. of pendre, to hang-
- Sinp. [Pr.-pendant, pr.D. of pender, to hang.]
   L. pendens, e-nti.s.-pr.D. of pender, to hang.]
   Pendence, pend'ens, Pendency, pend'en-si, n. a hanging in suspense : state of being undecided.
   Pendent, pend'ent, adj., hanging: projecting : supported above the ground or base.—adv., Pend'ently. [Latinised form of Fr. adj. drydruft See Pendant 1] Pend'ently. [Latinised pendant. See Pendant.]
- Pending, pend'ing, adj., hanging : remaining undecided : not terminated. - prep. during. [Angli-cised form of Fr. adj. pendant. [See Pendant.]
- Pendulous, pend'ū-lus, adj., hanging: swinging. —adv. Pend'ulously.—ns. Pend'ulousness, Pendulos'ity. [L. pendulus-pendeo, to hang.]
- Pendulum, pend'ū-lum, n. any weight so hung or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [L., neut. of pendulus, hanging.]
- Penetrable, pen'e-tra-bl, adj. that may be penetrated or pierced by another body : capable of
- having the mind affected.—n. Penetrabil'ity. Penetrate, pen'e-trat, v.t. to thrust into the inside : to pierce into : to affect the feelings : to understand: to find out.—v.i. to make way: to pass inwards. [L. *penetro*, -atum—root *pen*, within. See **Penates**.]
- enetrating, pen'e-trāt-ing, *adj.*, *piercing* or entering: sharp: subtle: acute: discerning. Penetrating, pen'e-trāt-ing, adj.,
- Penetration, pen-e-trā'shun, n. the act of penetrating or entering : acuteness : discernment.
- Penetrative, pen'e-trāt-iv, adj. tending to pene-
- trate : piercing : sagacious : affecting the mind. Penguin, pen'gwin, Pinguin, pin'gwin, «. an aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere. [Ety. dub., acc. to some from L. pinguis, fat, acc. to
- others from W. pen, head, and gwen, white.] Peninsula, pen-in'sū-la, n. land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island. [L.-pæne, almost, insula, an island. See Insular.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- **Peninsular**, pen-in'sn-lar, *adj*. pertaining to a peninsula: in the form of a peninsula: inhabiting a peninsula. [sorrow for sin.
- Penitence, peni-tens, n. state of being penitent: Penitent, peni-tent, adj. suffering pain or sorrow for sin: contrite: repentant. -n. one grieved for sin : one under penance.-adv. Pen'itently. [Fr.-L. panitens, -entis-paniteo, to cause to repent-pana, punishment.]
- Penitential, pen-i-ten'shal, adj. pertaining to or expressive of penitence.-n. a book of rules relating to penance .- adv. Peniten'tially.
- Penitentiary, pen-i-ten'shar-i, adj. relating to penance: penitential .- n. a penitent : an office at the court of Rome for secret bulls, &c. : a place for penance: a house of correction for offenders. [and mending quill pens.]
- Penknife, pen'nīf, n. a small knife orig. for making Penman, pen'man, n. a man skilled in the use of the pen: an author.
- Penmanship, pen'man-ship, n. the use of the pen in writing: art of writing: manner of writing.
- **Pennant**, pen'ant, **Pennon**, pen'un, *n*. a small flag: a banner: a long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of war-ships. [Pennant is formed from pennon, with excrescent t; pennon
- is Fr. pennon—L. penna, a wing, feather.] Pennate, pen'āt, Pennated, pen'āt-ed, adj., winged: (bot.) same as Pinnate. [L. pennatus -penna, feather, wing.] [out money: poor. Penniless, pen'i-les, adj. without a penny: with-Pennon. See Pennant.
- **Pennon**. See **Pennant**. **Penny**, pen'i, n. a copper coin, orig. silver =  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a shilling, or four farthings: a small sum: money in general: (*New Test.*) a silver coin  $=7\frac{1}{2}d.:-pl.$  **Pennies** (pen'z), denoting the number of coins, **Pence** (pens), the amount of pennies in value. [A.S. *pening*, *penig*; the oldest form is *pending*, where *pende* = E. *pann*, Ger. *pfand*, Dut. *pand*, a pledge, all which are from L. *pannus*, a rag, a piece of cloth. See **Pawn**. something viven as security.] Pawn, something given as security.] Penny-a-liner, pen'i-a-līn'er, n. one who writes
- for a public journal at so much a line : a writer for pay.
- **Pennyroyal**, pen'i-roy-al, *n*. a species of mint. [Corr. from old form *pulial*, which is traced through O. Fr. to L. *puleium regium*, the plant pennyroyal-pulex, a flea; it was thought to be a protection from fleas.]
- Pennyweight, pen'i-wät, n. twenty-four grains of troy weight. [Lit. the weight of a silver penny.]
   Pennyworth, pen'i-wurth, n. a penny's worth of
- anything: a good bargain. Pensile, pen'sīl, adj., hanging: suspended.—n. Pen'sīleness. [O. Fr. pensil—L. pensilis pendeo, to hang.]
- **Pension**, pen'shun, *n*. a stated allowance to a person for past services : a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes. -v.t. to grant a pension to. [Fr.-L. pensio-pendo, pensum, to weigh,
- pay, akin to *pendeo*, to hang.] **Pensionary**, pen'shun-ar-i, *adj*. receiving a *pen*sion: consisting of a pension.—n. one who receives a pension: a chief magistrate of a Dutch town.
- Pensioner, pen'shun-er, n. one who receives a pension : a dependent.
- Pensive, pen'siv, adj. thoughtful : reflecting : expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—adv. Pen'sively.-n. Pen'siveness. [Lit. 'weighing in the mind,' Fr.-from L. penso, to weighbendo.]

Pent, pa.t. and pa.p. of Pen, to shut up.

- Pentachord, pen'ta-kord, n. a musical instrument with five strings. [Gr. pentachordos, five-stringed—pente, five, chorde, string.]
- Pentagon, penta-gon, n. (geom.) a plane figure having *five angles* and five sides.—adj. Pen-tag'onal. [Gr. pentagonon—pente, five, gonia, angle.]
- Pentahedron, pen-ta-hē'dron, n. (geom.) a solid figure having *five* equal bases or sides.—adj. **Pentahe'dral**, having five equal sides. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.]
- Pentameter, pen-tam'e-ter, n. a verse of five measures or feet.—adj. having five feet. [Gr.

- measures of feet.—aaj. having nive feet. [Gr. pentametros—pente, five, and metron, a measure.]
  Pentangular, pen-tang'gul-ar, adj. having five angles. [Gr. pente, five, and Angular.]
  Pentarchy, pent'är-ki, n., government by five persons. [Gr. pente, five, archi, rule.]
  Pentateuch, pen'ta-tūk, n. the first five books of the Old Testament. [Gr. Pentateuchos—pente, five, and tarches a tool in labe Gr. a book from the five hook for the old terches. five, and teuchos, a tool, in late Gr. a book, from
- teuchō, to prepare.] [the Pentateuch. Pentateuchal, pen-ta-tūk'al, adj. pertaining to Pentecost, pen'te-kost, n. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover, in commemora-tion of the giving of the Law: Whitsuntide. [Gr. pentēkostē (hēmera), the fiftieth (day).] Pentecostal, pen-te-kost'al, adj. pertaining to
- Pentecost.
- Penthouse, pent'hows, n. a shed projecting from or adjoining a main building. [Lit. 'an append-age' or 'out-building,' a corr. of *pentice*, which is from Fr. appendicium, an ap-rendoze. See Annend pendage. See Append.]
- Pentroof, pentroof, n. a roof with a slope on one side only. [A hybrid word, from Fr. pente, a slope—pendre, to hang, and E. Roof.]
- Penult, pe-nult' or pe'nult, Penultima, pe-nult'-i-ma, n. the syllable last but one. [L. penultima-pæne, almost, ultimus, last.]
- Penultimate, pe-nulti-māt, adj. last but one.—n.
   the penult. [See under Penult.]
   Penumbra, pe-num'bra, n. a partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse : the part of a picture where the light and shade blend.
- [L. pane, almost, and umbra, shade.] Penurious, pen-ū'ri-us, adj. showing penury or scarcity: not bountiful: sordid: miserly.—adv. Penu'riously.-n. Penu'riousness.
- Penury, pen'ū-ri, n., want: absence of means or resources : poverty. [Fr.-L. penuria, akin to Gr. peina, hunger.]
- **Peony**, pe'o-ni, n. a plant having beautiful crimson flowers. [O. Fr. *pione* (Fr. *pizoine*)-L. *paonia*, healing, the plant being thought to have healing virtues—Gr. *Paion*, the physician of the gods.]
- People, pe'pl, n. persons generally: an indefinite number : inhabitants : a nation : the vulgar : the populace :-- *pl.* **Peoples** (pē'plz), races, tribes.--*v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants. [Fr. peuple-L. populus, prob. reduplicated from root of plebs, people, Gr. polys, E. Full.] Pepper, pep'er, n. a plant and its fruit, with a hot,
- [A.S. piper.L. piper-Gr. peperi-Sans. pip-pada.]
- Peppercorn, pep'er-korn, n. the corn or berry of
- the *pepper* plant: something of little value. **Peppermint**, pep'er-mint, *n*. a species of *mint*, aromatic and pungent like *pepper*: a liquor distilled from the plant.
- **Peppery**, pep'er-i, *adj*. possessing the qualities of *pepper*: hot: pungent.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Pepsine, pe j'sin, n. one of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, which aids in *digestion*. [Fr.-Gr. pepsis, digestion-pepto, pesso, to cook, digest.]
- Peptic, peptik, adj. relating to or promoting digestion. [Gr. peptikos-peptö, to digest.] Peradventure, perad-ventfür, adv. by advent-ure: by chance: perhaps. [L. per, by, Adventure.]
- Perambulate, per-am'būl-āt, v.t. to walk through or over : to pass through to survey. [L. perambulo, -atum-per, through, and ambulo, to walk.]
- **Perambulation**, per-am-būl-ā'shun, n. act of per-ambulating: the district within which a person has the right of inspection.
- Perambulator, per-am'būl-āt-or, n. one who perambulates : an instrument for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.
- Perceivable, per-sēv'a-bl, adj. same as Perceptibly. ible. -adv. Perceiv'ably, same as Perceptibly.
- **Perceive**, per-sēv', v.t. to obtain knowledge through the senses; to see: to understand: to discern.—n. Perceiver. [O. Fr. percever (Fr. apercevoir)—L. perceivie, for perceptum—per, per-fectly, and capio, to take.] Percentage, per-sent'aj, n. rate per cent., or by
- the hundred. [See Cent.]
- Perceptible, per-sept'i-bl, adj. that can be per-ceived : that may be known : discernible.-adv. Percept'ibly .- n. Perceptibil'ity, quality of being perceptible.
- Perception, persep'shun, n. act of perceiving: discernment: (phil.) the faculty of perceiving: the evidence of external objects by our senses.
- Perceptive, per-sept'iv, adj. having the power of perceiving or discerning.-n. Perceptiv'ity, perceiving or discerning. quality of being perceptive.
- Perch, perch, n. a genus of fishes, so called from their dusky colour. [Fr. perche-L. perca-Gr. perkē, from perkos, dark-coloured, spotted.] " Perch, perch, n. a rod on which birds roost: a
- measure =  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yds. : a square measure =  $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards. -v.i. to sit or roost on a perch: to settle .- v.t. to place, as on a perch. [Fr. perche -L. pertica, a long staff, a rod.]
- Perchance, per-chans', adv. by chance : perhaps. [Fr. par cas, from L. per, by, and L. root of Chance.
- Percher, perch'er, n. a bird that perches on trees. Percipient, per-sip'i-ent, adj., perceiving: having
- the faculty of perception. -n one who perceives. Percolate, per'ko-lāt, v.t. to strain through: to filter. -v.i. to filter. [L. percolo, -atum-per,
- through, colo, to strain.]
- Percolation, per-ko-lā'shun, n. act of filtering.

Percolator, per'ko-la-tor, n. a filtering vessel.

Percussion, per-kush'un, n. the striking of one body against another: collision, or the shock produced by it : impression of sound on the ear : (med.) the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. percussio-percutio, percussum-per, tho-roughly, and quatio, to shake, strike.]

- Percussive, per-kusiv, adj., striking against.
  Percussive, per-kusiv, adj., striking against.
  Percustive, per-kusiv, adj., striking against.
  Perdition, per-dish'un, n. utter loss or ruin; the utter loss of happiness in a future state. [Lit. a 'being put utterly away,' Fr.-L. perdition-perdo, perditum-per, entirely, and do, Sans. dha, to put.]
- **Peregrinate**, per'e-grin-āt, *v.i.* to travel *through* the *country*: to travel about : to live in a foreign country. [L. peregrinor, -atum-peregrinus, foreign-pereger, away from home, probably from per, through, ager, a field, territory.]

- Perfume Peregrination, per-e-grin-ā'shua, *n*. act of pere-grinating or travelling about. [Fr.]
- Peregrinator, per'e-grin-ā-tor, n. one who travels about.
- Peremptory, per'emp-tor-i, adj., preventing de-bate: authoritative: dogmatical.-adv. Per'emptorily.-n. Per'emptoriness. [Fr.peremptorius, from perimo, peremptum-per,
- percention is, from percent, and percention percention of the percentio
- pletely: completed: not detective: uniterminister, possessing every moral excellence: completely skilled or acquainted: (gram.) expressing an act completed.-w.t. (or per-fekt) to make per-fector complete: to finish.-n. Per'fecter. [Fr. pletely : completed : not defective : unblemished : fect or complete : to finish. -n. Per'fecter. [Fr. -L. perfectus, pa.p. of perficio-per, thor-oughly, and facio, to do.]
- Perfectible, per-fekt'i-bl, adj. that may be made perfect.-n. Perfectibil'ity, quality of being perfectible.
- Perfection, per-fek'shun, n. state of being perfect : a perfect quality or acquirement.
- Perfectionist, per-fek'shun-ist, n. one who pretends to be perfect : an enthusiast in religion or politics.-n. Perfec'tionism.
- Perfective, per-fekt'iv, adj. tending to make per-
- fect.-*adv.* Perfectively. Perfectly, perfectively. Completely: exactly.
- Perfectness, per'fekt-nes, n. state or quality of being perfect : consummate excellence.
- Perfidious, per-fid'i-us, *adj*. faithless: unfaith-ful: violating trust or confidence: treacherous. -adv. Perfid'iously.-n. Perfid'iousness.
- [L. perfidiosus-perfidia, faithlessness.] Perfidy, perfidia, n., faithlessness.] [L. perfidia-perfidus, faithless-per, away from, fides, faith.]
- Perfoliate, per-fo'li-āt, adj. (bot.) having the stem as it were passing *through* the *leaf*, having the leaf round the stem at the base. [L. per, through, folium, a leaf.]
- Perforate, perforat, v.t. to bore through: to pierce: to make a hole through. [L. perforo, -atum-per, through, foro, to bore, akin to Bore.]
- Perforation, per-fo-ra'shun, n. act of boring or
- piercing through : a hole through anything. Perforator, perforat-or, *n*. an instrument for perforating or boring.
- Perforce, per-fors', adv. by force: violently: of necessity. [L. per, by, and Force.]
- **Perform**, perform', v.t. to do thoroughly: to carry out: to achieve: to act.—v.i. to do: to act a part : to play, as on a musical instrument. [Fr. parfournir, from par = L. per, and fournir, to furnish. See Furnish.]
- Performable, per-form'a-bl, adj. capable of being performed : practicable.
- Performance, per-form'ans, n. act of performing: carrying out of something: something done: public execution of anything : an act or action.
- Performer, per-form'er, n. one who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill
- Perfume, perfum or per-fum', n. odorous smoke: sweet-smelling scent: anything which yields a sweet odour.--v.t. Perfume', to fill with a pleasant odour: to scent. [Fr. parfum-L. per, through, fumus, smoke.]

- Perfumer, per-fum'er, n. one who or that which perfumes : one who trades in perfumes. Perfumery, per-fum'er-i, n. perfumes in general :
- Fortunery, perfunction, *n.* perfuncts in generative the art of preparing perfunes.
  Perfunctory, perfungk'tor-i, *adj.* carelessly per-formed : negligent: slight.—*adv.* Perfunc'-torily.—*n.* Perfunc'toriness. [L. *perfunc-torius\_perfunctus*, pa.p. of *perfungor*, to exe-cute\_per, thoroughly, and *fungor*. See Func-tion.] tion.]
- Perhaps, per-haps', adv. it may be: possibly. [Lit. 'by haps' or 'chances,' L. per, by, and
- haps, pick of Hap. Peri, pe'ri, n. in Persian mythology, a female elf or fairy. [Lit. 'winged,' Pers. pari, conn. with root of Feather.]
- Perianth, per'i-anth, n. (bot.) the floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. peri, around,
- about, and anthos, a flower.] Pericardium, per-i-kärd'i-um, n. (anat.) the sac which surrounds the heart.—adjs. Pericard'iac,
- perikardial, Pericard'ian. [Late L.-Gr. perikardion-peri, around, kardia, E. Heart.]
   Pericarp, peri-kärp, n. (bot.), the covering, shell, or rind of fruits: a seed-vessel. -adj. Peri-carp'ial. [Gr. perikarpion-peri, around, kar-pos, fruit. See Harvest.]
   Pericranium, peri-krājo, universitation peristario.
- **Pericranium**, per-i-krā'ni-um, n. (anat.) the membrane that surrounds the cranium. [Late L.-Gr. perikranion-peri, around, kranion, the skull. See Cranium.]
- Perigee, per'i-je, n. (astr.) the point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. [From Gr. peri, near, gē, the earth.]
- Perhelion, per-i-hē'li-on, Perihelium, per-i-hē'-li-um, n. the point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the snn. --opposed to Aphe-lion [Gr. peri, near, hēlios, the sun.]
- Peril, per'il, n. exposure to danger : danger .- v.t. Ferli, M. exposure to danger: danger. -D.t. to expose to danger: -Dr.p. per'illing; p.a.t. and p.a.p. per'illel. [Lit. a 'trial passed through,' Fr. peril-L. periculum -root of peritus, tried, experior, to try; a kin to Gr. peirað, to try; perað, to pass through, cog. with Pare.]
  Perilous, per'il-us, adj. full of peril: dangerous.-adv. Per'ilously.-n. Per'ilousness.
  Perimeter, per-im'e-ter, n. (geom.) the circuit or houndary of any name families.
- boundary of any plane figure, or sum of all its sides.—*adj.* Perimet'rical, pertaining to the perimeter. [Lit. the 'measure round about,'
- Gr. perimetros—peri, around, metron, measure.] Period, peri-ud, n. the time in which anything is performed : (astr.) the time occupied by a body in its revolution : a stated and recurring interval of time : a series of years : length of duration : the time at which anything ends : conclusion : (gram.) a mark at the end of a sentence (.): (rhet.) a complete sentence. See Date, Epoch, Era. [Lit. a 'going round,' a 'circuit,' Fr. période-L. periodus-Gr. periodos, a going round-peri, around, hodos, a way.] Periodic, pē-ri-od'ik, Periodical, pē-ri-od'ik-al, adi periodica pariod' b, periodical, period'k-al,
- adj. pertaining to a period : happening by revolution : occurring at regular intervals : pertaining to periodicals.-adv. Period'ically.
- Periodical, pe-ri-od'ik-al, n. a magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular periods.—n. Period'icalist, one who writes in a periodical. [periodic.
- Periodicity, pē-ri-o-dis'it-i, n. state of being Peripatetic, per-i-pa-tet'ik, adj. pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens.-n.

an adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle : one accustomed or obliged to walk .- n. Peripatet'icism, the philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. peripatētikos-peri, about, pateo, to walk ; cog. with E. Path.]

- Periphery, per-if'er-i, n. (geom.) the circumference of a circle or any figure.—*adj*. Periph'eral. [Lit. 'that which is carried round,' L.—Gr. peri, around, pherō, to carry; cog. with E. Bear.] Periphrase, per'i-frāz, Periphrasis, per-if'ra-sis,
- n. a roundabout way of speaking: the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea: (*rhet.*) a figure employed to avoid a trite reat: (ref.) a ngure employed to avoid a trite expression.—w.t. or w.t. Periphrase, to use circumlocution. [L..-Gr. periphrasis-peri, round, about, phrasis, a speaking. See Phrase.]
  Periphrastic, peri-fras'tik, Periphras'tical, adj. containing or expressed by periphrasis or circumlocution.—adv. Periphras'tically. [Gr.]
  Perish, perish, w.t. to pass away completely: to waste away. to becay to be for the back.
- waste away; to decay: to lose life: to be destroyed: to be ruined or lost. [M. E. perisshen Fr. périr, pr. p. périssant—L. perire, to perish—per, completely, 'to the bad,' ire, to go.]
   Perishable, perish-a-bl, adj. that may perish: subject to speedy decay.—adv. Per'ishably.—
- n. Per'ishableness.
- Peristyle, per'i-stil, n. a range of columns round a building or square: a court, square, &c. with columns on three sides. [L. peristylium-Gr.
- Peristylon-peri, around, stylos, a column.] Periwig, peri-wig, n. a peruke or small wig, usually shortened to Wig. [O. Dut. peruyk-Fr. perruque, a peruke. See Peruke.] Periwinkle, peri-wingk-l, n. a genus of binding
- or creeping evergreen plants, growing in woods. [M. E. peruenke, through A.S. peruincæ, from L. pervinca, called also vinca-pervinca, conn. with vincio, to bind.]
- Periwinkle, periwingk-l, n. a small univalve mollusc. [Corrupted by confusion with preced-ing from A.S. pinewincla-wincle, a whelk; prov. E. pin-patch, prob. because eaten with a pin.]
- Perjure, per'joor, v.t. to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun).—n. Per'jurer. [Fr. -L. perjuro-per- (same as L. for- in For-sweat), and juro, to swear.] Perjury, perjuri, m. false swearing: (*law*) the act of wilfully giving false evidence on an oath.
- [L. perjurium.]
- Perk, perk, adj. trim, spruce. -v.t. to make smart or trim. -v.i. to hold up the head with smart-ness. [W. perc, pert, trim, smart. See Pert.]
   Permanence, permanence, Per'manency, -nen-si,
- *n*. state or quality of being permanent: con-tinuance in the same state : duration.
- Permanent, per'ma-nent, adj. lasting: durable. -adv. Per'manently. [Fr.-L. permanens, -entis, pr.p. of permaneo-per, through, maneo, to continue.]
- Permeable, per'me-a-bl, adj. that may be permeated. -adv. Per'meably.-n. Permeabil'ity. [Fr.-L. permeabilis.]
- Permeate, per'me-āt, v.t. to pass through the pores of: to penetrate and pass through.-n.
- Permea'tion. [L. per, through, meo, to go.] Permissible, per-mis'i-bl, adj. that may be per-mitted : allowable.—adv. Permiss'ibly.
- Permission, per-mish'un, n. act of permitting: liberty granted : allowance. [Fr.-L. permissio.] Permissive, per-mis'iv, adj. granting permission or liberty : allowing : granted.—adv. Permiss'ively.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Permit, per-mit', v.t. to give leave to: to allow: to afford means :- pr.p. permitt'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. permitt'ed .- n. Per'mit, permission, esp. from a custom-house officer to remove goods. [L. permitto, -missus, to let pass through-per, through, mitto, to send.]
- **Permutable**, per-mūt'a-bl, *adj*. mutable or that may be *changed* one for another.—*adv*. **Per**mut'ably .- n. Permut'ableness. [L. permutabilis-per, through, muto, to change.]
- Permutation, per-mū-tā'shun, n. act of changing one thing for another : (math.) the arrangement of things or letters in every possible order. [Fr. -L.
- Pernicious, per-nish'us, adj., killing utterly: hurtful: destructive: highly injurious.-adv. Perni'ciously .--- n. Perni'ciousness. [Fr.--L. per, completely, and nex, necis, death by violence.]
- **Peroration**, per-o-ra'shun, n. the conclusion of a speech. [Fr.-L. peroratio-peroro, to bring a speech to an end-per, through, oro, to speak-os, oris, the mouth.]
- **Perpendicular**, per-pen-dik'ū-lar, *adj.* exactly upright : extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth : (geom.) at right angles to a given line or surface. -n. a perpendicular line or plane. -adv. Perpendic'ularly. -n. Perpendicular'ity, state of being perpendicular. [Fr. -L. perpendicula, is -perpendiculum, a plumb-
- line—per, through, and pendo, to weigh.] Perpetrate, per'pe-trät, v.t. to perform or commit (usually in a bad sense).—n. Per'petrator. [L. perpetro, -atum—per, thoroughly, and patro, to perform, from root of **Potent**.]
- Perpetration, per-pe-trashun, n. act of perpetrating or committing a crime: the thing perpetrated.
- Perpetual, per-pet'ū-al, adj. never ceasing : everlasting : not temporary.—adv. Perpet/ually.
  [Fr. perpétuel—L. perpetuus, continuous—per, through, and root pet, to go. See Path.]
  Perpetuate, per-pet'ū-at, v.t. to make perpetual: to preserve from extinction or oblivion. [L.]
- Perpetuation, per-pet-ū-ā'shun, n. act of perpetuating or preserving from oblivion.
- **Perpetuity**, per-pet-ū'i-ti, *n*. state of being perpetual : endless duration : duration for an indefinite period : something perpetual : the sum paid for a perpetual annuity. [Fr.-L.]
- Perplex, per-pleks', v.t. to make difficult to be understood: to embarrass: to puzzle: to tease with suspense or doubt. [Fr.-L. perplexus, entangled - per, completely, and plexus, in-volved, pa.p. of plecto. See Plait.] Perplexity, per-pleks'i-ti, n. state of being per-
- plexed : intricacy : embarrassment : doubt.
- Perquisite, per'kwi-zit, n. an allowance granted more than the settled wages : a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service. [Lit. 'anything sought for diligently,' L. perquisitum, from perquiro-per, thoroughly, quæro, to ask.]
- Perry, per'i, n. the fermented juice of pears. [Fr. poiré, from poire, a pear-L. pirum. See Pear.]
- Persecute, per'se-kut, v.t. to pursue so as to injure or annoy: to harass: to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions.—*n.* Per-secutor. [Fr. persécuter—L. persequor, persecutus-per, thoroughly, and sequor, to follow.] Persecution, per-se-kū'shun, n. act or practice of
- persecuting: state of being persecuted.

Perseverance, per-se-vēr'ans, n. act or state of persevering. [L. perseverantia.]

Persevere, per-se-ver', v.i. to persist in anything :

### Perspicuous

to pursue anything steadily.-adv. Persever'ingly. [Fr.-L. persevero-perseverus, very

- strict-per, very, severa, strict. See Severe.] Persifiage, per'st-fläzh, n. a frivolous way of talk-ing or treating any subject : banter. [Fr.-persifier, to banter-L. per, through, and Fr. siffer-L. sibilare, to whistle, to hiss.] Persiet particular in the deard the several th
- **Persist**, per-sist', v.i. to stand throughout to something begun: to continue in any course : to persevere. - adv. Persist'ingly. [Fr.-L. persisto-per, through, and sisto, to cause to stand -sto, to stand.]
- Persistence, per-sist'ens, Persistency, per-sist'en-si, n. quality of being persistent: perseverance : obstinacy : duration.
- **Persistent**, per-sist'ent, *adj.*, *persisting*: tena-cious: fixed: (*bot.*) remaining till or after the fruit is ripe.—*adv*. **Persist'ently**.
- **Person**, per'sun, *n*. character represented, as on the stage: character: an individual: a living soul: the outward appearance, &c.: body: (gram.) a distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—In person, by one's self, not by a representative. [Fr.-L. sona, a mask, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied acc. to the character represented, perh. from persono, -atus-per, through, and sono, to sound, from the voice of the actor sounding through the large-mouthed mask.]
- Personable, per'sun-a-bl, adj. having a well-formed body or person : of good appearance.
- Personage, per'sun-aj, n. a person: character represented: an individual of eminence.
- Personal, per'sun-al, adj. belonging to a person: peculiar to a person or his private concerns: pertaining to the external appearance : done in person : applying offensively to one's character : (gram.) denoting the person.
- Personality, per-sun-al'i-ti, n. that which constitutes distinction of person: individuality : a personal remark or reflection.
- Personally, per'sun-al-li, adv. in a personal or direct manner : in person : individually.
- Personalty, per'sun-al-ti, n. (law) personal estate or all sorts of movable property.
- Personate, per'sun-āt, v.t. to assume the person or character of : to represent : to counterfeit : to feign.-ns. Persona/tion, Per'sonator.
- Personify, per-son'i-fī, v.t. (rhet.) to ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person; -pa.t. and pa.p. person'i-fīed. -n. Personifica'tion.
- **Perspective**, per-spekt'iv, n. a view, vista: the art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye : a picture in perspective. -adj. pertaining or according to perspective. [Fr.-L. perspicio, perspectus-per, through, and specio, to look.]
- Perspectively, per-spekt'iv-li, adv. according to the rules of perspective.
- Perspicacious, per-spi-kā'shus, adj. of clear or acute understanding.—adv. Perspica/ciously. —n. Perspica/ciousness. [L. perspicax, per-
- spicacis-perspicio, to see through.] Perspicacity, per-spi-kas'i-ti, *n*. state of being perspicacious or acute in discerning.
- Perspicuity, per-spi-kū'i-ti, n. state of being per-
- spicuous: clearness: freedom from obscurity. Perspicuous, per-spik'ū-us, adj. clear to the mind: not obscure in any way: evident.—adv. Per-spic'uously.—n. Perspic'uousness. [L. perspicuus, from perspicio, to see through.]

fate, far: mē, her; mīne; mote: mūte; moon; then.

- Perspiration, per-spi-ra'shun, n. act of perspiring : that which is perspired : sweat. [Fr.-L.] Perspiratory, per-spīr'a-tor-i, adj. pertaining to
- or causing perspiration.
- **Perspire**, per-spir, v.i. and v.t. to emit through the pores of the skin: to sweat. [Lit. to breathe through, L. perspire, -atus-per, through, and spire, to breathe.]
- Persuade, per-swad', v.t. to influence successfully by argument, advice, &c. : to bring to any particular opinion : to convince .- n. Persuad'er. [Fr.-L. persuadeo, -suasum-per, thoroughly,
- Persuasile, persuasile, suasum—per, thoroughly, and suadeo, to advise.] Persuasile, per-swä'si-bl, adj. capable of being persuaded.—ns. Persua/sibleness, Persuasi-bil/ity.
- Persuasion, per-swa'zhun, n. act of persuading: state of being persuaded: settled opinion: a creed : a party adhering to a creed.
- Persuasive, per-swa'siv, adj. having the power to persuade: influencing the mind or passions.adv. Persua'sively.-n. Persua'siveness.
- Pert, pert, adj. forward: saucy: impertinent.— adv. Pert'ly.—n. Pert ness. [A form of Perk.] Pertain, pertän', v., to belong: to relate (to). [O. Fr. partenir.—L. pertineo—per, thoroughly, and teneo, to hold.]
- Pertinacious, per-ti-nā'shus, adj., thoroughly tenacious: holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose: obstinate. —adv. Pertina/ciously. —n. Pertina/ciousness. [Fr.-L. pertinax, -acis —per, thoroughly, and tenax, tenacious-teneo, to hold.]
- Pertinacity, per-ti-nas'i-ti, n. quality of being
- pertinacious or unyielding : obstinacy. Pertinence, pertinens, Pertinency, pertinencs, n. state of being pertinent : appositeness : fitness.
- Pertinent, per'ti-nent, adj., pertaining or related to a subject : fitting or appropriate.-adv. Per'tinently.
- **Perturb**, per-turb', v.t. to disturb greatly: to agitate. [Fr.-L. perturbo, -atus-per, thoroughly, and turbo, disturb-turba, a crowd. See Turbid.]
- Perturbation, per-tur-ba'shun, n. state of being perturbed : disquiet of mind : (astr.) a deviation of a heavenly body from its normal orbit.
- Peruke, per'ook or per-rūk', n. an artificial cap of hair: a periwig. [Fr. perruque—It. parrucca (Sp. peluca)—L. pilus, hair. Doublets, Peri-wig, Wig.] [ing: examination: study. wig, Wig.] [ing: examination: study. **Perusal**, per- $\overline{u}z'$ al or per- $\overline{o}z'$ al, *n*. the act of perus-

- Peruse, per-ūz' or per-ōz', v.t. to te ad atten-tively: to examine.—n. Perus'er. [Formed from L. per and Use, v.t.]
- **Peruvian**, per-50 vi-an, *adi*, pertaining to *Peru* in S. America. n. a native of Peru. **Pervade**, per-vadi, v.t. to go through or penetrate: to spread all over. [L. *pervado, per*vasum-per, through, and vado, to go: conn. with Wade.]
- Pervasive, per-vās'iv, adj. tending or having
- power to pervade. Perverse, pervers', adj., perverted or turned aside: obstinate in the wrong: stubborn: vex-atious.—ns. Perverse'ness, Pervers'ity.—adv. Perverse'ly.
- Perversion, per-ver'shun, n. the act of perverting: a diverting from the true object : a turning from truth or propriety: misapplication.
- **Pervert**, per-vert', v.t. to turn wrong or from the right course : to change from its true use : to corrupt: to turn from truth or virtue .- n. Per-

vert'er. vert'er. [Fr. pervertir-L. perverto-per, thoroughly, 'to the bad,' and verto, versus, to turn.]

Pervertible, per-vert'i-bl, adj. able to be perverted.

- Pervious, per'vi-us, adj. penetrable.—adv. Per'-viously.—n. Per'viousness. [Lit. 'affording a way through,' L. pervius-per, through, via, a way.]
- Pessimist, pes'i-mist, n. one who complains of everything being for the worst:-opposed to Optimist.-n. Pess'imism. [From L. pessimus, worst.]
- Pest, pest, n. a deadly disease: a plague : any-thing destructive. [Fr. peste-L. pestis, a contagious disease.]
- Pester, pes'ter, v.t. to disturb, to annoy. [Short for impester, O. Fr. empestrer (Fr. empêtrer), to entangle, from in, in, and Low L. pastorium, the foot-shackle of a horse at pasture-L. pastus, pa.p. of pasco, to feed.]
- Pesthouse, pest'hows, n. a house or hospital for persons afflicted with any pest or contagious disease.
- Pestiferous, pest-if'er-us, adj., bearing pestilence: pestilent. - adv. Pestif'erously. [L. pestis, and fero, E. Bear. [disease.
- Pestilence, pest'i-lens, n. any contagious deadly
- Pestilent, pest'i-lent, adj. producing pestilence. hurtful to health and life : mischievous : corrupt :
- troublesome.—*adv.* Pestilently. [Fr.—L.] Pestilential, pest-i-len'shal, *adj.* of the nature of *pestilence*: producing pestilence: destructive.— *adv.* Pestilen'tially.
- Pestle, pes'l or pest'l, n. an instrument for pounding anything in a mortar. -v.i. and v.i. to pound with a pestle. [O. Fr. pestel-L. pistillum, a pounder, from pinso, pistum, to pound.] Pet, pet, n. any animal tame and fondled: a word
- of endearment often used to young children.— v.t. to treat as a pet: to fondle :—pr.p. pett'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. pett'ed. [Celt., as Ir. peat, pa.t. and pa.p. pett'ed. Gael. peata.]
- Pet, pet, n. a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion. [From the above word.] Petal, petal, n. a flower-leaf. [Gr. petalon, a leaf, neuter of *fetalos*, spread out, from root
- of peta-nnymi, to spread out. Cf. Fathom.] Petaled, pet'ald, Petalous, pet'al-us, adj. having petals or flower-leaves.

- petals or hower-leaves. Petaline, petal-in, adj. pertaining to or resem-bling a petal: attached to a petal. Petaloid, pet'al-oid, adj. having the form of a petal. [Petal, and Gr. eidos, form.] Petard, pe-tärd', n. an engine of war, used to break down barriers, &c. by explosion. [Fr.-peter, to crack or explode-L. pedo, cog. with Gr. perdo, Sans. pard, and Ger. furzen.] Petar.nence provier-pens. n. an annual tax of a
- Peter-pence, peter-pens, *n*. an annual tax of a silver *penny*, formerly paid by the English to the Pope as successor of St *Peter*.
- Petiole, pet'i-öl, n. the *foot*stalk of a leaf. [Fr.-L. *petiolus*, a little foot—*pes*, *pedis*, E. Foot.]
- **Petition**, pe-tish'un, *n*. a request: a prayer: a supplication.—*v.t.* to present a petition to: to supplication.—*eta*, to present a perition to: to supplicate. [Fr.-L. *petitio*—*peta*, *petitus*, to fall on, to ask—*pat*, to fall. See **Pen**, *n*.] **Petitionary**, pe-tish'un-ar-i, *adj*. containing a petition: supplicatory. **Petitioner**, pe-tish'un-ir, *n*. one who offers a **Petitioner**, *a*-*c*-*i*-*b c*-*i*-*b c*-*i*-*b c*-*i*-*b*
- **Petitioning**, pe-tish'un-ing, *n*. the act of present-ing a petition : entreaty : solicitation.
- Petre. Same as Saltpetre.

Petrean, pe-trē'an, adj. pertaining to rock. [ petræus, Gr. petraios-L., Gr. petra, a rock.] [L.

fate. far : me, her ; mine : mote : mute : moon ; then.

- Petrel, pet'rel, n. a genus of ocean birds, which appear during flight sometimes to touch the surface of the waves with their feet, prob. so called
- in allusion to St *Peter's* walking on the sea. [Fr.] **Petrescent**, pe-tres'ent, *adj.* growing into or becoming stone .- n. Petres'cence.
- Petrifaction, pet-ri-fak'shun, n. the act of turning into stone : the state of being turned into stone : that which is made stone.
- Petrifactive, pet-ri-fakt'iv, Petrific, pe-trif'ik, adj. having the power to change into stone.
- Petrify, pet'ii-f1, v.t. to turn into stone: to make callous: to fix in amazement.-v.i. to become stone, or hard like stone :- pa.t. and pa.p. pet'-rified. [L. petra, a rock-Gr., and facio, factus, to make.]
- Petroleum, pe-tro'le-um, n. a liquid inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks. [Lit. 'rock-oil,' L. petra, rock-Gr., and oleum, oil. See Oil.]

Petrous, pe'trus, adj. like stone : hard.

Petted, pet'ed, adj. treated as a pet : indulged.

Petticoat, pet'i-kot, n. a little coat : a loose under garment worn by females. [Petty and Coat.] Petticoated, pet'i-kōt-ed, adj. wearing a petticoat.

Pettifogger, pet'i-fog-er, n. a lawyer who practises only in petty or paltry cases. [Petty, and prov.

E. fog, to resort to mean contrivances.] Pettifoggery, pet'i-fog-er-i, n. the practice of a pettifogger: mean tricks: quibbles.

- petulogger: mean tricks: quibbles.
   Pettish, petish, adj. shewing a pet: peevish: fretful.-adv. Pett'ishly.-n. Pett'ishness.
   Petty, pet'i, adj., small: inconsiderable: con-temptible.-adv. Pett'ily.-n. Pett'iness.-[M. E. petit-Fr. petit; cf. W. pitu, small.]
   Petulanco, petū-lans, Petulancy, petū-lan-si, n. forwardness: impudence: sauciness: peevish-ness: wantonness ness: wantonness.
- Petulant, pet'alant, adj., falling upon or assail-ing saucily: forward: impudent: peevish.-adv. Pet'ulantly. [L. petulans, -antis-obs. petulo, dim. of peto, to fall upon.]
- Pew, pū, n. an inclosed seat in a church. [O. Fr. pui, a raised place—L. podium, a projecting seat in the amphitheatre for the emperor, &c.— Gr. podion, orig. a footstool-pous, podos, E. Foot.]
- **Pewit**, pē'wit, **Pewet**, pē'wet, *n*. the lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common in moors. [From its cry. Cf. Dut. piewit or kiewit.]
- Pewter, pu'ter, n. an alloy of tin and antimony with lead or with copper: vessels made of pewter. -adj. made of pewter. [O. Fr. peutre (It. pettro), from a Teut. root, found in Ice. pjatr, E. Spelter.]

- Pewterer, pū'ter-er, n. one who works in pewter. Phaeton, fā'e-tun, n. a kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after Phaëthon, the fabled son of Helios, the sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive : the tropic bird.
- Phalanx, fal'angks or fa'-, n. a line of battle : a square battalion of heavy armed infantry drawn up in ranks and files close and deep: any com-pact body of men: -pl. Phalan ges, the small bones of the fingers and toes. [L.-Gr. phalangks.]
- Phanerogamous, fan-èr-og'am-us, *adj*. having visible flowers (as opposed to the Cryptogamia).
- to shine.1
- Phantasmagoria, fant-az-ma-go'ri-a, n. a gather-

# Philanthropic

ing of appearances or figures upon a flat surface by a magic-lantern. [Gr. phantasma (see Phantasm), an appearance, and agora, an assembly-ageiro, to gather.]

Phantastic, Phantasy. See Fantastic, Fantasy. Phantom. Same as Phantasm. [O. Fr. fantosme-Gr.]

- Pharisaic, far-i-sā'ik, Pharisaical, far-i-sā'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or like the *Pharisees*: hypo-critical.—adv. Pharisa'ically.—n. Pharisa'icalness.
- Pharisaism, far'i-sā-izm, Phariseeism, far'i-sā-izm, n. the practice and opinions of the Pharisees: strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it : hypocrisy.
- Phariseo, fari-sē, n. one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict ob-servance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Lit. 'one separate', L. pharisœus-Gr. phari-saios-Heb. parash, to separate.] Pharmaceutic, fär-ma-süt'ik, Pharmaceutical, Gr. ma-süt'ik-al adi partaining to the henveledee
- fär-ma-sūt'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.-adv. Pharmaceut/ically.
- Pharmi. coutics, fär-ma-sūt'iks, n.sing. the science of preparing medicines.
- Pharmaceutist, fär-ma-sūt'ist, n. one who practises pharmacy.
- Pharmacopœia, fär-ma-ko-pē'ya, n. a book containing directions for the preparation of medi-
- cines. [Gr. pharmakon, and poieō, to make.] Pharmacy, fa'ma-si, n. the art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. pharmacic-L., Gr. pharmakon, a drug.]
- Pharos, fa'ros, n. a lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria.
- Pharynx, far'ingks, n. the cleft or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet.-adj. Pharyn'geal.
- [Late L.-Gr. pharyngks. See Bore, v.] Phase, fāz, Phasis, fās'is, n. an appearance: the illuminated surface exhibited by a planet: the particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change :-pl. Phas'es. [Gr. phasis, from the root pha-, to shine. See Phantasm.]
- Pheasant, fez'ant, n. a gallinaceous bird abundant in Britain, and highly valued as food. [Lit. 'the *Phasian* bird,' Fr. *faisan* (with excrescent -t) -L. *Phasiana* (avis, bird, being understood) -Gr. *Phasianos*, of Phasis, a river flowing into the eastern part of the Black Sea, whence the bird was brought to Europe.] [ants.
- Pheasantry, fez'ant-ri, n. an inclosure for pheas-Phenix, Phœnix, fē'niks, n. a fabulous bird said to exist 500 years single and to rise again from
- its own ashes; hence, the emblem of immortality. [L. phænix-Gr. phoinix.]
- Phenomenal, fen-om'en-al, adj. pertaining to a phenomenon.-adv. Phenom'enally.
- Phenomenon, fen-om'en-on, n. an appearance: something as it is perceived (not necessarily as it really is): an observed result: a remarkable or unusual appearance :--pl. Phenom'ena. [Gr. phainomenon--phaino, to shew. See Phantasm.]
- Phial, fi'al, n. a small glass vessel or bottle. [L. phiala-Gr. phialē. Cf. Vial.]
   Philander, filan'der, v.i. to make love : to first or fi
- Lanuer, n-lan'der, v.i. to make love: to firt or coquet. [Gr. philandros, loving men—philos, dear—philo, to love, and aner, andros, a man.]
   Philanthropic, fil-an-throp'ik, Philanthropical, fil-an-throp'ik-al, adj., loving mankind: shew-ing philanthropy: benevolent.—adv. Philan-throp'ically.

fāte, fār; mē, her: mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- good-will towards all men. [L.-Gr. philan-
- thropia-philos, loving, anthropos, a man.]
   Philharmonic, fil-har-mon'ik, adj., loving harmonia, mony or music. [Gr. philos, loving, harmonia, harmony.

Philibeg. See Fillibeg.

- Philippic, fil-ip'ik, n. one of the orations of Demos-thenes against Philip of Macedon : a discourse full of invective. [L.-Gr.]
- Philistine, fil'is-tin, n. one of the ancient inhabitants of South-western Palestine, enemies of the Israelites : name applied by German students to shopkeepers and others not conn. with the university : a person without liberal ideas, an uncultured person .- n. Phil'istinism.

- Philologist, fil-ol'o-jist, *n*. one versed in *philology*. Philology, fil-ol'o-ji, *n*. the science of language: hllology, ni-oroji, w. the science of language. the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism: (*orig.*) the study of the class-ical languages of Greece and Rome.—*adj.* **Philologic, Philological.**—*adv.* **Philologically. IL.**—Gr. *philologia (lit.)* love of talking *—philologs*, fond of words—*philos*, loving, logos, discourse, from lego, to speak.]
- logos, discourse, from lego, to speak.]
  Philomath, filo-math, n. a lover of learning.— adjs. Philomath'ic, -al. [Gr. philomathës, fond of learning—philos, loving, and e-math-on, a aorist of manthano, to learn.]
  Philomel, filo-mel, Philomela, filo-me'la, n. the nightingale. [Gr. Philomela, daughter of Pan-dion, king of Athens, fabled to have been changea into a nightingale.]
- Philoprogenitiveness, fil-o-pro-jen'i-tiv-nes, n. (phrenology) the instinctive love of offspring. [A hybrid word, from Gr. philos, loving, and L. progenies, progeny.]
- Philosopher, fil-os'o-fer, n. a lover of wisdom: one versed in or devoted to philosophy: one who acts calmly and rationally. [Fr.-L.-Gr. philo-sophos-philos, a lover, sophos, wise.] Philosophic, fil-o-sof'ik, Philosophical, fil-o-sof'ik-
- al, *adj.* pertaining or according to philosophy: skilled in or given to philosophy: rational; calm.
- -adv. Philosoph'ically. [L. philosophicus.] Philosophise, fil-os'o-fīz, v.i. to reason like a
- philosopher. Philosophism, fil-os'o-fizm, n. would-be philosophy.
- -n. Philos'ophist. -adj. Philosophist'ic. Philosophy, fil-os'o-fi, n. the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena: the collection of general laws or principles belonging to any department of knowledge : reasoning : a particular philosophical system. [Lit. 'the love of wisdom,' Fr.-L.-Gr. philosophia-philos, loving, sophia, wisdom 1
- Philtre, Philter, fil'ter, n. a charm or spell to ex-
- cite love. (Fr., biltre-L., bhiltrum-Gr., bhilt trom-philos, loving, -tron, denoting the agent.] Philobotomy, fle-bot'o-mi, n. act of letting blood. [Lit. 'vein-cutting,' Fr.-L.-Gr., from philops, philobos, a vein, and tomos, a cutting.]
- Phlegm, flem, n. the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing: sluggishness: indifference. [Fr.-L.-Gr. phleg-ma, phlegmatos, a flame, inflammation-phleg-o, to burn; like L. flam-ma (for flag-ma-flag-, as in L. flag-rare, to burn), whence Flame.]
- Phlogmatic, fleg-mat'ik, Phlogmatical, fleg-mat'ik al, adj. abounding in or generating phlegm: cold: sluggish: not easily excited. - adv. Phlegmat'ically. [Gr. phlegmatikos-thlegma.]

- Philanthropist, fil-an'thro-pist, n. one who loves and wishes to serve mankind.
  Philanthropy, fil-an'thro-pi, n., love of mankind:
  Philanthropy, fil-an'thro-pi, n., love of mankind:
  - Phlox, floks, n. a well-known garden plant, so called from its colour. [Gr. 'a flame'-phlego, to burn. See Phlogm.]
  - Phocine, fo'sin, adj. pertaining to the seal family. [L. phoca-Gr. phokē, a seal.]
  - Phœnix. Same as Phenix.
  - Phonetic, fo-net'ik, Phonetical, fo-net'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or according to the sound of the voice: representing the separate elementary sounds: vocal.—*n.sing*. Phonet'ics, the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice.—*adv.* Phonet'ically. [Gr. *phönetikos—phönë*, a sound.] Phonic, for'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *sound.—m.sing.* Phon'ics, the science of sound, acoustics.

  - Phonograph, fo'no-graf, n. an instrument by which articulate speech or other sounds can be recorded by indentations on tinfoil, and mechanically reproduced at will from the record, almost in the original tones. [Gr. phone, sound, and grapho, to write.]
  - Phonographer, fo-nog'ra-fer, Phonographist, fonog'ra-fist, n. one versed in phonography.
  - Phonography, fo-nog'ra-fi, n. the art of represent-ing spoken sounds, each by a distinct character: phonetic shorthand.—adjs. Phonograph'ic, -al. adv. Phonograph'ically.
  - and Finding approximately.
     and Finding approximately.
     Phonology, fornd/ogist, one versed in phonologist.
     n. Phonol vgist, one versed in phonology. [Gr. phone, sound, logos, discourse.]
     Phonotype, fonotip, n. a type or sign representations of the phonologist.

  - ing a sound. [Gr. phone, sound, types, type.] Phonotypy, fo-not/ip-i, n. the art of representing sounds by types or distinct characters. Phosphate, fos'fat, n. a salt formed by the com-
  - bination of phosphoric acid with a base.
  - Phosphoresce, fos-for-es', v.i. to shine in the dark like phosphorus.
  - Phosphorescent, fos-for-es'ent, adj. shining in the

  - adj. pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus,
     Phosphorus, fos'for-us, n. the morning-star: a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and luminous in the dark. [L.-Gr. phösphoros, light-bearer—phös, light, and phoros, bearing, from phero, E. Bear.]
     Phosphuret, fosffuret, a compound of phose.
  - Phosphuret, fos'fū-ret, n. a compound of phosphorus with a metal.—adj. Phos'phuretted, combined with phosphorus. [photography.
  - Photograph, fö'to-graf, n. a picture produced by Photographer, fo-togra-fer, Photographist, fo-
  - tog'ra-fist, *n*. one who practises photography. Photographic, fō-to-graf'ik, Photographical, fō-
  - to-graf'ik-al, *adj*. pertaining to or done by pho-tography.—*adv*. Photograph'ically.
  - **Photography**, fo-tog'raf-i, *n*. the art of producing pictures by the action of *light* on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. phos, photos, light, grapho. to draw.]
  - Photometer, fo-tom'et-er, n. an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. [Gr. phos, phōtos, light, mētron, a measure.]
  - Photophone, fo'to-fon, n. an apparatus for trans-mitting articulate speech to a distance along a beam of light. [Gr. phos, photos, light, and phone, sound.]
  - Photosphere, fo'to-sfer, n. the luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of light. [Gr. phös, phötos, light, and Sphere.] Phrase, fräz, n. a part of a sentence: a short

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

pithy expression: a form of speech: (music) a short clause or portion of a sentence. -v.t. to express in words: to style. [Fr.-L.-Gr.

- phrasis—phrazō, to speak.] Phraseologic, frā-ze-o-loj'ik, Phraseological, frāze-o-loj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to phraseology: consisting of phrases.-adv. Phraseolog'ically.
- Phraseology, frā-ze-ol'o-ji, n. style or manner of expression or use of *phrases*: peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language.

[Gr. phrasis, phraseos, phrase, logos, science.] Phrenologist, fren-ol'o-jist, n. one who believes or

is versed in *phrenology*. hrenology, fren-ol'o-ji, *n*. the theory of Gall **Phrenology**, fren-ol'o-ji, *n*. the theory of Gam and his followers, which connects the mental faculties with certain parts of the brain, and professes to discover the character from an examination of the skull.-adj. Phrenolog'ical. -adv. Phrenolog'ically. [Gr. phren, phrenos, mind, logos, science.]

Phthisic, tiz'ik, Phthisical, tiz'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or having phthisis.

Phthisis, thī'sis, *n*. consumption of the lungs. [L.—Gr. *phthiō*, to waste away.] Phylactory, fi-lak'ter-i, *n*. among the Jews, a

- slip of parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead. -adjs. Phylacter'ic, Phylacter'ical. [Lit. a charm to protect from danger, L.-Gr. phylak-terion, phylakter, a guard-phylasso, to guard.]
- Phylloxora, fil-ok/ser-a, n. a genus of insects destructive to vines. [Gr. phyllon, a leaf, and zēros, dry, withered.]
   Physio, fizik, n. the science of medicine : the art
- of healing: a medicine. -v.t. to give medicine to :- pr. p. phys'icking; pa.t. and pa.p. phys'-icked. [From the Fr. of the Middle Ages (mod. Fr. *physique* is the same as E. *physics*)—Gr. *physikē*, natural, physical (as medical men were then the only naturalists)-Gr. phy-sis, nature, from the same root as E. Be.]
- Physical, fiz'ik-al, adj. pertaining to nature or natural objects : pertaining to material things : known to the senses : pertaining to the body. -adv. Phys'ically. nature. See Physics.] [Gr. physikos-physis,
- **Physician**, fi-zish'an, *n*. one skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing : one who prescribes remedies for diseases. [versed in physics.

- Physicist, fizi-sist, n. a student of nature : one Physics, fizi-sist, n. b. used as sing. (orig.) equiva-lent to Physical Science, i.e. the science of the order of nature : usually sig. (as distinguished from chemistry) study of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy-also called natural philosophy. [L. physica, Gr. physikā (theoria, theory)—physis, nature.] Physiognomy, fiz-i-og'no-mi or fiz-i-on'o-mi, n. the
- art of knowing a man's disposition from his features : expression of countenance : the face. -adjs. Physiognom'ic, Physiognom'ical.-adv. Physiognom'ically.-n.sing. Physiog-nom'ics, same as Physiognomy.-n. Physiog'nomist. [For physiognomony-Gr. physiogno-
- monia-physis, nature, gnomon, one who indi-cates or interprets-gnomai, to know.] Physiography, fiz-iog'ra-fi, a. a description of nature, esp. in its external aspects: an introduction to the study of nature. [Gr. physis, nature, and grapho, to describe.]
- Physiology, fiz-to-0/o-ji, n. the science of the func-tions of living beings-a branch of biology.-adjs. Physiolog'ic, Physiolog'icall.-adv. Phy-siolog'ically.-n. Physiol'ogist. [Lit. 'the

science of nature,' Gr. physis, nature, logos, science.]

- Physique, fiz-ēk', n. the physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr., from root of Physical.]
- Phytology, fī-tol'o-ji, n. the science of plants: botany.—adj. Phytolog'ical.—n. Phytol'ogist.
- [Gr. phyton, a plant, logos, discourse, science.] Piacular, pī-ak'ū-lar, adj. serving to appease,
- explatory: requiring explation: atrociously bad. [L. piaculum, sacrifice—pio, explate—pius, pious.] Pianist, pi-ä'nist, n. one who plays on the pianoforte, or one well skilled in it.
- Piano, pi-ä'no, adv. (mus.) softly.—adv. Pianis-simo, very softly. [It. piano (superl. pianis-simo), plain, smooth—L. planus, plain. Doublet Plain.
- Pianoforte, pi-ä'no-for'tā, (generally shortened to) Piano, pi-a'no, n. a musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys, so as to produce both soft and strong sounds. [It. *piano* (see Piano, above), and *forte*, strong -L. *fortis*, strong. See Force.]
- Piastre, pi-as'ter, n. a silver coin used in Turkey and other countries, of varying value. [Fr.-It. piastra, from same root as Plaster.]
- **Piazza**, pi-az'a, *n*. a *place* or square surrounded by buildings: a walk under a roof supported by pillars. [It. (Fr. *place*)—L. *platea*, a broad street. See **Place**, its doublet.]
- Pibroch, pë'brok, n. the martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music -*piobair*, a piper-*piob*, a pipe, bagpipe. Cf. Pipe.
- Pica,  $p\bar{i}'ka$ , *n*. a printing type, used as a standard of measurement by printers. [See Pie, a book.]
- Pick, pik, v.t. to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument : to peck, as a bird : to pierce : to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock : to pluck or gather, as flowers, &c. : to separate from : to clean with the teeth: to gather: to choose: to select : to call : to seek, as a quarrel : to steal. -v.i. to do anything nicely: to eat by morsels. -n. any sharp-pointed instrument: choice.-n. Pick'or. [A.S. pycan (Ger. picken)-Celt., as Gael. picc, to pick, W. pigo. Cf. the allied Pike.]
- Pickaze, pik'aks, n. a picking tool used in dig-ging. [A popular corr. of M.E. pikois—O. Fr. picois (Fr. pic), of same Celt. origin as Pick, v.t.]
- Picket, pik'et, n. a pointed stake used in fortification: a small outpost or guard.-v.t. to fasten to a stake, as a horse : to post as a vanguard. [Fr.
- piquet, dim. of pic, a pickase. See Pickase.] Pickle, pik'l, n. a liquid in which substances are preserved: anything pickled: a disagreeable position.-v.t. to season or preserve with salt, vinegar, &c. [Dut. pekel, pickle, brine.] Picklock, pik'lok, n. an instrument for picking
- locks.
- Pickpocket, pik'pok-et, n. one who picks or steals from other people's pockets.
- Picnic, pik'nik, n. a short excursion into the country by a pleasure-party, taking their own provisions: an entertainment in the open air, towards which each person contributes. -v.i. to go on a picnic: -pr.p. pic'nicking; pa.t. and pa.p. pic'nicked. [Prob. from E. *pick*, to eat by morsels, with the rhyming addition nick (perh. a weakened form of Knack, which see).]

Pictorial, pik-tor'i-al, adj. relating to pictures: illustrated by pictures .- adv. Pictor'ially.

Picture, pik'tūr, n. a painting: a likeness in colours: a drawing: painting: a resemblance:

fate, fär; mē, her: mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

an image. -v.t. to paint, to represent by paint-ing: to form an ideal likeness of: to describe vividly. [L. pictura-pingo, pictus, Sans. pinj. See Paint.]

- Picturesque, pik-tūr-esk', adj. like a picture: fit to make a picture: natural.—adv. Picturesque'ness. [It. pittoresco —pittura, a picture-L. pictura. See Picture]
   Piddle, pid'l, vi. to peddle or deal in trifles: to trifla. If a vector format - trifle. [A weakened form of Peddle.]
- Pie, pī, n. a magpie: (print.) type mixed or un-sorted. [Fr.-L. pica, akin to picus, a woodpecker.1
- Pie, pī, n. a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service. [Fr.-L. pica, lit. magpie, from its old black-letter type on white paper resembling the colours of the magpie.]
- Pie, pī, n. a quantity of meat or fruit baked within a crust of prepared flour. [Ety. dub.;
- Pie, pi, M. a quantity of meat flour. [Ety. dub.; perh. from Ir. and Gael. *pighe*, pie.]
  Piebald, pi'bawld, *adj.* of various colours in patches. [For *pie-balled*, lit. 'streaked like the magpie,' from Pie (a magpie), and W. *bal*, a streak on a horse's forehead. See Bald.]
- Piece, pes, n. a part of anything : a single article : a separate performance: a literary or artistic composition : a gun : a coin : a person (slightingly). -v.t. to enlarge by adding a piece : to patch.z.i. to unite by a coalescence of parts : to join. -n. Piec'er. [Fr. pièce (It. pezza), perh. conn. with Bret. pez, W. peth.] Pieceless, pesles, adj. not made of pieces : entire.
- Piecemeal, pes'mel, adj. made of pieces or parts : single.—*adv.* in pieces or fragments: by pieces: gradually. [Piece, and Meal, a portion.]
- Piecework, pes'wurk, n., work done by the piece or job. [various colours : spotted. or job.
- Pied, pīd, adj. variegated like a mag-pie: of
- Pier, per, n. the mass of stone-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, &c. : a mass of stone or wood work projecting into the sea : a wharf. [M. E. pere-Fr. pierre, a stone-L. petra-Gr. petra, a rock. ]
- Pierce, pers, v.t. or v.i. to thrust or make a hole through : to enter, or force a way into : to touch
- normove deeply: to dive into, as a secret.— n. Pierc'er. [Fr. percer, of doubtful origin.] Pierceable, pērs'a-bi, adj. capable of being pierced. [between windows. [See Pier.] Pierglass, pērglas, n. a glass hung in the space Pier piet a state ar manue. [A form of Piel
- Piet, plet, n. a pie or magpie. [A form of Pie.] Pietism, pī'et-izm, n. the doctrine and practice of
- the pietists. Pietist, pī'et-ist, n. one marked by strong devo-
- tional or religious feeling : a name first applied to a sect of German religious reformers at the end of the 17th century, marked by their devo-tional feeling.—*adj*. Pietist'ic.
- Piety, pr'et-i, *n*. the quality of being pious : rever-ence for the Deity, parents, friends, or country : sense of duty : dutiful conduct. [Fr. *piété*-L. pietas. Doublet Pity.]
- Pig, pig, n. a young swine : an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called pigs, branching from a main channel called the *sou*, *-v.i.* to bring forth pigs: to live together like pigs: *-pr.p.* pigging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pigged. [A.S. *peeg*, cog. with Dut. *lugge*, *big*, a pig. Cf. Ice. *pika*, Dan. *pige*, a girl.]
- Pigeon, pij'un, n. (lit.) that which pipes or chirps: a well-known bird, the dove. [Fr.-L. pipio,

-onis, a young bird or pigeon, from pipio, to

chip. An initiative word. See Pipe.] Pigeon-hearted, pij'un-härted, adj. with a heart like a pigeon's: timid : fearful. Pigeon-hole, pij'un-höl, n. a hole or niche in which

- pigeons lodge in a dovecot: a division of a
- pigeons lodge in a dovecot: a division of a case for papers, &c.
  Pigeon-livered, pij'un-liv'erd, adj. with a liver like a pigeon's: timid: cowardly.
  Piggery, pig'er-i, n. a place where pigs are kept.
  Piggin, pig'in, n. a small wooden vessel. [Gael. pigean, dim. of pigeadh or pige, a pot.]
  Piggish, pig'ish, adj. belonging to or like pigs.
- Pig-iron, pig'-ī'urn, n., iron in pigs or rough bars.
- Pigment, pig'ment, n., paint: any substance for colouring: that which gives the iris of the eye its various colours.—adj. Pigment'al. [L. pigmentum-pingo, to paint. See Picture.] Pigmy. Same as Pygmy.
- Pigtail, pig'tai, n. the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail : a roll of twisted tobacco. [Pig and Tail.]
- Pike, pik, n. a weapon with a shaft and spearhead, formerly used by foot-soldiers : a voracious fresh-water fish (so called from its pointed snout). [Celt., as Gael. pic, a pike, W. pig, a point ; cf. L. s-pica, a spike. Beak, Peak, Pick, Picket are all from the same root, of which the fundamental idea is something 'pointed,' 'sharp.']
- Piked, pikt, adj. ending in a point. Pikeman, pik'man, n. a man armed with a pike. Pikestaff, pik'staf, n. the staff or shaft of a pike :
- Instant, with a pike at the end.
  Pilaster, pi-lastér, n. (arch.) a square pillar or column, usually set within a wall. [Fr. pilastre, It. pilastre—L. pila, a pillar. See Pile, a pillar.]
- Pilastered, pi-las'terd, adj. furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars.
- Pilchard, pilchärd, n. a sea-fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder, caught chiefly on the Cornish coast. [Prob. from Celt. (as in Ir. pilseir), with excrescent d.]
- Pile, pil, n. a roundish mass: a heap: combustibles for burning, esp. dead bodies: a large building: a heap of shot or shell: (*electricity*) a form of battery. -v.t. to lay in a pile or heap : to collect in a mass: to heap up: to fill above the brim. [Fr.-L. pila, a ball.] Pile, pīl, n. a pillar: a large stake driven into the
- earth to support foundations .- v.i. to drive piles into. [A.S. *pil*—L. *pīla*, a pillar.] **Pile**, pīl, *n*. a *hairy* surface : the nap on cloth. [L.
- pilus, a hair.]
- Pileate, pī'le-āt, Pileated, pī'le-āt-ed, adj. having the form of a cap or hat. [L. pileatus-pileus, Gr. pilos, hair wrought into felt.] Pilo-driver, pīl'-drīv'er, Pilo-engine, pīl'-en'jin,
- n. an engine for driving down piles.
- Piles, pilz, n.pl. hemorrhoids, which see. [L. pila, a ball.]
   Pilfor, pil'fer, v.i. to steal small things.—v.t. to steal by petty theft. [From O. Fr. pel/re, booty. See Polf.]
- Pilfering, pil'fer-ing, n. petty theft.
- Pilgrim, pil'grim, n. one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place: a wanderer. [Fr. pèlerin (for pelegrin; It. pellegrino, peregrino) -L. peregrinus, foreigner, stranger-pereger, a traveller-per, through, and ager, land, E. Acre.]
- Pilgrimage, pil'grim-āj, *n*. the journey of a pil-grim: a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

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Pill, pil, n. a little ball of medicine: anything nauseous. [Contr. of Fr. pilule-L. pilula, dim. of pila, a ball.]

Pill, pil, v.t. to rob or plunder. [Fr. piller - L. pilare, to plunder. Cf. Compile.] [&c.
Pill, another spelling of Peel, v.t. and v.i. to strip,

- Pillage, pil'āj, n. plunder: spoil, esp. taken in
- war.—v.t. to plunder or spoil.—n. Pill'ager. [Fr., from piller. See Pill, v.] Pillar, pil'ar, n. (arch.) a detached support, differ-
- ing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions: anything that sustains. [O. Fr. *piler* (Fr. *pilier*)—Low L. *pilare*—L. *pila*, a pillar.] **Pillared**, pil'ard, *adj*, supported by a *pillar*: hav-
- ing the form of a pillar. Pillau, pil-law', n. a Turkish dish, made of boiled
- rice and mutton fat.
- Pillion, pil'yun, n. a cushion for a woman behind a horseman: the cushion of a saddle. [Ir. pilliun, Gael. pillean, a pad, a pack-saddle—peall, a skin Gael. *pillean*, a pad, a pack-saddle—*peall*, a skin or mat, akin to L. *pellis*, skin, E. Fell, a skin.]
- **Pillory**, pil'or-i, *n*. a wooden frame, supported by an upright *pillar* or post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment. -v.t. to punish in the pillory :- pa.t. and pa.p. pill'oried. [Fr. pilori; ety. dub.; perh. from root of Pillar.] Pillow, pil'o, n. a cushion filled with feathers for
- resting the head on: any cushion. -v.t. to lay on for support. [A.S. pyle, M. E. pilwe-L. bulvinus.]

- Pillow-case, pil'ō-kās, n. a case for a pillow.
  Pillowy, pil'ō-i, adj. like a pillow: soft.
  Pillose, pil-ōs', Pilous, pīl'us, adj., hairy.—n. Pilos'ity.
- Pilot, pī'lut, n. one who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c. : a guide.—v.t. to conduct as a pilot. [Fr. pilote-Dut. piloot, from peilen, to sound, and loot (Ger. loth, E. Lead.), a sounding-lead.]
- Pilotage, pī'lut-āj, n. the act of piloting : the fee or wages of pilots. [cloth for overcoats.
- Pilot-cloth, pi<sup>7</sup>lut-kloth, n. a coarse, stout kind of Pilot-fish, pi<sup>7</sup>lut-fish, n. a fish of the mackerel family, so called from its having been supposed
- to guide sharks to their prey.
- Pimenta, pi-men'ta, Pimento, pi-men'to, n. Jamaica pepper: the tree producing it. [Port. bimenta-L. pigmentum, paint, juice of plants.]
- Pimp, pimp, n. one who procures gratifications for the lust of others: a pander. -v.i. to procure women for others: to pander. [Fr. piniper, a nasalised form of piper, to pipe, hence, to decoy, to cheat.]
- Pimpernel, pim'per-nel, Pimpinella, pim-pi-nel'a, n. a plant having a double series of small leaves. [Fr. pimprenelle (It. pimpinella), either a corr. of a L. form bipennula, double-winged, dim. of
- bi-pennis—bis, twice, and penna, feather, wing; or from a dim. of L. pampinus, a vine-leaf.]
  Pimple, pim'pl, n. a pustule: a small swelling.—adjs. Pim'pled, Pim'ply, having pimples. [A.S. pipel, nasalised from L. papula, a pustule (cf. Papulla); cf. W. promp, a knob.]
- Pin, pin, n. a sharp-pointed instrument. esp. for fastening articles together : anything that holds parts together : a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings: anything of little value. -v.t. to fasten with a pin: to fasten: to inclose :- pr.p. pinn'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. pinned. [M. E. pinne, like Celt. pinne, and Ger. penn, from L. pinna or penna, a feather, a pen, a peg.] Pinafore, pin'a-for, n. a loose covering of cotton

or linen over a child's dress, orig. only pinned to its front.

- Pincase, pin'kās, Pincushion, pin'koosh-un, n. a case or cushion for holding pins.
- Pincers. Same as Pinchers.
- Pinch, pinsh, v.t. to gripe hard: to squeeze: to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain: to nip: to distress: to gripe.  $-\pi i$ . to act with force:  $\Im$  bear or press hard: to live sparingly.  $-\pi$  a close compression with the fingers: what can be taken up by the compressed fingers : a gripe : distress: oppression. [Fr. pincer (It. pizzare), from a root seen in Dut. pitsen, to pinch.]
- Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, n. a yellow alloy of five parts of copper to one of zinc. [From the name of the inventor, Christopher Pinchbeck, in the 18th century.] Pincher, pinsh'er, n. one who or that which pinches.
- Pinchers, pinsh'erz, Pincers, pin'serz, n. an instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, &c. [See Pinch.]
- Pinchingly, pinsh'ing-li, adv. in a pinching manner.
- Pindario, pin-dar'ik, adj. after the style and man-ner of *Pindar*, a Greek lyric poet.—n. a Pindaric ode: an irregular ode.
- Binder, pind'er, Pinner, pin'er, n. one who im-pounds stray cattle. [From A.S. pyndan, to shut up-pund. Cf. Pen, v., and Pound, to shut up.]
- Pine, pin, n. a northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [A.S. pin-L. pinus (for pio-nus), 'pitch-tree'-pix, picis, pitch. Cf. Pitch, n.]
- Pine, pīn, v.i. to waste away under pain or mental distress. [Lit. to 'suffer pain,' A.S. pinan, to
- torment, from *pin*, pain—L. *pana*. See Pain.] Pine-apple, pīn'-ap'l, *n*. a tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a *pine*-cone. [Pine and Apple.] [raised.
- Pinery, pīn'er-i, n. a place where pine-apples are Pinfold, pin'fold, n. a pound for cattle. [For pind-fold = Pound-fold.]
- Pinion, pin'yun, n. a wing : the joint of a wing
- most remote from the body: a smaller wheel with 'leaves' or teeth working into others.—v.t.to confine the wings of: to cut off the pinion'
- to confine by binding the arms. [Fr. pignon-L. pinna (= penna), wing. See Pen, n.] Pink, pingk, v.t. to stab or pierce. [Either through A.S. pyngan, from L. pungo, to prick; or acc. to Skeat, a nasalised form of Pick.]
- Pink, pingk, n. a plant with beautiful flowers: a shade of light-red colour like that of the flower: the minnow, from the colour of its abdomen in summer: that which is supremely excellent.-v.t. to work in eyelet holes: to cut for small scollops or angles. [Prob. a nasalised form of Celt. *pic*, a point, the flower being so called from the finely *pointed* or notched edges of the petals. See **Pike**.]
- Pink-eyed, pingk'-īd, adj. having small eyes: having the eyes half-shut.
- Pinking-iron, pingk'ing-i'urn, n. a tool for pink-ing or scolloping. [Pinking and Iron.]
- Pin-money, pin'-mun'i, n., money allowed to a
- wife for private expenses, orig. to buy pins.
   Pinnace, pin'äs, n. a small vessel with oars and sails: a boat with eight oars. [Lit. a 'pine-wood
- bati, Fort with eight oars. Thit a pine-wood boat, Fort pirassa-Lt. pinuss, a pine. See Fine, n.]
   Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, n. a slender turret: a high point like a spire. -ex.t. to build with pinnacles. [Fr. pinacle-Low L. pinna-cu-lum, double dim. from L. pinna, a feather.]

fate, far : më. her : mine ; mote : mute ; moon : then.

- Pinnato, pin'āt, adj. (bot.) shaped like a feather: (zool.) furnished with fins.—adv. Pinn'ately. [L. pinnatus, from pinna (= penna), a feather.]
- **Pinner**, pin'er, *n*. one who *pins* or fastens : a pin-maker : the lappet of a head-dress flying loose.
- Pin-point, pin'-point, n. the point of a pin: a trifle.
- Pint, pīnt, n. a measure of capacity  $= \frac{1}{2}$  quart or 4 gills: (med.) 12 ounces. [Lit. 'a measure painted'—i.e. indicated by a mark upon the
- vessel; Fr. pinte-Sp. pinta, mark, pint, from L. pingo, to paint. See Paint.] Pintle, pint(1. n. a little pin: a long iron bolt; the bolt hanging the rudder of a ship. [Dim. of Pin.] Piny, pīn'i, adj. abounding with pine-trees.
- Pioneer, pi-o-ner', n. a soldier who clears the road before an army, sinks mines, &c. : one who goes before to prepare the way.—v.t. to act as pioneer to. [Fr. *pionnier*—*pion*, a foot-soldier
- pioneer to. [Fr. pionuier—pion, a foot-soldier —Low L. pedo. pedonis, a foot-soldier—L. pes, pedis, a foot. See Pawn, in chess.]
  Pious, pïus, adj., devout : having reverence and love for the Deity : proceeding from religious feeling.—adv. Pi'ously. [Fr. pieux—L. pius.]
  Pip, pip, n. a disease of fowls, also called roup. [Fr. pépie (It. pipita), a corr. of L. pituita, rheum; akin to Gr. piyo, to spit.]
  Pip, pip, n. the seed of fruit. (Orig. pippin or bebin—Er. képin: ety. unknown.]
- pepin-Fr. pépin ; ety. unknown.]
- Fip, pip, n. a spot on cards. [Corr. of prov. pick, -Fr. pique, a spade, at cards. See Pike.]
- Pipe, pip, n. a musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube: any long tube: a tube of clay, Scc. with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco: a cask containing two hhds .- v.i. to play upon a pipe: to whistle.-v.t. to play on a pipe : to call with a pipe, as on board ships .n. Pip'er. [A.S. pipe-imitative of the sound; as are Celt. *pib*, a pipe, Dut. *pip*; and the L. *pipire*, to chirp, Gr. *pipize*.] **Pipeclay**, pīp'klā, *n*. white *clay* used for making
- tobacco pipes and fine earthenware.
- Piping, pīp'ing, adj. uttering a weak, shrill, pip-ing sound, like the sick : sickly : feeble : boiling.
- Pipkin, pip'kin, n. a small earthen pot. [Dim. of Pipe.] [Pip, seed of fruit.]
- Pippin, pip'in, n. a kind of apple. [Prob. from Piquant, pik'ant, adj. stimulating to the taste.— adv. Piq'uantly.—n. Piq'uancy. [Fr. piquant, pr.p. of Fr. piquer, to prick.]
- Pique, pëk, n. an offence taken : wounded pride : spite: nicety: punctilio.-v.t. to wound the pride of: to offend: to pride or value (one's self): -pr.p. piq'uing; pa.t. and pa.p. piqued. [Fr. pique, a pike, pique. See Pick and Pike.] Piquet. Same as Picket.
- **Piquet**, pi-ket', *n*. a game at cards. [Said to be named from its inventor.]
- Piracy, pi'ra-si, n. the crime of a pirate : robbery on the high seas : infringement of copyright.
- Pirate, pi'rat, n. one who attempts to capture ships at sea: a sea-robber: one who steals or infringes a copyright. -v.t to take without permission, as books or writings. [Fr.-L. pirata
- -Gr. peirotos of withings. [Pr.-L. printia -Gr. peirotos, for peirad, to attempt—peir-a, an attempt, cog. with Ex-per-ionce and Fare.] Piratical, pi-rat'ik-al, adj. pertaining to a pirate; practising piracy.—adv. Pirat'ically. Pirouette, pir-oo-et, n. a wheeling about, esp. in dancing: the turning of a horse on the same ground.-v.i. to execute a pirouette. [Fr., prob. dim. of Norm. Fr. piroue, a whirligig, cog. with **E**. perry, an old word for a whirliwind (Skeat); cf. Scot. pearie, a pegtop.]

- Piscos, pis'ez, n. the Fishes, the twelfth sign of
- the zodiac. [L., pl. of *piscis*, E. Fish.] Piscicultur9, pis'i-kul-tūr, *n.* the *rearing* of *fish* by artificial methods. [L. *piscis*, fish, and Culture.]
- Piscinal, pis'i-nal or pi-si'nal, adj. belonging to a fishpond. [L. piscinalis, from piscina, a fish-[Pisces. pond.]
- Piscine, pis'in, adj. pertaining to fishes. [See Piscivorous, pis-iv'o-rus, adj., devouring or feeding on fishes. [L. piscis, fish, and voro, to de-
- vour.
- Pish, pish, int. expressing contempt. [Imitative.]
- Pismire, piz'mīr, n. an ant or emmet. [M. E. pissemire—pisse, urine, and A.S. mire, ant, cog. with Ice. maurr, Ir. moirbh, and Gr. murmēx.]
- **Piss**, pis, *v.i.* (*B.*) to discharge urine or make water. [Fr. *pisser*; imitative.]
- Pistachio, pis-tā'shi-o, Pistacia, pis-tā'shi-a, n. a small tree cultivated in S. Europe and in the East : its nut. [It .- L. pistacium-Gr. pistakion-Pers. pista.]
- Pistil, pis'til, n. (bot.) the female organ in the centre of a flower, so called from its likeness to the *pestle* of a mortar. [Fr.-L. *pistillum*. Pestle is a doublet.]
- Pistillaceous, pis-til-lā'shus, adj. growing on a pistil: pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil.
- Pistillate, pis'til-lāt, adj. having a pistil. Pistilliferous, pis-til-lif'er-us, adj. bearing a pistil
- without stamens. [Pistil, and fero, to bear.] Pistol, pis'tol, n. a small hand-gun. [Orig. a dagger, Fr. pistole-It. pistola, said to be from
- Pistoja (orig. Pistola), a town in Italy.] Pistoja, pistol', n. a Spanish gold coin = about 16 shillings. [Same word as the above, a name jocularly applied to the crowns of Spain, when reduced to a smaller size than the crowns of France.]
- Pistolet, pis'to-let, n. a little pistol.
- Piston, pis'tun, n. a short solid cylinder, used in pumps, &c., fitting and moving up and down within another hollow one. [Lit. the 'pounder,' Fr.-It. pistone-pesto, to pound-L. pinso, pistus. See Postle.] [piston is moved.
- Piston-rod, pis'tun-rod, n. the rod by which the Pit, pit, n. a hole in the earth : an abyss : the bottomless pit : a hole used as a trap for wild beasts : whatever insnares : the hollow of the stomach : the indentation left by smallpox : the ground-floor of a theatre : the shaft of a mine. -v.t. to mark with pits or little hollows : to set in competition :-pr.p. pitting; pa.t. and pa.p. pitt'ed. [A.S. pytt-L. puteus, a well.] Pitapat, pit'a-pat, adv. with palpitation or quick
- beating. [A repetition of pat.]
- Pitch, pich, n. the solid black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar. -v.t. to smear with pitch. [A.S. pic-L. pix, pic-is (whence also Ger. pech), conn. with Gr. pissa. Cf. Pine, n.]
- Pitch, pich, v.t. (lit.) to pick or strike with a pike : to throw : to fix or set in array : to fix the tone. -v.i. to settle, as something pitched : to come to rest from flight: to fall headlong: to fix the choice: to encamp: to rise and fall, as a ship. -n. any point or degree of elevation or depression: degree: degree of slope: a descent: (mus.) the height of a note: (mech.) distance between the centres of two teeth. [A form of Pick.]

fate. far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon: then.

- Pitcher, pich'er, n. a vessel for holding water, &c. [O. Fr. picher-Low L. picarium, a goblet-Gr. bikos, a wine-vessel, an Eastern word. Doublet Beaker.]
- Pitcher-plant, pich'er-plant, n. a tropical *plant*, with vase-shaped leaves holding water like bitchers.
- Pitchfork, pich'fork, n. a fork for pitching hay, &c.
- Pitchpipe, pich'pip, n. a small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with.
- Pitchy, pich'i, adj having the qualities of pitch: smeared with pitch: black like pitch: dark: dismal.
- Piteous, pit'e-us, adj. fitted to excite pity : mournful : compassionate : paltry.-adv. Pit'eously. -n. Pit'eousness.
- Pitfall, pit'fawl, n. a pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may *fall* into it and be caught.
- Pith, pith, n. the marrow or soft substance in the centre of plants : force : importance : condensed substance : quintessence. [A.S. pitha; cog. with Dut. pit, marrow.] [energy.
- Pithless, pithles, adj. wanting pith, force, or Pithy, pith'i, adj. full of pith : forcible : strong : energetic.—adv. Pith'ily.—n. Pith'iness.
- Pitiable, pit'i-a-bl, adj. deserving pity: affect-ing: wretched.—adv. Pit'iably.—n. Pit'iableness.
- Pitiful, itiful, pit'i-fool, adj. compassionate: sad despicable. -adv. Pit'ifully. -n. Pit'ifulness. compassionate : sad :
- Pitiless, pit'i-les, adj. without pity: unsympa-thising; cruel.—adv. Pit'ilessly.—n. Pit'iless-[pit or a saw-pit. ness.
- Pitman, pit'man, n. a man who works in a coal-Pitsaw, pit'saw, n. a large saw, worked verti-cally by two men, one standing in a *pit* below.
- Pittance, pit'ans, n. an allowance of food : a
- dole : a very small portion or quantity. [Fr. pitance; of doubtful origin.]
- pitance; of doubter organ. Pity, pit', n. sympathy with distress: a subject of pity or grief.—v.t. to sympathise with:— pa.t. and pa.p. pit'ed.—It pitieth them (Pr. Bk.), it causeth pity in them. [Lit. piety, O. Fr. pité (Fr. pitié, It. pieta)—L. pietas, pietatis—pius, pious. See Piety.] Pirot. pivit, n. the pin on which anything turns;
- Pivot, piv'ut, n. the pin on which anything turns: the officer or soldier at the flank on which a company wheels. [Fr. dim. of It. piva, a pipe, a peg, a pin-Low L. *pipa*.] Pivoting, piv'ut-ing, n. the *pivot*-work in machines.

Pix, piks, n. Same as Pyx.

- Pixy, Pixie, pik'si, n. a small Devonshire fairy. Placable, pla'ka-bl or plak'a-bl, adj. that may be appeased : relenting : forgiving.—adv. Pla'cably. —ns. Placabil'ity, Pla'cableness. [I.. placabilis-place, to appease, akin to placee.]
- Placard, pla-kärd' or plak'ard, n. anything broad and flat: a bill stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, &c. [Fr. placard, a bill stuck on a wall—*plaque*, plate, tablet; acc. to Diez, from Dut. *plak*, a piece of flat wood.] **Placard**, pla-kärd', v.t. to publish or notify by
- placards.
- Place, plas, n. a broad way in a city: a space: locality: a town: a residence: existence: rank: office : stead : way : passage in a book. -v.t. to put in any place or condition : to settle : to lend : to ascribe.—n. Plac'er. [Fr.—L. platea, a broad street-Gr. *plateia*, a street-*platys*, broad; akin to E. Flat. Cf. Piazza.]
- Placeman, plās'man, n. one who has a place or office under a government :- pl. Place'men. Placenta, plasen'ta, n. the spongy organ con-
- necting the fetus in the womb with the mother :

- (bot.) the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached :--pl. Placon'tw. [Lit. 'a cake,' L.; akin to Gr. plak-ous, a flat cake, from plax, plak-os, anything flat and broad.]
- Placental, pla-sen'tal, *adj*. pertaining to or having a placenta.—*n*. a mammal having a placenta.
- Placiata. -n. a mammal having a placenta. Placid, plasid, adj. gentle: peaceful. adv. Placidity. -ns. Placid'ity, Plac'idness. [L. placiatus-place, to please. See Placable.] Plagiarise, pla'ji-ar-īz, v.t. to steal from the writings of another. [plagiarising.]
- Plagiarism, plā'ji-ar-izm, n. the act or practice of Plagiarist, pla'ji-ar-ist, n. one who plagiarises.
- Plagiary, pla'ji-ar-i, n. one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own.—adj. practising literary theft. [Fr. pla-giaire—L. plagiarius, a man-stealer—plagium, man-stealing.]
- Plague, plag, n. any great natural evil: a deadly epidemic or pestilence : anything troublesome. -v.t. to infest with disease or calamity : to trouble :- pr.p. plāg'uing; pa.t. and pa.p. plāgued. [L. plāga, a blow, stroke, cog. with Gr. plēgē, plēsso, to strike.]
- Plague-mark, plag'-mark, Plague-spot, plag'-spot, n. a mark or spot of plague or foul disease.
- Plaice, plās, n. a broad, flat fish. [O. Fr. plais (Fr. plie)-L. platessa, a flat fish, from same root as Place.]
- Plaid, plad or plad, n. a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *plaide*, a blanket, contr. of peallaid, a sheep-skin-peall, a skin, cog. with L. pellis, E. Foll.]
- Plaided, plad'ed, adj. wearing a plaid.
  Plain, plan, adj., even: flat: level: smooth: simple: homely: artless: sincere: evident: mere: not coloured or figured.-adv. Plain'ly. -n. Plain'ness. [Fr.-L. plänus (for plac-nus); akin to Placenta. See also Plank.]
- Plain, plān, n., plain level land : any flat expanse : an open field.
- Plain, plan, adv. honestly: distinctly.
- Plain-dealer, plan'-del'er, n. one who deals or speaks his mind plainly.
- Plain-dealing, plan'-del'ing, adj., dealing, speaking, or acting plainly or honestly : open : candid. -n. frank and candid speaking or acting: sincerity.
- Plain-hearted, plan'-härt'ed, adj. having a plain or honest heart: sincere.—n. Plain'-heart'ed-[ plain, rough sincerity. ness.
- Plain-spoken, plan'-spok'en, adj., speaking with
- Plaint, plant, n. lamentation: complaint: a sad song: (law) the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff. [O. Fr. plainte (Fr. plainte) — L. planctus—plango, planctum, to beat the breast, &c. in mourning. See Complain.]
- Plaintiff, plant'if, n. a complainant : (English law) one who commences a suit against another. [Fr. plaintif. See Plaint.]
- Plaintive, plant'iv, adj., complaining: expressing sorrow: sad.-adv. Plaint'ively.-n. Plaint'iveness. [Same as above word.]
- Plainwork, plan'wurk, n., plain needlework, as
- distinguished from embroidery. Plait, plāt, n. a fold: a doubling : a braid. —v.t. to fold: to double in narrow folds: to interweave. [O. Fr. ploit (Fr. pli)-L. plico, plicatum; akin to Gr. pleko, to fold.]
- Plaiter, plat'er, n. one who plaits or braids.
- Plan, plan, n. a drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface : a ground-plot of a building : a scheme or project : a contrivance .- v.t. to make

a sketch of on a flat surface : to form in design : -pr.p. plann'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. planned.-n. Plann'er. [Fr.-L. planus, flat. See Plain, even.]

- Planary, plān'ar-i, adj. relating to a plane. Plane, plān, n. a *level* surface : (geom.) an even superficies .- adj., plain: even: level: pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane. -v.t. to make level. [Fr.-L. planus. See Plain, even.]
- Plane, plān, n. a carpenter's tool.—v.t. to make a surface (as of wood) level. [Same as above.]
- Planet, plan'et, n. one of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun. [Fr. planète-Gr. planētēs, a wanderer-planaō, to make to wander; so called because in the ancient astronomy the planets, among which the sun and moon were included, seemed to *wander*
- about, whilst the other stars seemed fixed.] Planetarium, plan-e-tā'ri-um, n. a machine shewing the motions and orbits of the planets.
- **Planetary**, plan'et-ar-i, *adj*. pertaining to the *planets*: consisting of or produced by planets: under the influence of a planet : erratic : revolving.
- Planetoid, plan'et-oid, n. a celestial body having the form or nature of a planet: a very small planet, often called an asteroid. [Gr. planetes, and eidos, form-eido, L. video, to see.]
- Plane-tree, plān'-trē, n. a fine tall tree, with large broad leaves. [Fr. plane-L. platanus-Gr. platanos-platys, broad. See Platano.] Planet-stricken, plan'et-strik'en, Planet-struck,
- plan'et-struk, adj. (astrology) struck or affected by the planets : blasted. [a plane.

Planisphere, plan'i-sfer, n. a sphere projected on

- Plank, plangk, n. a long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board.-v.t. to cover with planks.
- [L. planca, a board, from root of Plain, even.] Planner, plan'er, n. one who plans or forms a plan: a projector.
- Plant, plant, n. a sprout : any vegetable production : a child : the tools or material of any trade or business. -v.t. to put into the ground for growth: to furnish with plants: to set in the mind : to establish. [A.S. plante (Fr. plante) -L. *planta*, a shoot, a plant-nasalised form of root *plat*, anything flat, 'spread out,' seen in Gr. *plat*-ys, broad.]
- Plantain, plan'tan, n. an important food-plant of tropical countries, so called from its broad leaf. [Fr.-L. plantago, plantaginis, from the root of Plant.]
- **Plantation**, plan-tā'shun, *n*. a place *planted*: in the U.S. a large estate: a colony: introduction.
- Planter, plant'er, n. one who plants or introduces : the owner of a plantation.
- Plantigrade, plant'i-grād, adj. that walks on the sole of the foot .- n. a plantigrade animal, as the bear. [L. planta, the sole, gradior, to walk.]
- **Planting**, plant'ing, *n*. the act of setting in the ground for growth: the art of forming plantations of trees : a plantation.
- Plash, plash, a form of Pleach.
- Plash, plash, n. a dash of water: a puddle: a shallow pool.—v.i. to dabble in water : to splash. [From the sound.] [puddles : watery.
- Plashy, plash'i, adj. abounding with plashes or Plaster, plas'ter, n. something that can be moulded into figures : a composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, &c. : (med.) an external application spread on cloth, &c.-adj. made of plaster.—v.t. to cover with plaster : to cover with a plaster, as a wound. [A.S. plaster, O. Fr. plastre—L. emplastrum—Gr. emplastron-em, upon, plasso, to mould, to fashion.]

- Plasterer, plas'ter-er, n. one who plasters, or one who works in plaster.
- Plastering, plastering, n. a covering of plaster: the plaster-work of a building. Plastic, plastik, adj., moulaing: having power to give form: capable of being moulded. [Gr.
- plastikos-plassō, to mould.] Plasticity, plas-tis'it-i, n. state or quality of being plastic. Plat, v.t. Same as Plait.
- Plat, plat, *n*. a piece of ground : a piece of ground laid out. [A form of Plot.]
- Platane, plat'ān, n. the plane-tree. [L. platanus,
- Gr. platanos—platys, broad, flat.] Plate, plat, n. something flat: a thin piece of metal: wrought gold and silver: household utensils in gold and silver: a flat dish: an engraved plate of metal.—w.t. to overlay with a coating of plate or metal: to adorn with metal: to beat into thin plates.—w. Plate'-glass, a fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates. [O. Fr. plate, fem. of Fr. plat, flat-Gr. platys, broad. See Place.]
- Plateau, pla-to', n. a broad flat space on an elevated position : a table-land :--pl. Plateaux. [Fr.-O. Fr. platel, dim. of Fr. plat. See Plate.] Platform, plat'form, n. a raised level scaffolding :
- (mil.) an elevated floor for cannon : a statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion. [Fr. plate-forme, a thing of flat form.']
- Platina, plat'in-a, Platinum, plat'in-um, n. a metal of a dim silvery appearance. [Sp. platina --plata, plate, silver. See Plate.]
- Plating, plat'ing, n. the overlaying with a coating of plate or metal : a thin coating of metal.
- Platitude, plati-tūd, n., flatness ; that which exhibits dullness : an empty remark.
  Platonic, pla-ton'ik, Platonical, pla-ton'ik-al, adj.
- pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or to his philosophical opinions : pure and unmixed with carnal desires.—*adv.* **Platon'ically**.
- Platonism, plā'ton-izm, *n*. the philosophical opinions of *Plato.*—*n*. Pla'tonist, a follower of Plato.
- Platoon, pla-toon', n. (mil.) orig. a body of soldiers in a hollow square, now a number of recruits assembled for exercise : a subdivision of a com-pany. [Lit. 'a *knot* or group of men,' Fr. *peloton*, a ball, a knot of men-Fr. *pelote*-L. *pila*, a ball. See **Pellet**.]
- Platter, plat'er, n. a large flat plate or dish.
- Plaudit, plawd'it, n., applause: praise bestowed. [Shortened from L. plaudite, praise ye, a call for applause, 2d pers. pl. imperative of plaudo, plausum, to praise.]
- Plauditory, plawd'it-or-i, adj., applauding. Plausible, plawz'i-bl, adj. that may be applauded: fitted to gain praise : superficially pleasing : ap-parently right : popular.—adv. Plaus'ibly.—ns. Plaus'ibleness, Plausibil'ity. [L. plausibilis blaudo, to praise.]
- Play, pla, v.i. to engage in some exercise or in a game: to sport : to trifle : to move irregularly : to operate : to act in a theatre : to perform on a musical instrument : to practise a trick : to act a character : to gamble. -v.t. to put in motion : to perform upon : to perform : to act a sportive part : to compete with. [A.S. *plega*, a game.]
- Play, plā, n. any exercise for amusement : amusement : a contending for victory : practice in a contest: gaming: action or use: manner of dealing, as fair-play: a dramatic composition: movement : room for motion : liberty of action.

#### Player

-n. Play'bill, a bill or advertisement of a play. -n. Play book, a book of plays or dramas.-ns. Play'follow, Play'mate, a fellow or mate in play or amusements.—n. Play'thing, anything for playing with: a toy. Player, player, n. one who plays: an actor of

- plays or dramas : a nusician.
  Playful, pla'fool, adj. given to play: sportive.— adv. Play'fully.—n. Play'fulness.
- Playing-card, pla'ing-kard, n. one of a set of fiftytwo cards used in *playing* games. **Plea**, plē, *n*. the defender's answer to the plaintiff's
- declaration: an excuse: an apology: urgent entreaty. [O. Fr. plait (Fr. plaid)-Low L. placitum, lit. 'what has pleased or seemed good,' a decision, a conference, hence, a *pleading* before a court—L. *placet*, it pleases, seems good -placeo, to please.]
- Pleach, plēch, v.t. to intertwine the branches of, as a hedge. [M. E. plechen-O. Fr. plesser-L. as a hedge. [M. E. plechen-O. Fr. plesser-L. plectere, plait, akin to Gr. plek-ō, weave. See Plait and Ply.]
- Plead, pled, v.i. to carry on a plea or lawsuit: to argue in support of a cause against another : to seek to persuade : to admit or deny a charge of guilt.-v.t. to discuss by arguments : to allege *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plead'ed, or (less correctly) pled. -*n.* Plead'er. [Fr. *plaider-plaid*, a plea. See Plea.]
- **Pleading**, plēd'ing, *adj*. imploring.—*n.pl.* (*law*) the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit. adv. Plead'ingly.
- Pleasant, plez'ant, adj. pleasing: agreeable: cheerful: gay: trifling.-adv. Pleas'antly.-n. Pleas'antness. [Fr. plaisant, pr.p. of plaire.]
- Pleasantry, plez'ant-ri, n. anything that promotes pleasure: merriment: lively talk. [Fr. plaisanterie-plaisant.] Please, plēz, v.t. to delight: to satisfy.-v.i. to
- like: to choose.-n. Pleas'er. [O. Fr. plaisir (Fr. plaire)-L. placeo, to please.]
- Pleasing, plēzing, *adj.* giving *pleasure*: agree-able : gratifying.-*adv.* Pleas'ingly.
- leasurable, plezh'ur-a-bl, adj. able to give pleasure: delightful: gratifying.—adv. Pleas'-urably.—n. Pleas'urableness. Pleasurable,
- Pleasure, plezh'ūr, n. agreeable emotions : gratification: what the will prefers : purpose : command: approbation. -v.t. (B.) to give pleasure to.—n. Pleas'ure-boat, a boat used for pleasure or amusement.—n. Pleas'ure-ground, ground laid out in an ornamental manner for pleasure.
- [Fr. plaisir-L. placeo.] Plebeian, ple-bē'yan, adj. pertaining to or con-sisting of the common people: popular : vulgar. n. orig. one of the common people of ancient Rome: one of the lower classes. [Fr. plébéien-L. plebeins—plebs, plebis, the common people, conn. with L. plenus (Plenary), E. Full, and lit. sig. a 'crowd,' the 'many.']
- **Plobiscite**, pleb'i-sit, *n*. a decree passed by the votes of an entire nation, as in France under Napoleon III. [Fr.-L. plebiscitum, 'decree of the people,' from *plebs*, the people, and *scitum*, a decree-scisco-scio, to know.]
- Pledge, plej, n. a security : surety .- v.t. to give as security: to engage for by promise: to invite to drink by partaking of the cup first: to drink to the health of .- n. Pledg'er. [O. Fr. plege
- (Fr. *fleige*); ety. dub.) Pleiads, ple'yadz, Pleiades, ple'ya-dez. *n.pl.* (*myth.*) seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars: (astr.) a group

- Pleiocene, plī'o-sēn, adj. (geol.) relating to the strata more recent than the miocene or second tertiary. [Gr. pleion, more, kainos, recent.]
- Pleistocene, plīst'o-sēn, adj. (geol.) pertaining to the most recent tertiary deposits. [Gr. pleistos, most, kainos, recent.]
- Honaty, plen'ari or ple', adj., full: entire: complete.—adv. Plen'arily.—n. Plen'ariness. [Low L.-L. ple-nus, filled, full—ple-o, to fill— Gr. pin-ple-mi, akin to Full.]
- Plenipotentiary, plen-i-po-ten'shar-i, adj. with full powers.-n. a negotiator invested with full powers, esp. a special ambassador or envoy. [Low L. plenipotentiarius-L. plenus, and potens, powerful. See Potent.]
- Plenitude, plen'i-tūd, n. fullness : completeness : repletion. [L.-plenus, full.] Plenteous, plen'te-us, adj. fully sufficient: abund-
- ant.-adv. Plen'teously.-n. Plen'teousness.
- Plentiful, plen'ti-fool, adj. copious : abundant : yielding abur Plen'tifulness. abundance.-adv. Plen'tifully.-n.
- Plenty, plen'ti, n. a *full* supply: abundance. [O. Fr. *plenté*—L. *plenus*, full.]
- Plenum, ple'num, *n.* space considered as in every part *filled* with matter. [L. See Plenary.]
- Ploonasm, ple'o-nazm, n. use of more words than are necessary: (rhet.) a redundant expression.
- [Gr. pleonasmos—pleion, more, pleos, full.] Pleonastic, plē-o-nas'tik, Pleonastical, plē-o-nas'tik-al, adj. redundant .- adv. Ploonas' tically. [Gr. pleonastikos.]
- Plesiosaurus, plē-zi-o-saw'rus, n. a gigantic ex-tinct animal, allied to the lizard. [Gr. plēsios, near to, and saura, lizard.]
- Plothora, pleth'o-ra, n. (med.) excessive fullness of blood: over-fullness in any way.—adj. Ploth-
- or'io, afflicted with plethora: superabundant: turgid. [Gr. plethore, fullness-pleos, full.] Pleura, ploo'ra, n. a delicate serous membrane which covers the lungs and lines the cavity of the chest :--  $\ell \ell$ . Fleu'ræ. [Gr., lit. 'a rib,' then 'the side,' then the above membrane.]
- Pleurisy, ploo'ri-si, *u*. inflammation of the *pleura*. [Fr.-L. *pleurisis*-Gr. *pleuritis*-*pleura*.] Pleuritic, ploo-rit'ik, Pleuritical, ploo-rit'ik-al,
- adj. pertaining to or affected with pleurisy.
- Pleuro-pneumonia, plop'ro-nu-mo'ni-a, n. inflammation of the *pleura* and *lungs*. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*. the lungs. See **Pneumonia**.] **Pliability**, plī-a-bil'i-ti, **Pliableness**, plī'a-bl-nes,
- n. quality of being pliable or flexible.
- Pilable, pila-bl, ad; easily bent or folded: supple: easily persuaded. [See Ply.] Pliant, pll'ant, adj., bending easily: flexible: tractable: easily persuaded.—adv. Pll'antly.
- -n. Pli'ancy. Plicato, plī'kāt, Plicatod, plī'kāt-ed, adj., folded: plaited. [L. plicatus-plico. See Plait.]
- Pliers, plī'erz, *n. pl.* pincers for seizing and *bending*. Plight, plīt, *n.* dangerous condition : condition :
- security: pledge: engagement: promise.—v.t. to pledge: to give as security. [A.S. pliht, risk —plion, to imperil; cog. with Dut. pligt, Ger. pflicht, an obligation.] Plinth, plinth, *u. (arch.)* the lowest brick-shaped
- part of the base of a column or pedestal: the projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. plinthus-Gr. plinthos, a brick; cog. with E. Flint.]
- Pliocene. Same as Pleiocene.
- Plod, plod, v.i. to travel laboriously: trudge

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

on steadily : to toil :- pr.p. plodd'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. plodd'ed. [Orig. 'to wade through pools,' pa, p. plodd'ed. [Orig. to wade through pools, from Ir. plod'ed, a pool.] **Plodder**, plod'er, *n*. one who plods on : a dull, heavy, laborious man.

- Plodding, plod'ing, adj. laborious, but slow.-n. slow movement or study.-adv. Plodd'ingly.
- **Plot**, plot, *n*. a small piece of ground. -v.t. to make a plan of: -pr, p, plott of g (part. - and pa, p) plotted. [A.S. *plot*, a patch of land.] **Plot**, plot, *n*, a *complicated* scheme : a conspiracy : stratagem : the chain of incidents in the story of
- a play, &c.-v.i. to scheme: to form a scheme of mischief: to conspire. -v.t. to devise : -pr.p. plotting: pa.t. and pa.p. plotted. [Fr. com-plot, acc. to Diez, from L. complicitum, pa.p. of complice, to fold together, to complicate.]

Plotter, plot'er, n. one who plots : a conspirator.

- Plough, plow, n. an instrument for turning up the soil : tillage. -v.t. to turn up with the plough : to furrow : to tear : to divide : to run through in sailing.—n. Plough'er. [Ice. plogr (Dan. plov, Ger. pfug), perh. conn. with Gr. ploion, a ship.
- Ploughable, plow'a-bl, adj. capable of being ploughed : arable. [horses in ploughing.

Ploughboy, plow boy, n. a boy who drives or guides

- ciated with rainy weather.] Plow, plow, old spelling of Plough.

- Pluck, pluk, v.t. to pull away: to snatch: to strip.-n. a single act of plucking. [A.S. pluccian; akin to Dut. plukken, Ger. pflücken.]
- Pluck, pluk, n. the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, perh. so called because plucked out after
- it is killed : hence heart, courage, spirit. Plucky, pluk'i, adj. having pluck or spirit.—adv. Pluck'ily.- n. Pluck'iness.
- PluckTiy.- n. FluckTings.
  PluckTiy.- n. FluckTings.
  PluckTiy.- n. block or peg used to stop a hole. -n.t. to stop with a plug: to drive plugs into: -pr.t. plugg ing; pa.t. and pa.t. plugged. [Dut. plug, a bung, a peg (Sw. plugg, a peg, Ger. pflack); most prob. of Celtic origin, as in Ir., Gael., and W. pluc. See Block.]
  Plugging, plug'ing, n. the act of stopping with a plug; the material of which a plug is made.
  Plugging the material of which a plug is made.
- Plum, plum, n. a well-known stone fruit of various colours: the tree producing it. [A.S. plume-L. prunum-Gr. prounon. Doublet Prune.] Plumage, ploom'aj, n. the whole feathers of a
- bird. [Fr.—plume, a feather. See Plum9.] Plumb, plum, n. a mass of *lead* or other material,
- hung on a string, to shew the perpendicular position.-adj. perpendicular.-adv. perpendicularly. -v.t. to adjust by a plumb-line : to make perpendicular : to sound the depth of water by a plumb-line. [Fr. plomb-L. plumbum, lead, prob. akin to Gr. *molybdos* and Ger. *blei.*]
- Plumbago, plum-ba'go, n. a mineral of carbon and iron, used for pencils, &c., wrongly thought to be *lead*, from its resemblance to it, and hence commonly called 'blacklead.' [L.-plumbum, lead. See Plumb.] Plumbean, plum'be-an, Plumbeous, plum'be-us,
- adj. consisting of or resembling lead : stupid. Plumber, plum'er, n. one who works in lead.

**Plumbery**, plum'er-i, *n*. articles of *lead*: the business of a plumber: a place for plumbing.

- Plumbic, plumbik, adj. pertaining to or obtained from lead. [working in lead, &c.
- Plumbing, plum'ing, n. the art of casting and Plumb-line, plum'in, n., a line attached to a mass of lead to shew the perpendicular : a plumnet. Plumcake, plum'käk, n., cake containing flums
- (raisins) or other fruit.
- Plume, ploom, n. a feather : a feather worn as an ornament : a crest : token of honour : prize of contest. - v.t. to sort the feathers of, as a bird : to adorn with plumes: to strip of feathers : to boast (used reflexively). [Fr.—L. *pluma*, a small soft feather; perh. from the root of **Flow** and Float.]
- Plummer, Plummery. See Plumber, Plumbery.
- Plummet, plum'et, n. a weight of lead hung at a string, used for ascertaining the direction of the earth's attraction and for sounding depths: a plumb-line. [Fr. plombet, dim. of plomb, lead. See Plumb.] [feathery: plume-like. Plumose, ploo'mos, Plumous, ploo'mus, adj.
- Plump, plump, adv. falling straight downward. (like lead).—adj, downright: unqualified.—v.t. to fall or sink suddenly.—v.t. to cause to sink sud-denly.—adv. Plump 1y. [A variation of Plumb.] Plump. plump. adv. fat. and rounded: sleek in
- Plump, plump, adj. fat and rounded : sleek : in good condition.—n. Plump'ness. [From a com-mon Teut. root, seen in Dut. plomp, lumpish, clownish, Ger. plump.]
- Plump, plump, v.t. to give in the *lump* or un-divided (as a vote to one only). See Plump, adj. fat.]
- Plumper, plump'er, n. a vote given to one candidate only when more are to be elected : one who so votes. [Same as above word.]
- Plumpudding, plum-pooding, n., pudding containing plums, raisins, or other fruit.
   Plumule, ploo'mül, n. (bot.) the rudimentary bud of an embryo. [L. plumula, dim. of pluma. See Plume.j
- See Flume.] **Plunder**, plun'der, v.t. to seize the baggage or goods of another by force : to pillage.—n. that which is seized by force : booty.—n. **Plun'derer**. [Ger. *plündern*, to pillage—*plunder*, trash, baggage ; akin to Low Ger. *plunnen*, rags.] **Plunge**, plunj, v.t. to cast suddenly into water or other fluid : to force suddenly (into) : to baptise by immession —n.i to sink suddenly into any
- by immersion.-v.i. to sink suddenly into any fluid : to dive : to rush headlong, as a horse : to rush into any danger. - n. act of plunging ; act of rushing headlong, as a horse. [Fr. planger (It. pionbare, to fall like a plumb-line)-L. plumbum, lead.]
- **Plunger**, plunj'er, n. one who plunges : a diver : a long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.
- Plunging, plunj'ing, adj. rushing headlong : pitching downward. - n. the putting or sinking under water, or other fluid : the act of a horse trying to throw its rider.
- to throw its riser.
  Pluperfect, ploö perfekt, adj. (gram.) noting that an action happened before some period referred to. [A corr. of L. plus-quam-perfectum, (lit.) more than or before perfect.]
  Plural, ploö'ral, adj. containing or expressing more than one.—n. (gram.) the form denoting more than one.—adv. Plu'rally. [Fr.—L. Adversite.—dvar divrise more 1.
- pluralis-plus, pluris, more.] Pluralism, ploo'ral-izm, n. the state of being plural : the holding of more than one ecclesias-
- tical living. Pluralist, ploo'ral-ist, n. a clergyman who holds more than one benefice with cure of souls.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- **Plurality**, ploo-ral'i-ti, *n*. the state of being plural: a number consisting of more than one: the majority: the holding of more than one benefice with cure of souls.
- Plus, plus, *n*. the sign (+) prefixed to positive quantities, and set between quantities or numbers to be added together. [L. *plus*, more.]
- Ders to be auder togeniet. [L. puts, inote.] Plush, plush, n. a variety of cloth woven like velvet, but having its *pile* or *hairy* surface un-cropped. [Fr. *petuche*, through Low L., from L. *pilus*, hair. See Pile, a hairy surface.]
- Plutocracy, ploo-tok'ra-si, n., government by the
- Puttorrady, pioo-tok ra-s, n., government by the wealthy. [Gr. ploutokratia—ploutos, wealth, and kratos, strength, akin to E. Hard.] Plutonian, ploo-to'ni-an, Plutonic, ploo-ton'ik, adj. infernal: dark: (geol.) formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth. [L. (lit.) belonging to Pluto—Gr. Ploutônios—Ploutôn, Pluto, the god of the nether world 1 nether world.]
- Pluvial, ploo'vi-al, adj. pertaining to rain: rainy. [Fr.-L. pluvialis-pluvia, rain, akin to Flow.]
- Pluvious, ploo'vi-us, adj. rainy. [L. pluvius. See Pluvial.]
- Ply, plī, v.t. to work at steadily : to urge .- v.i. to work steadily: to go in haste: to make regular passages between two ports: (naut.) to make way against the wind :—pa.t. and pa.p. plied.—n. a fold : bent : direction. [Fr. plier, to bend or fold-L. plico, to bend ; Gr. pleko, to fold.]
- Pneumatic, nū-mat'ik, Pneumatical, nū-mat'-ik-al, adj. relating to air: consisting of air: moved by air or wind: pertaining to pneumatics. -adv. Pnoumat'ically. [L.-Gr. pneumatikos -pneum-a, -atos, wind, air-pneo, to blow, to breathe.]
- **Pnoumatics**, nū-mat'iks, n.sing. the science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases.
- Pneumatologist, nū-mat-ol'o-jist, n. one versed in pneumatology.
- Pnoumatology, nū-mat-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of elastic *fluids*, or, more generally, of spiritual substances. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, spirit, and logos, science.]
- Pneumonia, nū-mō'ni-a, n. inflammation of the lungs. [Gr. from pneumōn, pneumonis, the lungs-pneuma, air.] [lungs.
- Procumor, and and a second - Poach, poch, v.i. to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game. -v.t. to steal game. -n.Poach'er, one who poaches or steals game. [Fr. pocher, orig. to pocket-poche, pouch.] Cf.
- Pock, pok, n. a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox.-ns. Pock'mark, **Pock'pit**, the mark, pit, or scar left by a *pock*. [A.S. *poc*, a pustule; cog. with Ger. *pocke*, Dut. *pok*. The correct pl. form was *pocks*, erroneously
- spelt fox, and treated as sing.] **Pocket**, pok'et, n. a *little pouch* or bag, esp. one attached to a dress. -v.t. to put in the pocket : attached to a dress.—*v.i.* to put in the pocket : to take stealthily:—*pr.p.* pock/eting; *p.a.t.* and *pa.p.* pock/eted.—*n.* **Pock/etin**. pock/eted.—*n.* **Pock/eti-book**, a *book* for holding papers carried in the *pocket* for ordinary expenses. [Fr. *pochette*, dim. of *pocke*, *unable*] pouch.]
- Pod, pod, n. the covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean. -v.i. to fill, as a pod: to produce pods :- pr.p. podd'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. podd'ed.

[Allied to Pad, anything stuffed, and to Dan. pude, a cushion, from a root meaning anything 'swollen out.' See Pudding.] 'bag,

- Poem, po en m. a composition in verse. [Lit. 'anything made,' Fr. poème-L. poema-Gr. poiêma-poieō, to do or make.] Poesy, po?e-si, n. the art of composing poems: poetry: a poem. [Fr. poésie-L. poesis-Gr. poiesis-poieō, to do or make.] Poet. po't. n. the author of a poem: one skilled
- Poet, po'et, n. the author of a poem : one skilled in making poetry : one with a strong imagina-tion :- fem. Po'etess. [Lit. 'a maker,' Fr. poète
- -L. poeta-Gr. poietes-poied, to do or make.] Pootaster, po et-as-ter, n. a petty poet: a writer of contemptible verses. [Freq. of Poet.] Poetic, po-et'ik, Poetical, po-et'ik-al, adj. pertain
- ing or suitable to *poetry*: expressed in poetry: marked by poetic language: imaginative. -adv.
- Poet/ically, in a poetic manner. Poetics, po-et/iks, *n.sing*. the branch of criticism which relates to poetry. [verses
- Poetise, po'et-īz, v.i. to write as a poet: to mak: Poetry, po'et-ri, n. the art of expressing in melodious words the creations of feeling and imagination : utterance in song : metrical composi-
- tion. [O. Fr. poeterie.] Polgnancy, poin'an-si, n. state of being poignant.
- Forginatory, point and state of being point and Poignatory, point and state of being point and sharp: penetrating: acutely painful: satirical: pungent.—adv. Poign'antly. [Fr. poignant, pr.p. of O. Fr. poindre, to sting—L. pungo, to sting, to prick. See Point and Pungent.] Point exists which devices the point and pungent.]
- Point, point, n. that which pricks or pierces : anything coming to a sharp end : the mark made by a sharp instrument: (geom.) that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness: a mark shewing the divisions of a sentence: (mus.) a dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-half: a very small space: a moment of time: a small affair : a single thing : a single assertion : the precise thing to be considered : anything intended : exact place : degree : that which stings, as the point of an epigram: a lively turn of thought : that which awakens attention : a peculiarity:-pl. the switch on a railway. [Fr. (It. punta)-L. punctum-pungo-root pug. See Poignant.]
- Point, point, v.t. to give a point to: to sharpen : to aim : to direct one's attention : to punctuate, as a sentence: to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall. -v.i to direct the finger towards an object: to shew game by looking, as a dog .-Point out (B.) to assign.
- Point-blank, point-blank', adj. aimed directly at the mark: direct .- adv. directly. [Lit. the
- white shot in the butt at which archers aimed, from Fr. point-blanc, white point. See Blank ] Pointed, point'ed, adj, having a sharp point: sharp: direct: personal: keen: telling: (arch.) having arches sharply pointed, Gothic.—adv. Point'edly.—n. Point'edness.
- **Pointer**, point'er, *n*. that which *points*: a dog trained to point out game.
- **Pointing**, point'ing, *n*. the marking of divisions in writing by *points* or marks: act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar.
- Pointless, point'les, adj. having no point : blunt : dull: wanting keenness or smartness.
- Pointsman, points'man, n. a man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.
- Poise, poiz, v.t. to balance: to make of equal weight: to examine.-n. weight: balance: weight: to examine. -n. weight: balance: equilibrium: that which balances, a regulating power: the weight used with steelyards. [O.

fate, far : mē, her : mīne ; mote : mūte : moon ; then.

Fr. poiser, Fr. peser-L. penso, inten. of pendo, to hang, to weigh.]

- Poison, poi'zn, n. any substance having injurious or deadly effects: anything malignant or in-fectious: that which taints or destroys moral purity.—v.t. to infect or to kill with poison: to taint: to mar: to imbitter: to corrupt.-n. Pol'soner. [Lit. a potion or draught, Fr.-L. potio, a draught-poto, to drink. Potion.]
- Poisonous, poi'zn-us, adj. having the quality of poison: destructive: impairing soundness or purity.—adv. Poi'sonously.—n. Poi'sonousness.
- Poke, pok, n. a bag: a pouch. [Prob. from Celt., as Ir. poc, a bag. Cf. Pouch, Pock.] Poke, pok, v.t. to thrust or push against with
- something pointed : to search for with a long instrument: to thrust at with the horns. -v.i. to grope or feel.—n. act of pushing or thrusting: a thrust. [Ir. poc, a blow, Gael. puc, to push.] Poker, pök'er, n. an iron rod for powing or stirring
- the fire.
- Polar, po'lar, adj. pertaining to or situated near either of the poles : pertaining to the magnetic poles .- Polar circle, a parallel of latitude encircling each of the poles at a distance of 23° 28' from the pole; the north polar being called the arctic, the south, the antarctic circle.
- Polarisation, pō-lar-i-zā'shun, n. (opt.) a particular modification of rays of light, by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or refracted again in certain directions : state of having polarity.
- Polarise, po'lar-īz, v. ž. to give *polarity* to.—n. Po'lariser, that which polarises or gives polarity
- **Polarity**, pō-lar'it-i, *n*. a property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.
- Pole, pol, n. that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis: one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth : (*physics*) one of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as a magnet. Poles of the heavens, the two points in the heavens opposite to the poles of the earth.— n. Pole-star, a star at or near the pole of the heavens. [Fr.—L. polus—Gr. polos—pelō, to be in motion.]
- Pole, pol, n. a pale or pile : a long piece of wood : an instrument for measuring: a measure of length, 5½ yards; in square measure, 30¼ yards. *n.* Poleaxe, an *axe* fixed on a *pole*. [A.S. *pál* (Ger. *pfahl*)–L. *palus*, a stake. Doublet Pale.] Pole, pöl, *n*. a native of *Poland*.
- Polecat, pol'kat, n. a kind of weasel, which emits a disagreeable odour, called also the Fitchet and Foumart. [M. E. polcat, ety. of Poleunknown. See Cat.]
- Polemic, po-lem'ik, Polemical, po-lem'ik-al, adj. given to disputing : controversial.—adv. Polem'-ically. [Lit. 'warlike,' Gr. polemos, war.]
   Polemic, po-lem'ik, n. a disputant.—n.sing.
- Polem'ics, contest or controversy: (theol.) the history of ecclesiastical controversy.
- Polenta, po-len'ta, n. pudding made of the flour of maize. [It.-L. polenta, peeled barley.]
- Police, po-les', n. the system of regulations of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order and enforcement of law: the internal government of a state: (short for *police-force*) the civil officers for preserving order, &c.-n. [Fr.-L. politia-Gr. politeia, Police'man.

- the condition of a state-politeuo, to govern a state—politēs, a citizen—polis. a city, from root of polys, many, E. Full.]
- Policy, pol'i-si, n. the art or manner of governing a nation: a system of official administration: dexterity of management : prudence : cunning : in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a man-sion. [O. Fr. policie (Fr. police)-L. &c. See Police.]
- **Policy**, pol'i-si, *n*. a warrant for money in the funds: a writing containing a contract of insurance. [Fr. police, a policy-L. polyptychum, a register-Gr. polyptychon, a writing folded into leaves-polys, many, ptyx, ptychos, fold, leaf.]
- Polish, pol'ish, adj. relating to Poland or its people.
- Polish, pol'ish, v.t. to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to refine: to make elegant.-v.i. to become smooth and glossy .- n. Pol'isher. [Fr.
- polir, polissant—L. polio, to make to shine.]
  Polite, po-lit', adj., polished: smooth: refined:
  well-bred: obliging.—adv. Polite'ly.—n. Polite'
- ness. [L. *politus*, pa.p. of *polic*.] Politic, pol'i-tik, *adj.* pertaining to *policy*: well-devised: judicious: skilled in political affairs: prudent: discreet: cunning.-adv. Pol'iticly.
- [Fr. politique-Gr. politikos-polites, a citizen.] Political, po-lit'ik-al, adj. pertaining to polity or government: pertaining to nations: derived from government.—*adv.* Polit/ically.—Political Economy, the science which treats of the pro-duction, distribution, and consumption of wealth.
- Politician, pol-i-tish'an, n. one versed in or devoted to *politics*: a man of artifice and cunning.
- **Politics**, pol'i-tiks, *n.sing*. the art or science of *government*: the management of a political party: political affairs.
- **Polity**, pol'i-ti, *n*. the constitution of the govern-ment of a state : civil constitution.
- Polka, pol'ka, *n*. a dance of Bohemian origin: also its tune. [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it; also given from Slav. polka, a Polish woman.]
- **Poll**, pol, *n*. a familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contr. of *Polly*, a form of *Molly* = *Mary*.]
- **Poll**, pol, *n*. the round part of the head, esp. the back of it : a register of heads or persons : the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of parliament: an election of civil officers: the place where the votes are taken.—v.t. to remove the top: to cut: to clip: to lop, as the branches of a tree: to enter one's name in a register: to bring to the poll as a voter.—*n.*. Poll'er. [O. Dut. *polle*, *bol*, a ball, top, Ice. *kolle*, top, head. Cf. Kill] Pollack, pol'ak, Pollock, pol'uk, *n.* a sea-fish of
- the cod family, resembling the whiting. [Celt, as in Gael. *pollag*, a whiting.] [off. **Pollard**, pol'ard, *n*. a tree *polled* or with its top cut **Pollon**, pol'en, *n*. the fertilising powder contained

in the anthers of flowers: fine flour. [L. 'fine flour.']

Pollock. See Pollack.

- Poll-tax, pol'-taks, n. a tax by the poll or headi.e. on each person.
- Pollute, pol-loot', v.t. to soil: to defile: to make foul: to taint: to corrupt: to profane: to violate. -n. Pollut'er. [Lit. 'to overflow,' L. polluo, pollutus-pol, sig. towards, and luo, to wash.]
- Pollution, pol-löö'shun, n. act of polluting: state of being polluted : defilement : impurity. [L.]
   Polo, polo, n. a military game, devised by the British officers in India, in which a ball is played between two goals by men on horseback.

- **Polony**, po-lō'ni, *u*. a dry sausage made of meat partly cooked. [A corr. of *Bologna sausage*.]
- **Poltroon**, pol-troon', *n*. an idle, lazy fellow: a coward: a dastard: one without courage or spirit.-adj. base, vile, contemptible. [Lit. 'one who lies in bed,' Fr. poltron-It. poltro (for polstro), orig. a bed, from Ger. polster, a bolster. See Bolster.]
- Poltroonery, pol-troon'er-i, n. the spirit of a poltroon : laziness : cowardice : want of spirit. [Fr. poltronnerie.]
- Polverine, pol'ver-in or -in, n. the dust or calcined ashes of a plant, used in glass-making. [It. pol-
- verino-L. pulvis, pulveris, dust.] Polyandrian, pol-i-an'dri-an, adj. having many or more than twenty stamens. [Gr. polys, many, and aner, andros, a man.]
- Bolyandry, poli-ian'dri, *n.* the practice of the woman having more husbands than one at the same time; cf. Polygamy. [Gr., from polys, many, and aner, andros, a husband.]
- Polyanth, pol'i-anth, Polyanthus, pol-i-an'thus, *n*. a kind of primrose bearing *many flowers*. [Gr., from *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.]
- Polycotyledon, pol-i-kot-i-lédon, n. a plant having many cotyledons, or seed-lobes.-adj. Polycoty-lédonous. [Gr. polys, many, and Cotyledon.] Polygamist, pol-ig'a-mist, n. one who practises or
- advocates polygamy.
- Polygamy, pol-ig'a-mi, n. the having more than one wife at the same time.-adj. Polyg'amous. [Fr.-L.-Gr. polygamia-polys, many, and
- gamos, a marriage. Cf. Bigamy.]
   Polyglot, pol'iglot, adj. having or containing many languages.—n. a book in several languages, esp. a Bible of this kind. [From Gr.
- polys, many, and glötta, the tongue, language.] Polygon, pol'i-gon, n. a figure of many angles, or with more than four.—adjs. Polyg'onal, Polyg'. with mole that four - duys, to tyg - onous, [ 0.19g - onous, [ 0.19g - onous, ] on any, and gonia, a corner. See Knee.]
   Polyhedron, pol-i-bé'dron, n. a solid body with many bases on sides. - adjs. Polyhe'dral, Poly-
- he'drous. [Gr. polys, many, and hedra, a base —hed, akin to E. Sit.]
- Polynomial, pol-i-nō'mi-al, n. an algebraic quan-tity of many names or terms.—adj. of many names or terms. [A hybrid, from Gr. polys,
- many, and L. nomen, a name.] olyp, Polype, pol'ip, Polypus, pol'i-pus, n. something with many feet or roots : an aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms: a Polyp, tumour or rowing in the nose, &c. .- pl. Polypos, pol'ips, Polypi, pol'i-pi.-adj. Pol'ypous. [Gr. polypous-polys, many, and pous, E. Foot.] Polypotalous, pol-i-pet'al-us, adj. with many petals. [Gr. polymous nany and Patalous]
- petals. [Gr. folys, many, and Petalous.] Polypode, pol'i-pod, n. an animal with many feet.
- [Gr. polypous—polys, many, pous, podos, a foot.] Polypus. See Polyp. Polysyllable, pol'i-sil-a-bl, n. a word of many or
- more than three syllables .- adjs. Polysyllab'ic,
- Polysyllabical. [Gr. polys, many, and Syllable.] Polytechnic, pol-i-teknik, adj. comprehending many arts. [Gr. polys, many, techne, an art.]
- Polytheism, pol'i-thë-izm, n. the doctrine of a plurality of gods.—adjs. Polytheist'ic, Poly-theist'ical.—n. Pol'ytheist, a believer in many
- gods. [Gr. polys, many, and theos, a god.] Pomace, po-mās' or pum'as, n. the substance of apples or similar fruit. [Low L. pomacium— L. pomum, fruit such as apples, &c.]

Pomaceous, po-mā'shus, adj. relating to, consisting of, or resembling apples : like pomace.

- Pomade, po-mād', Pomatum, po-mā'tum, n. (orig.) an ointment made from apples: any greasy com-position for dressing the hair. [Fr. pommade-It. pomada, pommata, lip-salve-L. pomum, an apple.]
- Pomegranate, pom'gran-at or pum', n. a tree bearing *fruit* like the orange, with numerous grains or seeds. [Through the O. Fr. from L. pomum, and granatum, having many grains-
- granum, a grain. See Grain.] Pommel, pum'el, n. a knob or ball: the knob on a sword-hilt: the high part of a saddle-bow. v.t. to beat as with a pommel, or anything thick or heavy: to bruise: -pr.p. pomm'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. pomm'elled. [Lit. 'anything round like an apple,' O. Fr. pomel (Fr. pommeau), dim. of L. pomum, an apple.]
- Pomp, pomp, n. pageantry: ceremony: splendour: ostentation: grandeur. [Lit. 'a sending,' then 'a showy procession,' Fr. pompe-L. pompa-Gr. pompē-pempē, to send.]
- Pompous, pomp'us, adj. displaying pomp or grandeur: grand: magnificent: dignified: boast-ful.-adv. Pomp'ously.-ns. Pomp'ousness, Pompos'ity.
- Pond, pond, n. a pool of standing water. [From A.S. pyndan, to shut in, thus a doublet of A.S. pyudan, to shut in, thus a doublet of Pound, an inclosure.]
- Ponder, pon'der, v.t. to weigh in the mind: to think over: to consider.—n. Pon'derer. [Lit. to 'weigh' L. pondero—fondus, ponderis, a weigh' Dependence of the second s See Pound, a weight.] weight.
- weighed: having sensible weight.—n. Ponder-abil'ity.
- Ponderous, pon'der-us, adj., weighty: massive: forcible: important.—adv. Pon'derously.
- Ponderousness, pon'der-us-nes, Po pon-der-os'i-ti, n. weight : heaviness. Ponderosity,
- Poniard, pon'yard, n. a small dagger for stabbing.
- Fontaut, poir yard, X. a small dagger for stationing.
   -w.t. to stab with a poniard. [Fr. poignard -poing, fist (It. pugno)-L. pugnus.]
   Pontage, pont aj, n. a toll paid on bridges. [Low L. pontagium-L. pons, pontis, a bridge, a nasalised form of the root of Path.]
- Pontiff, pon'tif, n. (orig.) a Roman high-priest: in the R. Cath. Church, the Pope. [Fr. pontife-L. pontifex, pontificis-pons, pont-is, a bridge, and facio, to make or do, the original meaning being obscure.]
- Pontific, pon-tif'ik, Pontifical, pon-tif'ik-al, adj. of or belonging to a *pontiff* or the Pope: splendid: magnificent. -n. a book of ecclesiastical ceremonies .- n. Pontif'icals, the dress of
- a priest, bishop, or Pope. [Fr.-L. pontificalis.] Pontificate, pon-tif'i-kāt, n. the dignity of a pontiff or high-priest: the office and dignity or reign of a Pope. [Fr.—L. pontificatus.]
   Pontoon, pon-toon', n. a portable floating vessel
- used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army: a bridge of boats: a lighter. [Fr. ponton -L. pons, a bridge. See Pontage.]

Pony, pō'ni, n. a small horse. [Gael. ponaidh.] Poodle, pōō'dl, n. a small dog with long silky hair.

- [Ger. pudel; akin to Low Ger. pudeln, to waddle.] Pooh, poo, int. of disdain. [Imitative.] Pool, pool, n. a small body of water. [A.S. pól
- (Dut. poel, Ger. pfuhl)-Celt. poll, pwll; akin to L. palus, a marsh, Gr. pēlos, mud.]
- Pool, pool, n. the receptacle for the stakes in certain games : the stakes themselves : a variety of play at billiards. [Fr. poule, orig. a hen (the stakes being jocularly compared to eggs in a nest)-L. pullus, a young animal, E. Foal.]

- Poop, poop, n. the hinder part of a ship: a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship .- v.t. to strike the stern. [Fr. poupe-L.
- puppis, the poop.] Poor, poor, adj. without means: needy: spiritless: depressed: (B.) humble: contrite: wanting in appearance : lean : wanting in strength : weak : wanting in value : inferior : wanting in fertility : sterile : wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity : trifling : patry : dear (endearingly). - adv. Poor'ly.-n. Poor'ness. [O. Fr. poure, poure (Fr. pauvre)-L. pau-per = pauca pariens, pro-ducing or providing little, from paucus, little, and pario, to produce.]

**Poorhouse**, poorhows, *n*. a *house* established at the public expense for the benefit of the *poor*.

Poor-laws, poor'-lawz, n., laws relating to the support of the poor. [of the poor.

Poor-rate, poor'-rat, n. a rate or tax for the support

- Poor-spirited, poor-spirit-ed, adj. poor or mean in spirit: cowardly: base.—n. Poor-spiritedness.
- Fop, pop, v.i. to make a sharp, quick sound : to dart : to move quickly .- v.t. to thrust suddenly : to bring suddenly to notice :- pr.p. popp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. popped.—n. a sharp, quick sound or report.—adv. suddenly. [From the sound.]
   Pope, pop, n. the bishop of Rome, head of the R. Cath. Church : a kind of perch. [A.S. pápa
- -L. papa, a father. See Papa.]
- Popedom, pöp'dom, n. office, dignity, or jurisdic-tion of the Pope. [A.S. påpedom.]
  Popery, pöp'eri, n. the religion of which the Pope
- is the head : Roman Catholicism.
- Popinjay, pop'in-jā, n. (orig.) a parrot : a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at : a fop or coxcomb. [Lit. the 'babbling cock.' Fr. papegai, from the imitative root pap or bab, to chatter, and Fr. gau-L. gallus, a cock.]
- Popish, pop'ish, adj. relating to the Pope or Popery : taught by Popery .- adv. Pop'ishly.
- Poplar, pop'lar, n. a tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having soft wood. [O. Fr. poplier (Fr. peuplier)-L. populus.]
- Poplin, poplin, n. a fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. popeline. Ety. unknown.]
- Poppy, pop'i, n. a plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A.S. popig-L. papaver.] Populace, pop/u-las or las, n. the common people.
- [Fr.-It. popolazzo-L. populus. See People.]
- Popular, pop<sup>i</sup>ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the *people*: pleasing to or prevailing among the people: easily comprehended : inferior : vulgar.-adv. Pop'ularly. [Fr. populaire-L. popularis-[suitable to the people. populus.]
- Popularise, pop'ū-lar-īz, v.t. to make popular or **Popularity**, pop-ū-lar'i-ti, *n*. quality or state of being *popular* or pleasing to the people.
- Populate, pop'ū-lāt, v.t. to people: to furnish with inhabitants. [L. populor, populatus-populus.] [the inhabitants of any place.
- Population, pop-ū-lä'shun, n. act of populating: Population, pop-ū-lä'shun, n. act of populating: Populous, pop'ū-lus, adj. full of people: numer-ously inhabited.—adv. Pop'ulously.—n. Pop'ulousness.
- Porcelain, pors'lan, n. a fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. porcelaine-It. porcellana, the Venus' shell (which porcelain resembles in transparency)-L. porcella, a young sow (which the shell was thought to resemble in form), dim. from *porcus*, a pig.]
- Porch, porch, n. a covered way or entrance : a

portico at the entrance of churches and other buildings: the public porch in the forum of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught :  $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{S}})$  the Stoic philosophy. [Fr. porche (lt. portico)--L. porticus, from porta, a gate, entrance. Port, a gate.] See

- Porcine, por'sin, adj. pertaining to swine. [L.
- Porcinics porcia, a swine.]
   Porcupine, por'kū-pīn, n. a rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. [Lit. the spiny hog.' M. E. porcespin-L. porcus, a pig, and spina, a spine.]
- Pore, por, n. (anat.) a minute passage in the skin for the perspiration : an opening between the molecules of a body. [Fr.-L. porus-Gr. poros; akin to Fare and Ferry.]
- Pore, por, v.i. to look with steady attention on : to study closely. [Perh. akin to Peer, to peep.]
- Poriform, pör'i-form, adj. in the form of a fore. Pork, pörk, n. the flesh of suine. [Fr. fore-L. forens, a hog; cog. with W. forch and E. Parrow. See Farrow.] [pork
- Porker, pörk'er, n. a young hog: a pig fed for Porosity, pö-rosi-ti, n. quality of being porous. Porous, pör'us, adj. having pores.—adv. Por'-
- ously. [porphyry.
- Porphyrise, por'fir-īz, v.t. to cause to resemble Porphyritic, por-fir-it'ik, Porphyraceous, por-fir-ā'shus, adj. resembling or consisting of porphyry.
- a shus, adj. resembing or consisting of perpiry. Porphyry, por'firi, m. a very hard, variegated rock, of a *purple* and white colour, used in sculpture. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *per-phyrites—porphyra*, purple. Cf. Purple.] Porpoise, por pus, Porpess, por pes, m. a gregari-ous kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet long, caught for its oil and flesh. [Lit. 'the hog-fish,' O. Fr. *dorting*. L document of a gregaring of the barden of the second of the second barden of the second barden barden of the second barden of the second barden of the perpised of the second barden of the second barden of the perpised of the second barden of the second barden of the perpised of the second barden of the second barden of the perpised of the second barden of the second
- Fr. porpeis-L. porcus, a hog, and piscis, a fish, from its hog-like appearance in the water.]
- Porridge, por'ij, n. a kind of pudding usually made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst boiling water : a kind of broth. [M. E. porree, through O. Fr., from Low L. porrata, broth made with leeks-L. porrum, a leek. The affix -idge (=-age) arose through confusion with Pottage.]
- Porringer, por'in-jer, n. a small dish for porridge. [Porriger, with inserted n. Cf. Passenger.]
- Port, port, n., bearing: demeanour: carriage of the body: the left side of a ship.-v.t. to put (as the helm) to the left side of a ship (lit. to 'carry'): to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. [Fr.-L.
- porto, to carry, cog. with Fare.]
   Port, port, n. a harbour: a haven or safe station for vessels. [A.S.-L. portus; akin to porta, a gate.]
- Bort, port, n. a gate or entrance: a porthole: lid of a porthole. [Fr. porte-L. porta, from root of Fare.]
- Port, pört, n. a dark purple wine from Oporto in Portugal. [Oporto = (it.), 'the port.'] Portable, pört'a-bl, adj, that may be carried: not bulky or heavy.-n. Port'ableness. [See Port, bearing.] [price of carriage.
- Portage, port'aj, n. act of carrying: carriage:
- Portal, port'al, n. a small gate: any entrance: (arch.) the arch over a gate: the lesser of two gates. [O. Fr. (Fr portail)—Low L. portale.]
   Port-crayon, port-kra'on, n. a metallic handle for
- holding a crayon. [L. porto, to carry. Crayon.] Portcullis, port-kul'is, n. a sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy. [Fr. portecoulisse, from porte, a gate, and L. colo, to filter, to slide. See Colander.]

- Porte, port, *n*. the Turkish government, so called from the 'High Gate,' the chief office of the Ottoman government. [See Port, a gate.]
- Bortend, por-tend, w.t. to indicate the future by signs: to betoken : presage. [Lit. 'to stretch towards,' L. poriendo, portentus-pro, forth, and tendo, to stretch. See **Tend**, to stretch.]
- Portent, por'tent, n. that which portends or fore-
- shows: an evil omen. [O. Fr.-L.] Portentous, por-tent'us, adj. serving to portend: foreshadowing ill. -adv. Portent'ously
- Porter, port'er, n. a door-keeper or gate-keeper : one who waits at the door to receive messages. fem. Port'eress or Port'ress. [See Port, a gate.]
- Porter, port'er, n. one who carries burdens for hire: a dark-brown malt liquor-so called because it was a favourite drink with London porters.

Porterage, port'er-āj, n. charge made by a porter.

- Portfolio, port-fo'li-o, n. a portable case for keeping loose papers, drawings, &c. : a collection of such papers : the office of a minister of state.
- [From L. porto, to carry, and Folio, a sheet of paper; cf. Fr. portefeuille] Porthole, port/hol, n. a hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through [Port a create and Hole] through. [Port, a gate, and Hole.]
- bortico, pör'ti-kö, n. (arch.) a range of columns in the front of a building :-pl. Porticoes or Porticos, pör'ti-köz. [It.-L. porticus. Doublet Porch.] [tico.

Porticoed, por'ti-kod, adj. furnished with a por-

- **Portion**, por'shun, n. a part : an allotment : dividend : the part of an estate descending to an heir: a wife's fortune. -v.t. to divide into portions: to allot a share: to furnish with a portion. [Fr.-L. portio, portionis, akin to pars, a part, and Gr. poro, to share.] Portioned, por'shund, adj. having a portion or
- endowment. [assigns shares.
- Portioner, por'shun-er, n. one who portions or Portionist, por'shun-ist, n. one who has an academical allowance or portion : the incumbent of a benefice which has more than one rector or

vicar. [dowry, or property.

- Portionless, por'shun-les, adj. having no portion, Portly, port'li, adj. having a dignified port or mien: corpulent.—n. Port'liness, state of being
- portly. [See Port, bearing.]
- Portmanteau, port-man'to, n. a bag for carrying apparel, &c. on journeys. [Lit. 'a cloak-carrier,' Fr. porter, to carry, manteau, a cloak, mantle.]
- **Portrait**, por'trat, *n*. the likeness of a person: description in words. [See **Portray**.]
- Portraiture, por'trat-ur, n. the drawing of portraits, or describing in words.
- Portray, por-tra', v.t. to paint or draw the like-ness of: to describe in words.-n. Portray'er. [Fr. portraire-L.-pro, forth, traho, to draw.]
- Pose, poz, n. a position: an attitude.-v.i. to assume an attitude. [Fr.—poser, to place—Low L. pausare, to cease, to make to cease—L. pausa, pause—Gr. pausis. See Pause. Between Fr. poser, and L. ponere, positum, there has been great confusion, which has influenced the derivatives of both words.]
- **bose**, poz, v.t to puzzle: to perplex by questions: to bring to a stand. [M. E. *apposen*, a corr. of **Oppose**, which in the schools meant to 'argue [puzzle. against.'

Poser, poz'er, n. one who or that which poses : a

**Position**, po-zish'un, *n., place*, situation: attitude: state of affairs: the ground taken in argument or a dispute : principle laid down : place in society. [Fr.-L.-pono, positus, to place.]

## Posterior

- Positive, poz'it-iv, adj. definitely placed or laid down: clearly expressed : actual : not admitting any doubt or qualification : decisive : settled by arbitrary appointment: dogmatic: fully assured: certain: (gram.) noting the simple form of an adjective: (math.) to be added. -n. that which is placed or laid down: that which may be affirmed : reality.—adv. Pos'itively.—n. Pos'i-tiveness. [Fr.—L. positivus, fixed by agreement, from pono. See Position.]
- **Positivism**, poz'it-iv-izm, *n*. a system of philo-sophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798--1857), which, rejecting all inquiry into causes whether efficient or final, deals only with what is positive, or simply seeks to discover the laws of phenomena.
- Positivist, poz'it-iv-ist, n. a believer in positivism.
- **Possess**, poz-zes', v.t. to have or hold as an owner: to have the control of: to inform: to seize: to enter into and influence. [L. possideo, possessus.]
- Possession, poz-zesh'un, n. act of possessing : the thing possessed : property : state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.
- Possessive, poz-zes'iv. adj. pertaining to or denoting possession.-adv. Possess'ively.
- Possessor, poz-zes'or, n. one who possesses: owner: proprietor: occupant.
- Possessory, poz-zes'or-i, adj. relating to a possessor or possession: having possession.
- Posset, pos'et, n. hot milk curdled with wine or
- acid. [W. posel, curdled milk, Ir. pusoid.] Possibility, pos-i-bil'i-ti, n. state of being possible: that which is possible : a contingency. Possible, pos'i-bl, adj. that is able to be or
- happen: that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things .- adv. Poss'ibly. [Fr.-L possibilis-possum, to be able-potis, able, and esse, to be.]
- Post, post, n. a piece of timber fixed in the ground, generally as a support to something else: a pillar.-v.t. to fix on or to a post, that is, in a public place: to expose to public reproach. [A.S. *post*-L. *postis*, a doorpost, from *pono*, to place.]
- Post, post, n. a fixed place, as a military station : a fixed place or stage on a road: an office: one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, &c.: a public letter-carrier: an established system of conveying letters : a size of writingpaper, double that of common note-paper (so called from the water-mark, a *postman's* horn). -v.t. to set or station : to put in the post-office : (book-k.) to transfer to the ledger.-v.i. to travel with posthorses, or with speed.-adv. with posthorses : with speed. [Fr. poste, from L. pono, positus, to place.]
- Postage, post'aj, n. money paid for conveyance of letters, &c. by post or mail. [mail-service.]

Postal, post'al, adj. belonging to the post-office or Postboy, post'boy, n. a boy that rides posthorses, or who carries letters.

- Postcard, post'kärd, n. a stamped card on which a message may be sent by post.
- **Postchaise**, post'shāz, *n.* a *chaise* or carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of those
- who travel with *post*horses. **Postdate**, postdāt', v.t. to *date after* the real time. [L. *post*, after, and **Date**.] **Post-diluvial**, post-di-lū'vi-al, **Post-dilu'vian**,
- adj. being or happening after the deluge.—n. Post-dilu vian, one who has lived since the deluge. [L. post, after, and Diluvial, Diluvian.]

Posterior, pos-te'ri-or, adj., coming after : later :

- hind or hinder .- n. pl. Poste'riors, short for posterior parts.—u. Posterior'ity.—adv. Poste'riorly. [L., comp. of posterus, coming after-post, after.]
- Posterity, pos-ter'it-i, n. those coming after : succeeding generations: a race. [Fr.-L.-pos-terus. See Postorior.] Postorn, postern, n. (orig.) a back door or gate:
- a small private door.—adj. back : private. [O. Fr. posterne, posterle—L. posterula, a dim. from posterns. See Posterior.]
- Postfix, postfiks, n. a letter, syllable, or word fixed to or put after another word, an affix.— Postfix, v.t. to add to the end of another word. [L. post, after, and Fix.]
- Posthaste, post-hast', n., haste in travelling like that of a post.-adv. with haste or speed.
- Posthorse, posthors, n. a horse kept for posting. Posthumous, post'ū-mus, adj. born after the father's death : published after the death of the author.-adv. Post humously. [L. posthumus, postumus, superl. of posterus, coming afterpost, after.]
- **Postil**, pos'til, n. (orig.) a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text or other words : a marginal note : in R. Cath. Church, a homily read after the gospel.—v. to make such notes. [O. Fr. postille iI. postilla)— Low I. postilla—L. post illa (verba), after those (words).]
- Postillion, pos-til'yun, n. a postboy, one who guides posthorses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them. [Fr. postillon-poste.]
- Postman, post'man, n. a post or courier : a lettercarrier. [post-offic on a letter.
- Postmark, post'märk, n. the mark or stamp of a **Postmaster**, post'mas-ter, *n*. the manager or superintendent of a post-office : one who supplies posthorses. -n. Postmaster-General, the chief officer of the post-office department.
- **Post-meridian**, post-me-rid'i-an, *adj*. coming *after* the sun has crossed the *meridian*: in the afternoon (written P.M.). [L. post, after, and Meridian.
- Post-mortom, post-mor'tem, adj., after death. [L. post, after, and mortem, accus. of mors, death.]
- **Post-obit**, post- $\bar{o}$ 'bit, *n*. a bond payable with unusual interest after the death of an individual from whom the person granting it has expecta-tions. [L. post, after. See Obit.]
- Post-office, post'-of'is, n. an office for receiving and
- transmitting letters by post. [As a letter.] Postpone, post-paid, adj, having the postage paid, Postpone, post-paid, s.d., to put off to an after-period: to defer: to delay. [L. postpone, positus-post, after, pono, to put.]
- Postponement, post-pon'ment, n. act of putting off to an after-time : temporary delay.
- Post-prandial, post-pran'di-al, adj., after dinner. [From L. post, after, and prandium, a repast.] Postscript, post'skript, n. a part added to a letter
- after the signature : an addition to a book after it is finished. [L., from post, after, and scriptum, written, pa.p. of scribo, to write.] Post-town, post'-town, n. a town with a post-office.
- Postulant, pos'tū-lant, n. a candidate. [See Postulate.]
- **Postulate**, pos'tū-lāt, v.t. to assume without proof: to take without positive consent.—n. a position assumed as self-evident : (geom.) a selfevident problem. [L. postulo, -atus, to demand
- -posco, to ask urgently.] Postulatory, pos'tū-la-tor-i, adj. assuming or assumed without proof as a postulate.

- Posture, pos'tur, n. the placing or position of the body: attitude : state or condition : disposition. -v.t to place in a particular manner. [Fr.-L. positura-pono, positum, to place.]
- Posy, po'zi, n. a verse of poetry : a motto : an inscription on a ring: a motto sent with a bouquet : a bouquet. [Corr. of Poesy.] Pot, pot, n. a metallic vessel for various purposes,
- esp. cooking : a drinking vessel : an earthen vessel for plants: the quantity in a pot.-v.t. to prefor plants: the quantity in a point  $2^{-n}$ , to pre-serve in pots; to put in pots: -pre, b potting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pottied.—To go to pot, to go to ruin, orig. said of old metal, to go into the melting-pot. [M. E. *pot*, from the Celt., as Ir. *pota*, Gael. *poit*, W. *pot*.] Potable,  $p\vec{o}(t_a, b)$ ,  $a\vec{d}_j$ , that may be *drunk*: liquid. — something drinkable.— *p.* Potableness.
- -n. something drinkable. -n. Potableness. [Fr.-L. potabilis-poto, to drink.] Potash, pot'ash, n. a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants. [Lit. 'pot ashes.']

- Potassa, po-tas'a, n. Latinised form of Potash. Potassium, po-tas'i-um, n. the metallic base of potash. [From Potassa.]
- Potation, po-ta'shun, n. a drinking : a draught. [L. potatio-pot-o, -atus, to drink.] Potato, po-ta'to, n. one of the tubers of a plant
- almost universally cultivated for food : the plant itself :- pl. Pota'toes. [Sp. patata, batate, orig. a Haytian word.] [drink.]
- Poteen, po-ten, n. Irish whisky. [Ir. poitim, 1 Potency, po'ten-si, n. power.
- Potent, po'tent, adj. strong: powerful: having great authority or influence.—adv. Po'tently. [L. potens-potis, able, esse, to be.]
- Potentate, po'ten-tat, n. one who is potent : a prince: a sovereign. [Fr. potentat-Low L. potentiatus, pa.p. of potento, to exercise power.]
  Potential, po-ten'shal, adj., powerful, efficacious:
- existing in possibility, not in reality: (gram.) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.—n. the name for a function of great importance in the mathematical theory of attractions, also in electricity.-adv. Poten'tially. n. -- Potential'ity.
- Pother, poth'er, n. bustle: confusion. -v.t. to puzzle: to perplex: to tease. -v.i. to make a pother. [A variant of Potter.]
- Potherb, pot'herb or pot'erb, n. an herb or vegetable used in cooking.
- Pothook, pot'hook, n. a hook on which pots are hung over the fire : a letter or character formed like a pothook : an ill-formed or scrawled letter.
- **Pothouse**, pot'hows, n. a low drinking-house. **Potion**, pot'shun, n. a dranght: a liquid medicine: a dose. [Fr.-L. potio-poto, to drink. Doublet [provided for dinner. Poison.
- Potluck, pot'luk, n. whatever may chance to be Potsherd, pot'sherd, n. fragment of a pot. [Pot,
- and A.S. sceard, a shred-sceran, to divide.] Pottage, pot'aj, n. anything cooked in a pot: a thick soup of meat and vegetables. [Fr. potage pot. See Pot.]
- Potter, pot'er, n. one whose trade is to make pots, or earthenware.
- Potter, pot'er, v.i. to be fussily engaged about trifles.—v. Pott'erer. [Freq. of prov. pote, to push. See Pother and Put.]
- Pottery, pot'er-i, n. earthenware pots or vessels: a place where earthenware is manufactured.
- Pottle, pot'l, n. a little pot : a measure of four pints : a small basket for fruit. [Dim. of Pot.]
- Potwalloper, pot-wol'op-er, n. a voter in certain English boroughs where every one who boiled a pot was entitled to vote. [Lit. ' pot-boiler,' the

latter part of the word being from an O. Low Ger. wallen, to boil, E. Well.]

- Fouch, powch, n. a poke, pocket, or bag: the bag or sac of an animal.—v.t. to put into a pouch. [Fr. pocke. See Poke, a bag.]
  Poult, polt, n. a little hen or foud, a chicken. [Fr. poulet, dim. of poule, hen, fowl—L. pullus, the young of any animal; cog. with Foal. Development Pullat Pullat.] Doublet Pullet.]

Poulterer, polt'er-er, n. one who deals in fouls.

Poultice, pol'tis, n. a soft composition of meal, bran, &c. applied to sores.—v.t. to dress with a poultice. [Lit. 'porridge,' L. pultes, pl. of puls, pultis, Gr. poltos, porridge.] Poultry, poltri, n. domestic fowls. [See Poult.]

- Pounce, powns, v.i. to fall (upon) and seize with the claws: to dart suddenly (upon). -n. a hawk's claw. [Orig. to *pierce*, to stamp holes in for ornament; through Romance forms, from L. *pungo*, *punctus*. Doublet **Punch**, *v*.]
- Pounce, powns, n. a fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on : coloured powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern .- v.t. to sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern. -n. Pounce'-box, a box with a perforated lid for sprinkling *pounce*. [Orig. powdered *pumice*-stone, Fr. *ponce*, pumice-L. *pumex*, *pumicis*. Doublet **Pumice**.]
- Pound, pownd, n. a weight of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoir. : a sovereign or 20s., also represented by a note :  $(B_{\bullet}) =$  about £4. [A.S. pund-L. pondo, by weight, pondus, a weight-pendo, to weigh.]
- Pound, pownd, v.t. to shut up or confine, as strayed animals.—n. an inclosure in which strayed animals are confined. [M. E. pond— A.S. pund, inclosure. Doublet Pond.]
- **Pound**, pownd, v.t. to *beat*, to *bruise*: to bray with a pestle.—n. Pound'er. [M. E. pounen— A.S. punian, to beat ; -d excrescent.]

Poundage, pownd'āj, n. a charge made for each pound. [ing stray cattle. Poundage, pownd'āj, n. a charge made for pound-

Pounder, pownd'er, n. he or that which has so

many pounds.

Pour, por, v.t. to cause to flow : to throw with force: to send forth : to give vent to : to utter. -v.i. to flow : to issue forth : to rush. [Ce as W. burre, to throw, Gael. purr, to push.] [Celt.,

Pourtray. Same as Portray.

Pout, powt, v.i. to push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure : to look sulky : to hang or be prominent. -n. a fit of sullenness. [Ety. dub. : cf. prov. Fr. pot, pout, lip, Fr. bouder, to pout : W. prvdu, pout.]

Pouter, powt'er, n. one who pouts : a variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated.

Pouting, powt'ing, n. childish sullenness. Poutingly, powt'ing-li, adv. in a pouting or sullen manner.

- **Poverty**, pov'er-ti, *n*. the state of being *poor*: necessity: want: meanness: defect. [O. Fr. poverte (Fr. pauvreté)-L. paupertas, -tatis-pauper, poor. See Poor.]
- Powder, pow'der, n., dust : any substance in fine particles: gunpowder: hair-powder.-v.t. to reduce to powder: to sprinkle with powder: to salt.-v.i. to crumble into powder. [M. E.
- poudre-Fr.-L. pulvis, pulveris, dust.] Powdered, pow'derd. adj. reduced to powder: sprinkled with powder: salted.

Powdery, pow'der-i, adj. resembling or sprinkled with powder : dusty : friable.

Power, pow'er, n., strength: energy: faculty of

the mind: any agency: moving force of anything: rule: authority: influence: ability: capacity: a ruler: a divinity: the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times : (optics) magnifying any given number of times; (optics) magnifying strength; (obs.) a great many. [M. E. poër-O. Fr. (Fr. powooir)-Low L. poterer, to be able, L. posse (pot-esse). See Potent.]
Powerful, pow'er-fool, adj. having great power: mighty: intense; forcible: efficacious.-adv. Pow'erfully.-n. Pow'erfulness.
Powerloss, pow'er-les, adj. without power: weak: impotent - adv. Pow'erfulsy.-n. Pow'erfulsy.-n.

impotent.-adv. Pow'erlessly .- n. Pow'erless-[Written for pocks, pl. of Pock.] ness.

Pox, poks, *n* pustules: an eruptive disease. Practicability, prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti, *n*. state or

- quality of being practicable. Practicable, prak'tik-a-bl, *adj*. that may be *prac- tised*, used, or followed: that may be done: passable.—*adw*. Prac'ticably.
- practical, praktik-al, adj. that can be put in practice: useful: applying knowledge to some useful end.—adv. Practically.—n. Practicalness.
- Practice, prak'tis, n. a doing: the habit of doing anything : frequent use : performance : method : medical treatment : exercise of any profession : a rule in arithmetic. [M. E. praktike-O. Fr. practique-Gr. praktikos, fit for doing-prassõ,
- prazi, to do.] **Praotise**, prak'tis, v.t. to put in *practice* or do habitually: to perform: to exercise, as a profession : to use or exercise : to commit. -v.i. to have or to form a habit: to exercise any em-ployment or profession: to try artifices.—*n*. **Prac'tiser**. [From the noun]
- Practitioner, prak-tish'un-er, n. one who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law. [Older form practician— O. Fr. practicien.]
- Præmunire, prem-ū-nī're, n. the offence of disregard or contempt of the king and his govern-ment, especially the offence of intro lucing papal or other foreign authority into England: the writ founded on such an offence: the penalty incurred by the offence. [A corr. of præmonere, to forewarn, to cite.]
- Prætor, prē'tor, n. a magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls.—n. Præ'torship. [Lit. 'one who goes before,' L. prætor for præitor-præ, before, eo, itum, to go.] Prætorial, pre-tö'ri-al, Prætorian. pre-tô'ri-an,
- adj. pertaining to a prætor or magistrate : auth-orised or exercised by the prætor : judicial. Prætorium, pre-tő'ri-um, n. the official residence
- of the Roman prætor, proconsul, or governor in a province : the general's tent in a camp : the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent.
- Pragmatic, prag-mat'ik, Pragmatical, prag-mat'ik-al, *adj*. over-active, officious, meddlesome. *adv*. **Pragmat**'ically. – **Pragmatic Sanction**, a special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that passed by the Emperor Charles VI of Germany, securing the crown to Maria Theresa, and which led to the war so called in 1741. [Orig. fit for action, Fr.-L.-Gr. pragmatikos
- -pragma-pragmatus, deed-prasso, to do.] Prairie, pra'ri, n. an extensive meadow or tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.-Low L. prataria, meadow-land-L. *fratum*, a meadow.] Praise, präz, n. the expression of the *frice* or
- value in which any person or thing is held : com-

- **mendation :** tribute of gratitude : a glorifying, as in worship : reason of praise. -v.t. to express estimation of: to commend: to honour: to glorify, as in worship. [O. Fr. preis (Fr. prix)
- -L. pretium, price, value. See Price.] Praiseworthy, prāz'wur-tki, adj., worthy of praise: commendable.—n. Praise'worthiness.
- Prance, prans, v.i. to strut about in a showy or warlike manner: to ride showily: to bound gaily, as a horse. [Another form of **Prank**.]
- Prancing, prans'ing, adj. riding showily : springing or bounding gaily.—adv. Pranc'ingly. Prank, prangk, v.z. to display or adorn showily.
- [Closely akin to prink, which is a nasalised form of Prick.]
- Prank, prangk, n. a sportive action : a mischievous trick. [Same word as the above.]
- Prate, prat, v.i. to talk idly : to tattle : to be loquacious .- v.t. to speak without meaning .n. triffing talk. [Scand. and Low Ger., as Dan. prate, Dut. praaten, to tattle.]
- Prater, prāt'er, n. one who prates or talks idly. Prating, prāt'ing, adj., talking idly or unmeaningly.-n. idle talk.-adv. Prat/ingly.
- Prattle, pratl, w.i. to prate or talk much and idly: to utter child's talk.-n. empty talk. [Freq. of Prate.]
- Prattler, prat'ler, n. one who prattles, as a child. Prawn, prawn, n. a small crustacean animal like
- the shrimp. [Ety. unknown.]
- Praxis, praks'is, n., practice: an example for exercise. [Gr.—prassō, praxō, to do.] Pray, prā, v.i. to ask earnestly: to entreat: to
- petition or address God.-v.t. to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship: to supplicate :pr.p. prāy'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. prāyed. [O. Fr. preier (Fr. preier)-L. prec-or-prex, prec-is, a prayer, akin to Sans. pracch, Ger. fragen, to ask.1
- Prayer, prar, n. the act of praying: entreaty: the words used : solemn address to God : a formula of worship
- Prayerful, prarfool, adj., full of or given to prayer: devotional.-adv. Pray'erfully.-n. Pray'erfulness.
- Prayerless, prār'les, adj. without or not using prayer. - adv. Pray'erlessly .- n. Pray'erlessness.
- Praying, prā'ing, n. the act of making a prayer: a prayer made.-adj. given to prayer.
- **Preach**, prēch, v.i. to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects: to discourse earnestly: to give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner. -v.t. to publish in religious discourses : to teach publicly. [Fr. prêcher (It. predicare)-L. prædico, -atum, to proclaim-præ, before, dico, to proclaim, akin to dico, to say. See Diction.]
- Preacher, prech'er, n. one who discourses publicly on religious matters.
- Preaching, prech'ing, n. the act of preaching : a public religious discourse.
- Preamble, pré-am'bl or pré'am-bl, n. preface : introduction. [Lit. that which 'goes before,' Fr. préambule-L. pra, before, ambulo, to go.] Pre-audience, pré-aw'di-ens, n. right of previous audience or hearing: precedence at the bar amour huygers [L. dra before and Audience] among lawyers. [L. præ, before, and Audience.]
- **Prebend**, preb'end, n. the share of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church allowed to a member of a cathedral church. |L. præbenda, a payment to a private person from a public source—præbeo, to allow.] [end. Prebendal, pre-bend'al, adj. relating to a preb-

Prebendary, preb'end-ar-i, n. an ecclesiastic who

enjoys a prebend : an officiating or residentiary canon.-n. Preb'endaryship.

- **Precarious**, pre-kā'ri-us, *adj*. uncertain, because depending on the will of another : held by a doubtful tenure.—adv. Preca'riously.—n. Pre-ca'riousness. [Lit. 'obtained by prayer or entreaty,' L. precarius-precor, to pray. See Pray.]
- Precaution, pre-kaw'shun, n., caution or care beforehand: a preventive measure.-v.t. to warn or advise beforehand. [Fr.-L. præ, before. See Caution.]
- Precautionary, pre-kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* containing or proceeding from *precaution*.
- Precede, pre-sed', v.t. to go before in time, rank, or importance. [Fr. précéder-L. præcedo-præ, before, cedo, go. See Cede.] Precedence, pre-sēd'ens, Precedency, pre-sēd'-
- en-si, n. the act of going before in time : priority : the state of being before in rank, or the place of honour: the foremost place in ceremony. [Fr.-L.]
- Precedent, pre-sēd'ent, adj., going before: an-terior.-adv. Preced'ently. [Fr.-L. præcedens,
- *entis*, pr.p. of *præcedo*.] **Precedent**, pres'e-dent, *n*. that which may serve as an example or rule in the future : a parallel case in the past. [Lit. 'foregoing.' See above word.]
- Precedented, pres'e-dent-ed, adj. having a precedent : warranted by an example.
- Preceding, pre-sed'ing, adj., going before in time, rank, &c.: antecedent: previous: former. Precentor, pre-sen'tor, n. he that leads in music:
- the leader of a choir : the leader of the psalmody in the Scotch Church.-n. Precen'torship. præ, before, cantor, a singer-canto. Chant.] See
- Precept, pre'sept, n. rule of action : a commandment : principle, or maxim : (law) the written warrant of a magistrate. [Fr. précepte-L. præ-ceptum-præceptus, pa.p. of præcipio, to take beforehand, to give rules to-præ, before, and capio. See Capable.]
- Preceptive, pre-sept'iv, adj. containing or giving precepts: directing in moral conduct: didactic.
- **Preceptor**, pre-sept'or, *n*. one who delivers pre-cepts: a teacher: an instructor: the head of a school.-adj. Precepto'rial.-n. Precept'ress.
- Preceptory, pre-sept'or-i, giving precepts.-n. a religious house or college of the Knights Templar.
- Procession, pre-sesh'un, n. the act of going before.
- Precinct, pre'singkt, n. limit or boundary of a place: a territorial district or division : limit of jurisdiction or authority. [Lit. 'girt about,' 'encompassed,' L. præcinctus, pa.p. of præcingo
- encompassed, L. præcinctus, pa.p. of præcingo -præ, before, and cingo, to gitd.]
  Precious, presh'us, adj. of great price or worth: costly: highly esteemed: worthless, contempt-ible (in irony): (B.) valuable because of its rarity.-adv. Preciously.-n. Preciousness. [O. Fr. precios (Fr. précicux)-L. pretiosus-pretium, price. See Price.]
- Precipice, pres'i-pis, n. a very steep place: any steep descent. [Fr.-L. pracipitium-praceps, pracipitis, headlong-pra, before, and caput, capitis, the head. See Head.]
- Precipitable, pre-sip'i-ta-bl, adj. (chem.) that may be precipitated.-n. Precipitabil'ity.
- Precipitance, pre-sip'i-tans, Precipitancy, pre-sip'i-tan-si, n. quality of being precipitate: haste in resolving or executing a purpose.
- Precipitant, pre-sip'i-tant, adj., falling headlong:

rushing down with velocity: hasty: unexpectedly brought on.-adv. Precip'itantly. [Pr.p. of L. pracipito. See Precipitate.

- Precipitate, pre-sip'i-tat, v.t. to throw head-foremost : to urge with eagerness : to hurry rashly : to hasten: (chem.) to throw to the bottom, as a substance in solution or suspension.-adj. fall-austance in solution of suspension.—*adj. fall-*ing, flowing, or rushing *headlong*: lacking de-liberation: overhasty: (*med.*) ending soon in death.—*n.* (*chem.*) a substance *precipitated*.
   [L. *præcipito*, -*atus*\_*precepts*. See Precipite.]
   Precipitately, pre-sipi-tät-li, *adv.* in a *precipitate* manner : headlong
- manner : headlong.
- Precipitation, pre-sip-i-tā'shun, n. act of precipitating : great hurry : rash haste : rapid movement.
- Precipitous, pre-sip'i-tus, adj. like a precipice : very steep : hasty : rash. -adv. Precipitously. -n. Precipitousness. [O. Fr. precipiteux-
- L. præceps. See Precipice.] Précis, prā-sē', n. a precise or abridged statement : an abstract : summary. [Fr.]
- Precise, pre-sīs', adj. definite : exact : not vague : adhering too much to rule : excessively nice .adv. Precise'ly .- n. Precise'ness. [Fr. précis -L. pracisus, pa.p. of pracido-pra, before, and cado, to cut. See Casura.] Precisian, pre-sizh'an, n. an over-precise person.

- Precision, pre-sizh'un, n. quality of being precise : exactness : accuracy.
- Preclude, pre-klood', v.t. to hinder by anticipakeep back: to prevent from taking tion: to place. [L. præcludo, -clusus-præ, before, and claudo, to shut. See Clause.]
- Preclusion, pre-kloo'zhun, n. act of precluding or
- hindering : state of being precluded. **Preclusive**, pre-kloo'siv, adj. tending to preclude : hindering beforehand.—adv. **Preclu'sively**.
- Precocious, pre-kö'shus, adj. having the mind developed very early: premature: forward.--adv. Preco'ciously.--ns. Preco'ciousness, Precoc'ity. [Orig. 'ripe before the natural time,' formed from L. pracox, pracocis-pra, before, and coquo, to cook, to ripen. See Cook.]
- Precognition, prē-kog-nish'un, n., cognition, knowledge, or examination beforehand : (Scots law) an examination as to whether there is ground for prosecution. [L. pra, before, and Cognition.]
- Preconceive, prē-kon-sēv', v.t. to conceive or form a notion of beforehand. [L. præ, before, and Conceive.] [ceiving : previous opinion.
- Preconception, pre-kon-sep'shun, n. act of precon-Preconcert, pre-kon-sert', v.t. to concert or settle
- beforehand. [L. præ, before, and **Concert**, v.] **Precursor**, pre-kur'sor, n. a forerunner: one who or that which indicates approach. [L.—præ,
- before, and cursor-curro, to run. See Course.] Precursory, pre-kur'sor-i, adj., forerunning:
- indicating something to follow. Predaceous, pre-dā'shus, adj. living by predatory. [It. predace-L. præda,
- prey: booty, prey.] [ing.

- Predal, prē'dal, adj. pertaining to prey : plunder-Predatory, pred'a-tor-i or prē'da-tor-i, adj., plundering : characterised by plundering : hungry: ravenous.—adv. Pred'atorily. prædor, -atus, to plunder—præda, booty. [L. See Prey.]
- Predecease, prē-de-sēs', n., decease or death be-fore something else.-v.t. to die before. [L. præ, before, and Decease.]
- Predecessor, pre-de-ses'or, n. one who has pre-ceded another in any office. [L. præ, before,

# Pre-emption

and decessor-decedo, decessus, to withdraw-de, away, and cedo. See Cede.]

- Predestinarian, pre-des-tin-ā'ri-an, adj. pertain-
- ing to predestination.—n. one who holds the doctrine of predestination. [See Predestine] Predestinate, pre-destinati, v.t. to determine beforehand: to preordain by an unchangeable purpose. [See Predestine.]
- Predestination, pre-des-tin-ā'shun, n. act of predestinating: (theol.) the doctrine that God has from all eternity immutably fixed whatever is happen.
- Predestinator, pre-des'tin-ā-tor, n. one who predestinates or foreordains : a predestinarian.
- Predestine, pre-des'tin, v.t. to destine or decree beforehand: to foreordain. [L. prædestino, -atus-præ, before, and destino. See Destine.]
- Predeterminate, prē-de-ter'min-āt, adj., deter-mined beforehand. —n. Predetermina'tion.
- Predetermine, prē-de-ter'min, v.t. to determine beforehand. [L. præ, before, and Determine.]
- Predial, pre'di-al, adj. consisting of land or farms: growing from land. [Fr. prédial-L. prædium (for præ-hendium), an estate. See Prehensile.] Predicable, pred'i-ka-bl, adj. that may be predi-
- cated or affirmed of something : attributable. n. anything that can be predicated.-n. Predicabil'ity, quality of being predicable.
- Predicament, pre-dik'a-ment, n. (logic), one of the classes or categories which include all predicables: condition: an unfortunate or trying position. [Low L. predicamentum.]
- Predicate, predi-kat, v.t. to affirm one thing of another.-n. (logic and gram.) that which is stated of the subject. [L. pradice, -atus, to proclaim, thus a doublet of **Preach**.]
- Predication, pred-i-kā'shun, n. act of predicating: assertion.
- Predicative, pred'i-kāt-iv, adj. expressing predication or affirmation.
- Predict, pre-dikt', v.t. to declare or tell before-hand: to prophesy. [L. predictus, pa.p. of
- prædico, from præ, before, and dico, to say.] Prediction, pre-dik'shun, n. act of predicting: that which is predicted or foretold : prophecy.
- Predictive, pre-dikt'iv, adj., foretelling: prophetic.
- Predilection, pre-di-lek'shun, n. a choosing beforehand: favourable prepossession of mind: partiality. [L. præ, before, and dilectio, -onis, choice, from diligo, dilectus, to love-dis, apart, and lego, to choose.]
- Predispose, prē-dis-pōz', v.t. to dispose or incline beforehand. [L. præ, before, and Dispose.]
   Predisposition, prē-dis-po-zish'un, n. state of
- being predisposed or previously inclined.
- Predominance, pre-dom'in-ans, Predominancy, pre-dom'in-an-si, n. condition of being predom-
- inant: superiority: ascendency. Predominant, pre-dom'in-ant, adj., ruling: ascendant.-adv. Predom'inantly.
- Predominate, pre-dom'in-āt, v.t. to dominate or rule over .- v.i. to be dominant over : to surpass in strength or authority: to prevail. [L. præ, over, and Dominate.]
- Pre-eminence, pre-em'i-nens, n. state of being pre-eminent: superiority in excellence. [Fr. L.]
- Pre-eminent, pre-em'i-nent, adj., eminent above others: surpassing others in good or bad quali-ties: outstanding.—*adv.* Pre-em'inently. [L. *præ*, before, and Eminent.]
- Pre-emption, pre-em'shun, n. right of purchasing

before others. [L. præ, before, and emptio, a buying-emo, emptus, to buy.]

- Preen, pren, v.t. to compose and arrange as birds do their feathers. [Same as Prune, v.]
- Pre-engage, prē-en-gāj', v.t. to engage before-hand.—n. Pre-engage ment. [L. præ, before, and Engage.]
- Pro-establish, prē-es-tab'lish, v.t. to establish beforehand.—n. Pro-estab'lishment. [L. præ, before, and Establish.]

*n*. **Pre-exist**, prē-egz-ist', *v.i.* to *exist before*hand.— *n*. **Pre-exist**'ence. [L. *præ*, before, and **Exist**.] **Pre-existent**, prē-egz-ist'ent, *adj.*, *existent* or

- existing beforehand.
- Preface, pref'ās or -as, n. something spoken before : the introduction to a book, &c. -w.t. to introduce with a preface. [Fr. préface-L. præfatio-præ, before, and for, fatus, to speak. See Fate.]
- Prefatory, pref'a-tor-i, adj. pertaining to a pre-face : introductory.-adv. Pref'atorily.
- Prefect, pre'fekt, n. one placed in authority over others: a commander: a governor, esp. of a province in France-ns. Pre'fecture, Pre'fectship, his office or jurisdiction. [Fr. préfet-L. præfectus, pa.p. of præficio-præ, over, and facio, to make, to place. See Fact.]
- **Prefer**, pre-fer', v.t. to esteem above another : to regard or hold in higher estimation : to choose or select: to promote: to exalt: to offer or or select. to promote, to extart to orient or present, as a prayer: to place in advance :--pr.p. preferring; pa.t. and pa.p. preferred'. [Lit. 'to place before, ar. préférer-L. præfero-præ, before, and fero, E. Bear.] **Prefstable**, pref'ér-a-bl, adj. worthy to be pre-formed or chorce: mete devinable or conclust.
- ferred or chosen : more desirable, or excellent : of better quality. -adv. Pref'erably. -n. Pref'erableness. [Fr.]
- Preference, pref'er-ens, n. the act of preferring : estimation above another: the state of being preferred : that which is preferred : choice.--adj. Preferential, pref-er-en'shal, having a preference.
- Preferment, pre-fer'ment, n. the act of preferring : the state of being advanced : advancement to a higher position : promotion : superior place.
- Prefigurative, pre-fig'ū-ra-tiv, adj. shewing by previous figures, types, or similitudes. Prefigure, pre-fig'ur, v.t. to figure beforehand:
- to suggest by antecedent representation or by types.—ns. Prefig'urement, Prefigura'tion. types.—ns. Prefig'urement, [L. præ, before, and Figure.]
- Prefix, pre-fiks', v.t. to fix or put before, or at the beginning. [L. præ, before, and Fix.]
- **Profix**, prē'fiks, *n*. a letter, syllable, or word *fixed* or put at the beginning of another word.
- Pregnancy, pregnan-si, n. state of being pregnant or with young : fertility : unusual capacity.
- Pregnant, preg'nant, adj. with child or young : fruitful : abounding with results : full of significance : implying more than is actually expressed : full of promise.—adv. Preg'nantly. [Lit. 'bringing forth,' O. Fr.—L. prægnans, antis -præ, before, and -grans, pr. p. of the obs. verb of which gnatus (see Natal) is the pa.p.]
- Prehensible, pre-hen'si-bl, adj. that may be seized. [See Prehensile.]
- Prehensile, pre-hen'sil, adj., seizing: adapted for seizing or holding. [From L. prehensus, pa.p. of *pre-hendo*, to seize, from *præ*, before, and root of Get.]
- Prehension, pre-hen'shun, n. a seizing or taking hold. [L. prehensio, -onis.]

Prehistoric, pre-his-tor'ik, adj. relating to a time

before that treated of in history. [L. pre, before, and Historic.]

- **Prejudge**, pre-juj', *v.t.* to *judge* or decide upon *before* hearing the whole case : to condemn unheard.-n. Prejudg'ment. [L. præ, before, and Judge.]
- Prejudicate, pre-joo'di-kat, v.t. to judge beforehand: to prejudge .- v.i. to decide without examination.—n. Prejudica/tion. [L. præjudico, -atum—præ, before, and judico, to judge.]
- **Prejudicative**, pre-j<del>oo</del>'di-kāt-iv, *adj*. forming a *judgment* or opinion *before*hand.
- **Prejudice**, prej'ū-dis, *n*. a *judgment* or opinion formed *before*hand or without due examination : a prejudgment : unreasonable prepossession for or against anything : bias ; injury or wrong of any kind: disadvantage: mischief. -v.t. to fill with prejudice: to prepossess: to bias the mind of : to injure or hurt. [L. præjudicium-præ, before, and judicium, judgment. See Judge.]
- Prejudicial, prej-ū-dish'al, adj. disadvantageous: injurious: mischievous: tending to obstruct.— adv. Prejudi/cially. [Orig. 'resulting from adv. Prejudi'cially. [Orig. prejudice.
- Prelacy, prel'a-si, n. the office of a prelate: the order of bishops or the bishops collectively:
- episcopacy. Prelate, prel'āt, *n*. a superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop: a church dignitary.—n. Prol/atoship. [Lit. 'one placed over others,' Fr. prélat—L. prelatus—præ, be-fore, and latus, borne. See Elato.] Prolatic, pre-lat'ik, Prolatical, pre-lat'ik-al, adj.
- pertaining to prelates or prelacy .- adv. Prelat'ically.
- Prelatist, prel'at-ist, n. an upholder of prelacy.
- **Prelect**, pre-lekt', v.i. to read before or in pres-ence of others: to read a discourse: to lecture. [L. prælego-præ, before, and lego, lectum, to read.] [read to others [read to others.
- Prelection, pre-lek'shun, n. a lecture or discourse Prelector, pre-lek'tor, n. one who prelects : a lecturer.
- Prelibation, prē-lī-bā'shun, n. a tasting beforchand, foretaste. [L. prælibatio-præ, before, and libo, -atus, to taste.]
- Preliminary, pre-lim'in-a-i, adj. introductory: preparatory: preceding the main discourse or business.—n. that which precedes: introduction.-adv. Prelim'inarily. [L. præ, before, and liminaris, relating to a threshold-limen, liminis, a threshold. Cf. Limit.]
- Prelude, prel'ūd, n. a short piece of music before a longer piece : a preface : a forerunner. [Lit. 'anything played before,' Fr.—Late L. præ-ludium—L. præ, before, ludere, to play.]
- Prelude, pre-lud', v.t. to play before : to precede,
- as an introduction. [From above word.] Prelusive, pre-lū'siv, adj. of the nature of a prelude: introductory.
- Premature, prem'a-tur or pre-ma-tur', adj., mature before the proper time: happening before the proper time: too soon believed, unauthenticated (as a report).-adv. Prem'aturely. -ns. Prematur'ity, Prem'atureness. [L. præmaturus-præ, before, and maturus, ripe.] [Ĺ.
- Premeditate, pre-med'i-tat, v.t. to meditate upon beforehand : to design previously .- v.i. to deliberate beforehand .-- n. Premedita/tion. [L. præmeditor, -atus-præ, before, and meditor, to meditate.]
- Premier, prēm'yer or prem'-, adj., prime or first: chief: (her.) most ancient .- n. the first or chief:

the prime-minister .- n. Prem'iership. [Fr.-L. prim-arius, of the first rank-prim-us, first; cf. Prime.]

- Premise, prem'is, n. that which is premised : a proposition antecedently supposed or proved for after-reasoning: (*logic*) one of the two proposi-tions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn: the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed :- pl. a building and its adjuncts.
- **Promiso**, pre-mīz', v.t. to send or state before the rest: to make an introduction: to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings. [Fr.-L. (sententia) præmissa (a sentence) put beforepræ, before, and mitto, missus, to send. Cf. Mission.]

Premiss, prem'is, n. Same as Premise.

- Premium, prē'mi-um, n. a reward: a prize: a bounty : payment made for insurance : the difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to Discount): anything offered as an incentive. [L. præmium-præ, above, and emo, to take, to buy.] Premonish, pre-monish, v.t. to admonish or warn
- beforehand. -n. Premoni'tion. [From pre-, before, and monish, a corr. form through O. Fr., from L. moneo, to warn. See Admonish, See Admonish, Monition.]
- Premonitive, pre-mon'it-iv, Premonitory, premon'it-or-i, adj. giving warning or notice be-forehand.—adw. Premon'itorily.
- Premonitor, pre-mon'it-or, n. one who or that which gives warning beforehand.
- Prentice, pren'tis, n. short for Apprentice.
- Preoccupancy, pre-ok'ū-pan-si, n. the act or the
- right of occupying beforehand. Prooccupy, pre-ok/a-pi, *n.t. to accupy* or take possession of beforehand : to occupy beforehand or by prejudices.—*n.* Prooccupa/tion. [L. præ, before, and Occupy.]
- Preordain, prē-or-dan, v.t. to ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand.—n. Preordina/tion. [L. præ, before, and Ordain.]

- **Prepaid**, pre-pād', adj., paid beforehand. **Preparation**, prep-ar-ā'shun, n. the act of preparing: previous arrangement: the state of being prepared or ready: that which is prepared or made ready: (anat.) a part of any animal body preserved as a specimen. [Fr.-L. præparatio.]
- Preparative, pre-par'a-tiv, adj. having the power of preparing or making ready : fitting for anything.-n. that which prepares : preparation.
- Preparatory, pre-par'a-tor-i, adj., preparing for: previous : introductory : preparative
- Prepare, pre-par', v.t. to make ready beforehand : to fit for any purpose : to make ready for use : to adapt: to form: to set or appoint: to provide: to equip.—n. Prepar'er. [Fr.—L. præparo—

- to equip.—n. Prepar'er. [Fr.—L. præparo— præ, before, and paro, to make ready.]
  Prepared, pre-pard, adj. made ready: ready.— adv. Prepar'edly.—n. Prepar'edness.
  Prepay, pre-pa', v.t. to pay before or in advance. —n. Prepay'ment. [L. præ, before, and Pay.]
  Prepense, pre-pens, adj. premeditated: inten-tional, chiefly in the phrase ' nalice prepense.' —adv. Prepense'ly. [Lit. 'weighed before-hand,' through the Fr., from L. præ, before, and bendo, bensum, to weigh.] pendo, pensum, to weigh.]
- Preponderant, pre-pon'der-ant, adj., outweigh-ing: superior in weight, power, or influence.
- adv. Prepon'derantly.-n. Prepon'derance. Preponderate, pre-pon'der-āt, v.t. to outweigh: to incline to one side : to exceed in power or in-fluence.-n. Prepondera'tion. [L. præ, before,

### Prescription

and pondero, -atus, to weigh, from pondus, a weight.]

- Preposition, prep-o-zish'un, n. a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence .- adj. Preposi'tional.-adv. Prepositionally. [Fr.-L. pra-positio-præ, before, and pono, positum, to place or put; so called because orig. prefixed to the verb, in order to modify its meaning.]
- Prepossess, pre-pozzes', v.t. to possess before-hand : to preoccupy, as the mind : to bias or prejudice. [L. pre, before, Possess.]
- Prepossessing, pre-poz-zes'ing, adj. tending to prepossess in one's favour : giving a favourable impression.—adv. Prepossess'ingly.
- Prepossession, pre-poz-zesh'un, n., previous possession : preconceived opinion or impression.
- Preposterous, pre-poster-us, *adj.* contrary to nature or reason: wrong: absurd: foolish.— *a.tv.* Prepos'terously.—*n.* Prepos'terousness. [Lit. ' having that first which ought to be last, L. præposterus-præ, before, posterus, afterpost, after.]
- Prerogative, pre-rog'a-tiv, *n*. an exclusive or peculiar privilege. [Lit. 'privilege of voting first, or before others,' Fr. -L. *prarogatinus*, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote
- Inter is asked before others for his optimion or vote -prae, before, roge, -atum, to ask.]
   Presage, pres'āj, n. something that indicates a future event.-adj. Presageful. [Lit. 'some- thing perceived beforehand,' Fr. jrésage-L. præsagium-præsagio-præ, before, sagio, to perceived quickly. See Sagacious.]
   Presage, pre-sāj, v.t. to forebode: to indicate something to come: to predict.-m. Presag'er.
   Preshvonia, pre-sbiefuniae.
- Presbyopia, pres-bi-ō'pi-a, n. long-sightedness.
- Iesolyopia, presolvo pra, n. nog-signeeniess.
   [Gr. presbys, old, and ops, opso, the eye.]
   Prosbyter, prez'bi-ter, n. (in the Eng. Church) one of the second order of the ministry: a member of a presbytery. [Lit. 'elder,' L.—Gr. presbyterias, comp. of presbys, old. Cf. Priest.]
   Prosbyterian, prez-bi-te'ri-an, Prosbyterial, prez-bi-te'ri-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of presbyters:
- presbyters: pertaining to Presbytery or that form of church government in which all the clergy or presbyters are equal:--opp. to Epis-copacy.--n. Presbyte'rian, an adherent of this form of church government.
- Presbyterianism, prez-bi-tē'ri-an-izm, n. the form of church government of *Presbyterians*.
- Presbytery, prez'bi-ter-i, n. (orig.) a council of presbyters or elders: a church court consisting of the ministers and one elder, a layman, from each church within a certain district: (arch.) that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests.
- Prescience, pre'shi-ens, n., knowledge of events beforehand: foresight. [Fr.]
- Prescient, pre'shi-ent, adj., knowing things beforehand. [L. præsciens, -entis, pr.p. of præ-
- scio, to foreknow-præ, before, scio, to know.] Prescribe, pre-skrib, v.t. to lay down for direc-tion: to appoint: (med.) to give directions for, as a remedy.-n. Prescrib'er. [L. præscribe
- -scriptum-pre, before, scribe, to write.] Prescript, pre'skript, n. something prescribed: direction: model prescribed.
- Prescriptible, pre-skript'i-bl, adj. that may be prescribed for. -n. Prescriptibil'ity.
- Prescription, pre-skrip'shun, n. act of prescribing or directing: (med.) a written direction for the preparation of a medicine: a recipe: (law) custom continued until it has the force of law. [Fr.-L. præscriptio.]

- **Prescriptive**, pre-skript'iv, *adj.* consisting in or acquired by custom or immemorial use. [L.]
- acquired by custom or immemorial use. [L.] Presence, prez'ens, n. state of being present (opp. of Absence): situation within sight, &c.: approach face to face : the person of a superior : the persons assembled before a great person : mien: personal appearance: calmness, readi-ness, as of mind. [Fr.-L. præsentia-præsens. See **Present**, adj.]
- Presence-chamber, prez'ens-chām'ber, n. the chamber or room in which a great personage
- receives company. **Present**, prez'ent, *adj*. being in a certain place '(opp. to **Absent**): now under view or consideration : being at this time : not past or future : ready at hand: attentive: not absent-minded: (gram.) denoting time just now, or making a general statement.—n. present time.—At present. at the present time, now. [Lit. 'being before or near,' Fr.-L. præsens, -sentis-præ, before, and sens, being, cog. with Sans. sant, being, and Sooth.] Present, pre-zent', v.t. to set before, to introduce :
- to exhibit to view : to offer : to put into the possession of another : to make a gift of : to appoint to a benefice : to lay before for consideration : to point, as a gun before firing .- adj. Present'able.—n. Present'er. [Fr.—L. præsente— præsens. See Present, adj.] Present, prez'ent, n. that which is presented or
- given, a gift.
- Presentation, prez-en-tā'shun, n. act of presenting: a setting: representation: the right of presenting to a benefice. [L. præsentatio.] Fresentee, prez-en-të', n. one who is presented to
- a benefice.
- Presentiment, pre-sen'ti-ment, n. a sentiment or perceiving beforehand: previous opinion: a conviction of something unpleasant to happen. [O. Fr.-L. præsentire. See Sentiment.]
- Presently, prez'ent-li, adv. without delay: after a little. [Orig. 'at present,' now.]
- **Presentment**, pre-zent'ment, *n*. act of *presenting*: the thing presented or represented : (*law*) notice taken of an offence by a grand-jury from observa-
- tion: accusation presented by a grand-jury. **Preservation**, prez-er-vā'shun, *n*. act of *preserv- ing*: state of being preserved.
- Preservative, pre-zerv'a-tiv, Preservatory, prezerv'a-tor-i, *adj*. tending to *preserve*: having the quality of preserving.—n. that which preserves: a preventive of injury or decay.
- Preserve, pre-zerv', v.t. to keep from injury: to defend: to keep in a sound state : to season for preservation: to keep up, as appearances .- n. that which is preserved, as fruit, &c. : a place for the protection of animals, as game, &c.n. Preserv'er. [Fr. préserver-L. præ, beforehand, servo, to preserve.]
- Preside, pre-zīd', v.i. to direct or control, esp. at a meeting: to superintend. [Lit. 'to sit before' or 'above,' Fr. présider-L. præsideo-præ, be-fore, sedeo, E. Sit.]
- **Presidency**, prez'i-den-si, *n*. the office of a *president*, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.
- President, prez'i-dent, n. one who presides over a meeting : a chairman : the chief officer of a college, institution, &c.: an officer elected to the supreme executive of a province or nation. -n. Pres'identship. [Fr.-L. præsidens, -entis, pr. p. of præsideo.] Fresidential, prez-i-den'shal, adj., presiding
- over : pertaining to a president.

Presignify, pre-sig'ni-fī, v. t. to signify beforehand. [L. præ, before, and Signify.]

- Press, pres, v.t. to squeeze or crush strongly: to hug: to drive with violence: to bear heavily on: to distress: to urge: to inculcate with earnestness.—v.i. to exert pressure : to push with force : to crowd : to go forward with violence :
- a printing-machine : the art or business of printing and publishing: act of urging forward: urgency: a crowd: a closet for holding articles. —The Press, the literature of a country, esp. newspapers.—Press of Sail, as much sail as can be carried.
- Press, pres, v.t. (orig.) to engage men by prest or earnest-money for the public service : to carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors. Interform of the press indices of second solutions of second solutions of the press of the pr
- wine press for collecting the liquor.
- Pressgang, pres'gang, n. a gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy. [See Press, to carry men off, &c.] [ible.—adv. Press'ingly. Pressing, pres'ing, adj. urgent : importunate : forc-
- **Pressure**, presh'ür, *n*. act of *pressing* a squeez-ing: the state of being pressed : impulse : con-straining force : that which presses or afflicts : difficulties: urgency: (*physics*) the action of force on something resisting it. [O. Fr.-L. pressura-premo.]
- Prestidigitation, pres'ti-dij'it-ā-shun, also Pres-tig'iation, n. sleight of hand.—n. Pres'tidig'ita-
- tor and Prestig'iator. one who practises such. Prestige, pres'tij or pres'tēzh, n. influence arising from past conduct or from reputation. [Orig. 'illusion' or 'deception,' Fr.-L. præstigiumpræsti(n)guo, to obscure, to deceive.] Presumable, pre-zūm'a-bl, adj. that may be pre-
- sumed.-adv. Presum'ably.
- Presume, pre-zūm', v.t. to take as true without examination or proof: to take for granted. v.i. to venture beyond what one has ground for: to act forwardly. [Lit. 'to take beforehand,' Fr. présumer-L. præsumo-præ, before, sumo, to take-sub, under, and emo, to take, to buy.]
- Presuming, pre-zūm'ing, adj. venturing without permission: unreasonably bold. —adv. Presum'ingly.
- Presumption, pre-zum'shun, n. act of presuming: supposition : strong probability : confidence grounded on something not proved: forward conduct: (*law*) assuming the truth of certain facts from circumstantial evidence. [Through O. Fr., from L. præsumptio, -onis.]
- Presumptive, pre-zump'tiv, adj., presuming: grounded on probable evidence: (law) proving
- circumstantially.--adv. Presumptively. Presumptuous, pre-zumpti-us, adj. full of pre-sumption: bold and confident: founded on presumption : wilful.-adv. Presump'tuously.-n.
- Presump'tuousness. [L. præsumptuosus.] Presuppose, pre-sup-pöz', v.t. to suppose before other things: to assume.—n. Presupposi'tiou. [L. præ, before, and Suppose.] Pretence, pre-tens', n. something pretended : ap-

pearance or show: pretext: assumption: claim. Pretend, pre-tend', v.t. to hold out as a cloak for

something else : to offer something feigned : to affect to feel.—v.i. to put in a claim.—n. Pre-tend'er. [Lit. 'to stretch out before one,' Fr. prétendre-L. prætendo-præ, before, tendo, tentum, tensum, to stretch.]

- Pretension, pre-ten'shun, n. something pretended: false or fictitious appearance : claim.
- Pretentious, pre-ten'shus, adj. marked by or containing pretence: presumptuous: arrogant.
- Preterimperfect, prē-ter-im-perfekt, adj. implying that an event was happening at a certain time. [L. præter, beyond, and Imperfect.]
- Preterit, Preterite, pret'er-it, adj., gone by: past: noting the *past* tense. -n. the past tense. [L. præteritus-præter, beyond, and eo, itum, to go.] [ing by: omission.

Pretermission, prē-ter-mish'un, n. the act of pass-

- **Pretermit**, prē-ter-mit', w.t. to pass by: to omit: -pr.p. prētermitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. prēter-mitt'ed. [L. præter, past, and mitto, to send.]
- Preternatural, prē-ter-nat'ū-ral, adj., beyond what is natural: extraordinary.-adv. Preternat'is natural: extraordinary.-adv. Preterna urally. [L. præter, beyond, and Natural.]
- Preterperfect, prē-ter-per'fekt, adj. denoting the berfect tense. [L. præter, more than, and Perfect.
- Preterpluperfect, prē-ter-ploo'per-fekt, adj. denoting the pluperfect tense. [L. præter, beyond, and Pluperfect.]
- **Pretext**, pre'tekst or pre-tekst', n. an ostensible motive or reason put forward in order to conceal the real one: a pretence. [Lit. 'some-thing woven in front,' L. prætextum-prætexo præ, before, texo, to weave.]
- Pretor, &c. See Prætor, &c.
- Prettily, pret'i-li, adv. in a pretty manner : pleasingly: elegantly: neatly.
- **Pretty**, pret'i, *adj*. tasteful: pleasing: neat: beautiful without dignity: small: affected: (in contempt) fine. -n. Prett'iness. [A.S. prættig, tricky-prætt, trickery; prob. from the Celt., as
- W. praith, a deed.] Pretty, pret'i, adv. in some degree : moderately. Pretypify, pre-tip'i-fī, v.t. to represent beforehand in a type. [L. præ, before, and Typify.] Prevail, pre-val, v.i. to be very powerful: to have
- influence or effect : to overcome : to gain the advantage: to be in force: to succeed. [Fr. prévaloir-L. prævaleo-præ, before or above others, and valeo, to be powerful.] Prevailing, pre-val'ing, adj. having great power:
- efficacious : most general.
- Prevalence, prev'al-ens, Prevalency, prev'al-en-si, n. the state of being prevalent : preponderance : superiority: influence: efficacy.
- Prevalent, prev'al-ent, adj., prevailing: having great power : victorious : most common. -- adv. Prev'alently.
- Prevaricate, pre-var'i-kat, v.i. to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth : to quibble. [Lit. 'to spread the legs apart in walking,' L. prævaricor, -atus-præ, inten., and varicus, straddling-varus, bent, straddling.] Prevarication, prē-var-i-kā'shun, n. the act of
- quibbling to evade the truth.
- Prevaricator, pre-var'i-kāt-or, n. one who pre-varicates to evade the truth : a quibbler.
- **Prevent**, pre-vent', v.t. to hinder: to obviate. [Lit and orig. 'to come or go before,' L. pra-[Lit. and orig. 'to come or go before,' L. præ-ventus, pa.p. of prævenio-præ, before, and venio, to come.]
- Preventable, pre-vent'a-bl, adj. that may be prevented or hindered.
- Prevention, pre-ven'shun, n. act of preventing:

anticipation : obstruction. [Lit. 'a coming before.'

- **Preventive**, pre-vent'iv, *adj.* tending to *prevent* or hinder: preservative.—*n*. that which prevents : a preservative.
- Previous, prē'vi-us, adj., going before: former. -adv. Pre'viously. [Lit. 'on the way before,'
- L. prævius—præ, before, and via, a way.] Prewarn, pre-wawrn', v.t. to vuern beforehand. [L. præ, before, and Warn; a hybrid word, a quite unnecessary synonym of the correct form Forewarn.)
- Prey, prā, n. booty : plunder : that which is or may be seized to be devoured .- v. i. to plunder : to seize and devour : to waste or impair gradually: to weigh heavily (followed by on or upon). [O. Fr. praie (Fr. proie)-L. præda.]
- Price, pris, n. that at which anything is prized, valued, or bought : excellence : recompense .v.t. to set a value on. [O. Fr. pris (Fr. prix)-L. pretium, akin to Gr. priamai, to buy. Se See Prize, v.] [without value : worthless.
- Priceless, pris'les, adj. beyond price: invaluable: Prick, prik, n. a sharp point: a puncture: a sting: remorse .- v.t. to pierce with a prick :
- to erect any pointed thing: to fix by the point : to put on by puncturing : to mark or make by pricking: to incite: to pain :- pa.t. and pa.p. pricked. [A.S. price, a point, a dot, cog. with Ger. prick-eln, Dut. prikk-el, a prickle.] Pricker, prik'er, n. that which pricks : a sharp-
- pointed instrument: light-horseman.

- Prickle, prik'l, n. a little prick: a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant. [liness Prickly, prik'li, adj. full of prickles.—n. Prick' Prickly-pear, prik'li-pär, n. a class of plants, generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or prickles, and bearing fruit like the pear.
- Pride, prīd, h. state or feeling of being proud : extreme self-esteem : haughtiness : noble selfesteem: that of which men are proud: that which excites boasting. -v.t. to take pride : to value (followed by a reciprocal pron.). [A.S. pryte-prut, proud. See Proud.]
- Priest, prest, n. one who officiates in sacred offices : one above a deacon and below a bishop : a clergyman.-fem. Priest'ess. [A.S. preost (O. Fr. prestre, Fr. prêtre), contr. of L. presbyter, an elder or presbyter. byter.] Doublet Pres-
- Priestcraft, prest'kraft, n. priestly policy: the craft or schemes of priests to gain wealth or nower.
- Priesthood, prest'hood, n. the office or character of a priest : the priestly order.
- Priestly, prest'li, adj. pertaining to or resembling a priest.-n. Priest'liness.
- Priest-ridden, prest'-rid'en, adj., ridden or con-
- trolled entirely by priests. Prig, prig, n. a pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom. [Ety. unknown.] Prig, prig, n. a thief. [Ety. dub.]
- Prim, prim, adj. exact and precise in manner: affectedly nice. -v.t. to deck with great nicety: to form with affected preciseness : - pr. p. primm'-ing; pa.t. and pa.p. primmed. - adv. Prim'ly. -n. Prim'ness. [O. Fr. prim, fem. prime-L. primus, prima, first.]
- Primacy, prī'ma-si, n. the office or dignity of a primate or archbishop.
- Prima-donna, prē'ma-don'a, n. the first or leading female singer in an opera. [Lit. ' first lady It.-L. prima domina.
- Primage, prīm'āj, n. an allowance to the captain

of a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods (

- for loading the same. [See Prime, first.] Primal, primal, adj., first. original. Primary, primari, adj., first, original: chief: primitive.-m. that which is highest in rank or importance.-adv. Primarily.
- Primate, pri'mat, n. the first or highest dignitary in a church : an archbishop.-n. Pri'mateship.
- Prime, prīm, adj., first, in order of time, rank, or importance : chief : excellent : original : early. -n. the beginning : the dawn : the spring : the best part : the height of perfection. [L. prīmus (for pro-i-mus), cog. with A.S. for-ma. Cf. Former and Prior.]
- **Prime**, prīm, v.t. to put powder on the nipple of a firearm : to lay on the first coating of colour.— v.i. to serve for the charge of a gun. [See Prime, adj.]
- Prime-minister, prīm-min'is-ter, n. the first or chief minister of state. [See Premier.] Prime-number, prim-num'ber, n. a first number, i.e. one divisible only by itself or unity.
- Primer, prim'er or prīm'-, n. a first book : a work of elementary religious instruction: a first reading-book: an elementary introduction to any subject. [Orig. a small prayer-book.]
- Primeval, pri-me'val, adj. belonging to the first ages: original : primitive. [L. primævus-pri-mus, first, and ævum, an age. See Age.] Priming, prīm'ing, n. the first coating of colour :
- the powder in the nipple of a firearm. **Primitive**, prim'i-tiv, *adj.* belonging to the beginning, or to the *first* times : original : ancient : antiquated : old-fashioned : not derived.-n. a primitive word, or one not derived from another. -adv. Prim'itively.-n. Prim'itiveness. [Fr. -L. primitivus, an extension of primus.]
- Primogenial, prī-mo-jē'ni-al, adj., first born or made: primary: constituent. [L. primus, first, and geno, genitus, to beget. See Genus.]
- **Primogenitor**, prī-mo-jen'i-tor, *n*. the first begetter or father : a forefather.
- Primogeniture, prī-mo-jen'i-tūr, n. state of being born first of the same parents : (law) the right of inheritance of the eldest born.
- Primordial, pri-mor'dial, adj., first in order: original: existing from the beginning.—n. first principle or element. [L. primus, first, and ordo, order.]
- primrose, prim'röz, n. an early spring flower common in woods and meadows. [Lit. the 'first rose,' Fr. prime rose-L. prima rosa; see Prime and Rose. Historically, this form took the place of M. E. primerole, which is traced through O. Fr. primerole and Low L. diminutive forms to L. primes.]
  Prince, prins, n. one of highest rank: a sovereign: son of a bing or emperor.
- son of a king or emperor: the chief of any body of men.-fem. **Princess**, prin'ses. [Lit. 'one taking the first place,' Fr.-L. princepsprimus, first, capio, to take.]
- **Princedom**, prins dum, *n*. the estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince.
- Princely, prins'li, adj., princelike : becoming a prince : grand : august : regal.—adv. in a prince-like manner.—n. Princeliness.
- Principal, prin'si-pal, adj. taking the first place : highest in character or importance: chief. -n. a principal person or thing: a head, as of a school or college: one who takes a leading part : money on which interest is paid : (arch.) a main beam or timber: (*law*) the perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor: (*music*) an organ stop.— adv. Prin'cipally. [L. principalis.]

- Principality, prin-si-pal'i-ti, n. the territory of a
- Prince or the country which gives title to him: obs. (B.) a prince, a power.
  Principle, prin'si-pl, n. a fundamental truth: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: an original faculty of the mind: a settled rule of action: (chem.) a constituent part. -v.t. to establish in principles: to impress with a doc-trine. [L. principlum, beginning—printleps.] Print, print, v.t. to press or impress: to mark by
- pressure : to impress letters on paper, &c. : to publish. -v.i. to practise the art of printing : to publish a book .- n. a mark or character made by impression : the impression of types in general: a copy: an engraving: a newspaper: a printed cloth: calico: that which impresses its form on anything: a cut, in wood or metal: (arch.) a plaster-cast in low relief. [Shortened from Ó. Fr. empreindre, empreint-L. imprimo -in, into, and premo, to press.]
- Printer, print'er, n. one who prints, especially books, newspapers, &c. [printing.
- Printing, printing, n. act, art, or practice of Prior, pri'or, adj., former: previous: coming before in time.-n. the head of a priory.-fem.
- Pri'oress. [L. prior, former, earlier, comp. from a positive form pro-, in front. See Prime.] Priorate, pri'or-āt, Priorship, pri'or-ship, n. the government or office of a prior.
- Priority, pri-or'i-ti, n. state of being prior or first in time, place, or rank : preference.
- **Priory**, pri'or-i, *n*. a convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.
- a prior of prioress, and next below an abbey.
   Prism, prioress, and next below an abbey.
   Prism, prioress, and solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms: (*optics*) a solid glass, triangular-shaped body. [Lit. 'anything sawn,' L.—Gr. prism.a, atos, from prizo, to saw.]
   Prismatic, priz-matik, Prismatical, priz-matik, adj. resembling or pertaining to a prism.-draw. Prismatically.
   Prismoid, oriz'moid, m.a figure in the form of a brism.-draw.
- Prismoid, prizmoid, n. a figure in the form of a prism. [Prism, and Gr. eidos, form.]
  Prison, prizn, n. a building for the confinement
- of criminals, &c. : a gaol : any place of confine-ment. [Fr.-L. prensio, -onis, for prehensio, a seizing—pre-hendo, -hensus, to seize, from obs. hendo. See Get.] [prison : a captive.
- Prisoner, priz'n-er, n. one arrested or confined in Pristine, pris'tin, adj. as at first : former : belonging to the beginning or earliest time: ancient. [O. Fr.-L. pristinus, from pris- (=
- prius, earlier), and -tenus, stretching.] Privacy, pri'va-si or priv'-, n. state of being private
- or retired from company or observation : a place of seclusion : retreat : retirement : secrecy.
- Private, privat, adj. apart from the state: not invested with public office: peculiar to one's self: belonging to an individual person or company: not public: retired from observation: secret : not publicly known : not holding a commission. -n. a common soldier. -adv. Pri'vately.
- **Privateer**, prī-va-tēr', *n*. an armed *private* vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.-v.i. to cruise in a privateer: to fit out privateers.
- Privation, pri-va'shun, n. state of being *deprived* of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort : destitution : hardship : absence of any quality. [Fr. See under Private.]
- Privative, priv'a-tiv, adj. causing privation : con-

sisting in the absence of something. -n. that which is privative or depends on the absence of something else: (*logic*) a term denoting the absence of a quality: (*gram.*) a prefix denoting absence or negation .- adv. Priv'atively. [L.]

Privet, priv'et, n. a half-evergreen European shrub much used for hedges. [Ety. unknown.]

Privilege, priv'i-lej, n. a peculiar advantage: a right not general: prerogative.—v.t. to grant a privilege to: to exempt. [Fr.—L. privilegium, lit. 'a law regarding only a single person'— trivine und for large a law] privus, single, and lex, legis, a law.] Privily, privili, adv., privately: secretly.

- Privity, priv'i-ti, n. joint knowledge of something private or confidential: knowledge implying concurrence :-- pl. secret parts.
- Privy, privi, adj., private: pertaining to one person: for private uses: secret: appropriated to retirement: admitted to the knowledge of something secret .- n. (law) a person having an interest in an action: a necessary-house.-n. Privy-council, the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government. -n. Privy-councillor, a member of the money for the *private* or personal use of the sovereign.—n. Privy seal or signet, the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal. [Fr. privé—L. privatus. See Private.] Prize, prīz, n. that which is taken or gained by
- competition : anything taken from an enemy in competition: anything taken from an enemy in war: a captured vessel: that which is won in a lottery: anything offered for competition: a reward. [Fr. prise-pris, taken, pa.p. of prendre-L. pre(he)ndo. See Prison.]
   Prize, priz, v.t. to set a price on : to value : to value highly. [Fr. priser-O. Fr. pris, price (Fr. priz)-L. pretium, price, value.]
   Prize-ourt. priz/kort. n a court for indeping

Prize-court, priz'-kort, n. a court for judging

regarding prizes made on the high seas. Prize-fighter, priz'-fit'er, n. a boxer who fights publicly for a prize.—n. Prize'-fight'ing.

Prize-money, priz'-mun'i, n. share of the money or

proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy. roa, pro'a, n. a small Malay sailing-vessel. Proa,

[Malay prau.]
 Probability, prob-a-bil'i-ti, n. quality of being probable: appearance of truth: that which is probable: chance.

probable : chance.
Probable, prob'a-bl, adj. having more evidence for than against: giving ground for belief: likely. – adv. Prob'ably. [Orig. 'that may be proved, Fr. — L. probable., probatus, to prove—probus, good, excellent. See Prove.]
Probate with a the decode before competent of the proved before competent.

- Probate, probat, good, excenter. See 170%.]Probate, <math>probat, n. the proof before competentauthority that an instrument, purporting to bethe will of a person deceased, is indeed hislawful act: the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved: the right or jurisdiction of proving wills. [L. pro-batum, proved. See Probable.]
- Probation, pro-ba'shun, n. act of proving : any proceeding to elicit truth, &c.: trial: time of trial: moral trial: novitiate. [Fr.-L.] Probational, pro-bā'shun-al, Probationary, pro-

bā'shun-ar-i, adj. relating to probation or trial.

Probationer, pro-bā'shun-er, n. one who is on probation or trial: (Scotland) one licensed to preach, but not ordained to a pastorate.

Probative, pro'ba-tiv, Probatory, pro'ba-tor-i, adj, serving for proof or trial: relating to proof.

Probe, prob, n. an instrument for proving or examining a wound, &c. : that which tries or

## Procrustean

probes. -v.t. to examine with or as with a probe:

- books with a problem of the with a with a problem of the same thoroughly. [L. probe, to prove.] Probity, probitit, n. uprightness: honesty. [I L. probitas—probus, good, excellent.] [Fr.
- Problem, prob'lem, n. a matter difficult of settlement or solution : (geom.) a proposition in which something is required to be done. [Lit. 'a something is required to be done. [Lit. 'a question thrown or put forward,' Fr.-L.-Gr. problema, -atos-pro, before, and ballo, to throw.]
- Problematic, prob-lem-at'ik, Problematical, prob-lem-at'ik-al, *adj*. of the nature of a problem : questionable : doubtful.-adv. Problemat'ically.
- Proboscis, pro-bos'is, n. the trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. [L.—Gr.—probaskis, a trunk, lit. 'front-feeder' —pro, in front, and baskā (L. pasco), to feed.] Proosedure, pro-sēd'ūr, n. the act of proceeding: proogress : process : conduct.
- proceed, pro-sed', v.i. to go forward: to advance: to issue: to be produced: to prosecute. [Fr. proceder—L. procedo—pro, before, and cedo, cessum, to go.]
- Proceeding, pro-sēd'ing, n. a going forth or for-nuard: progress: step: operation: transaction. Proceeds, pro'sēd. n.pl. the money proceeding or arising from anything: rent: produce.
- Process, pros'es or pro'-, n. a going forward: gradual progress: operation: the whole pro-ceedings in an action or prosecution: series of measures : a projection on a bone. [Fr. procès-L. processus.]
- Procession, pro-sesh'un, n. the act of proceeding: a train of persons in a formal march. [Fr.--L.]
- Processional, pro-sesh'un-al, adj. pertaining to a procession: consisting in a procession.—n. a book of the processions of the Romish Church.
- Proclaim, pro-klām', v.t. to publish : to announce officially .- n. Proclaim'er. [Fr. proclamer L. proclamo-pro, out, and clamo, to cry. See Claim.]
- Proclamation, prok-la-mā'shun, n. the act of proclaiming: official notice given to the public.
- Proclivity, pro-kliv'i-ti, n. an inclining forwards: tendency: inclination: aptitude. [L. proclivitas -proclivus, having a slope forwards-pro, for-rards, and clivus, a slope. See Decline.] wards, and clivus, a slope.
- Proconsul, pro-kon'sul, n. a Roman officer having the power of a consul without his office: the governor of a province. [L.-pro, instead of, and Consul.]
- Proconsular, pro-kon'sū-lar, adj. pertaining to or
- under the government of a proconsul. Proconsulate, pro-kon'sū-lāt, Proconsulship, prokon'sul-ship, n. the office or term of office of a proconsul.
- Procrastinate, pro-kras'ti-nat, v.t. to put off till some future time: to postpone.—n. Procras-tinator. [Lit. 'to put off till the morrow,' L. —pro, forward, off, and crastinus, of to-morrow
- -cras, to-morrow, and *tenus*, stretching.] Procrastination, pro-kras-ti-nā'shun *n*. a putting off till a future time : dilatoriness.
- Procreate, pr5'kre-āt, v.t. to generate: to propa-gate. [L. procre-o, -atus-pro, forth, and creo. to produce. See Create.]
- Procreation, pro-kre-a'shun, n. the act of procreating: generation: production. [Fr.-L.]
- Procreative, pro'kre-ā-tiv, adj. having the power to procreate : generative : productive .- n. Pro'creativeness. [a father.
- Procreator, pro'kre-ā-tor, n. one who procreates: Procrustean, pro-krus'te-an, adj. reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or

- model: from Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who stretched or cut a piece off the legs of his captives, so as to fit them to an iron bed, on which he laid them. [Gr. pro-kroustes (lit.) 'the stretcher.']
- Proctor, prok'tor, n. a procurator or manager for another: an attorney in the spiritual courts : an official in the English universities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to university regulations.-n. Proc'torship. [Contr. of Procurator.]
- Proctorial, prok-to'ri-al, adj. pertaining to a proctor: magisterial.
- Procumbent, pro-kum'bent, adj., leaning for-wards: lying down or on the face: (bot.) trail-
- ing. [L. pro, forward, cumbo, to lie down.] Procurable, pro-kūr'a-bl, adj. that may be procured.
- Procuration, prok-ūr-ā'shun, n. the act of managing another's affairs: the instrument giving power to do this: a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on visitations.
- Procurator, prok'ur-ā-tor, n. one who takes care of or attends to a thing for another : a governor of a province under the Roman emperors. -n. Proc'uratorship. [L. See Procure. Cf. Prector.]
- Procure, pro-kūr', v.t. to obtain: to cause: to attract. [Fr. procurer-L. procuro, to take care of, to manage-pro, in behalf of, and curo, atus, to care for.]
- Procurement, pro-kurment, n. the act of procuring: management: agency.
- Procurer, pro-kūr'er, n. one who procures: a pimp: a pander.—fem. Proc'uross.
- **Prodigal**, prod'i-gal, *adj*. wasteful: lavish: pro-fuse.—*n*. one who throws away from him: a waster: a spendthrift.-adv. Prod'igally, waste-fully. [Lit. 'driving forth or away,' Fr.-L. prodigus-prodigo, to drive away, squanderpro, forth or away, and ago, to drive.]
- prodigality, prod-igaliti, m. state or quality of being prodigal: extravagance: profusion.
  Prodiglious, pro-dij'us, adj. like a prodigy: astonishing: enormous: monstrous.—adv. Prodigiously.—n. Prodigiousnoss. [Fr. prodigieux.—L. prodigiouss. See Prodigy.]
  Prodigious or prodiging a protent: anything extra
- Prodigy, profingi, n. a portent: anything extra-ordinary: a wonder: a monster. [Fr. prodige -L. prodigium, a prophetic sign.]
   Produce, pro-dūš', v. t. to lead or bring forward: to bear: to exhibit: to yield: to cause: (geom.) to extend.-n. Produc'er. [L. produco, -ductus -tra forward: and drea to lead. See Duko I. pro, forward, and duco, to lead. See Duke.]
- Produce, prod'us, n. that which is produced : product, proceeds.
- Producible, pro-dus'i-bl, adj. that may be produced: that may be generated or made: that may be exhibited. -n. Produc'ibleness.
- Froduct, prod'ukt, n. that which is produced : work: composition: effect: (arith.) the result of numbers multiplied together.
- Production, pro-duk'shun, *n*. the act of *produc-*ing: that which is produced : fruit : product. Productive, pro-duk tiv, *adj.* having the power to
- produce: generative: fertile: efficient.-adv. Produc'tively.-n. Produc'tiveness. Proem, pro'em, n. an introduction: a prelude: a preface.-adj. Proem'ial. [Fr. proème-L. prozemium-Gr. prosimion-pro, before, and
- oi-mos, a way—root i-, to go.] Profanation, prof-a-nā'shun, n. the act of profaning: desecration : irreverence to what is holy. [Fr.-L.]

- Profane, pro-fān', adj. unholy : impious : impure : common: secular.—adv. Profanoly.—n. Pro-fano'ness. [Lit. 'before the temple,' outside of it, common, Fr.—L. profanus—pro, before, and furnim, a temple. See Fane.]
- Profane, pro-fan', v.t. to violate anything holy : to abuse anything sacred : to put to a wrong use : (B), to pollute : to debase. -n. **Profan**'er.
- Profanity, pro-fan'i-ti, n. irreverence : that which
- is profane : profane language. [L.] Profess, pro-fes', *v.t.* to own freely : to declare in strong terms : to announce publicly one's skill in. [Fr. profès, professed, said of a member of a religious order-L. professus, perf.p. of pro-fiteor-pro, publicly, fateor, to confess. See Confess.]
- Professed, pro-fest', adj., openly declared: avowed : acknowledged.—adv. Profess'edly. Profession, pro-fesh'un, n. the act of professing:
- open declaration : an employment not mechan-ical and requiring some degree of learning : calling, known employment : the collective body of persons engaged in any profession : entrance into a religious order. [Fr.]
- **Professional**, pro-fesh'un-al, *adj*. pertaining to a profession.—*n*. one who makes his living by an art, as opposed to an amateur who practises it merely for pastime. - adv. Profess'ionally.
- Plofessor, pro-fes'or, n. one who professes: one who publicly practises or teaches any branch of knowledge : a public and authorised teacher in a university.-adj. Professo'rial.-n. Profess'orship
- Proffer, prof'er, v.t. to bring forward: to propose : to offer for acceptance .-- n. an offer made : a proposal. - n. Profi<sup>v</sup>erer. [Fr. proférer-L. profero-pro, forward, and fero, E. Bear.] Proficience, pro-fish'ens, Proficiency, pro-fish'-
- en-si, n. state of being proficient : improvement in anything.
- Proficient, pro-fish'ent, adj. competent : thoroughly qualified .- n. one who has made considerable advancement in anything: an adept. -adv. Proficiently. [L. proficiens, -entis, pr.p. of proficere, to make progress-pro, forward, and *facio*, to make.] Profile, pro'fil, n. an outline : a head or portrait
- in a side-view : the side-face : the outline of any object without foreshortening .- v.t. to draw in profile. [It. profilo (Fr. profil)-L. pro, and filum, a thread, outline.]
- Profit, prof'it, n. gain : the gain resulting from the employment of capital : advantage : benefit : improvement .- v.t. to benefit or be of advantage to: to improve. -v.i. to gain advantage: to receive profit: to improve: to be of advantage: to bring good. [Fr.-L. profectus, progress, advance-proficio, profectum, to make progress. See Proficient.]
- Profitable, prof'it-a-bl, adj. yielding or bringing profit or gain: lucrative: productive: advantageous : beneficial.-adv. Prof'itably.-n. Prof'itableness. [Fr.]
- Profiting, prof/it-ing, n., profit, gain, or advantage: (B.) progress or proficiency. Profitless, prof/it-les, adj. without profit, gain, or
- advantage.
- Profligacy, prof'li-gas-i, Profligateness, prof'ligat-nes, n. the state or quality of being profligate: a profligate or vicious course of life.
- Profligate, prof'li-gāt, adj. abandoned to vice: without virtue or decency: dissolute: prodigal. -n. one leading a profligate life : one shame-lessly vicious.—adv. Prof'ligately. [Lit. lessly

- 'dashed down,' L. profligatus, pa.p. of profligo
- -pro, and fligo, to dash, E. Blow, n.] **Profound**, pro-fownd', *adj*. far below the surface : low : very deep : intense : abstruse : mysteri-out : coult : intense : abstruse : mysterious: occult: intellectually deep: penetrating deeply into knowledge.—n. the sea or ocean. [Lit. 'deep,' Fr. profond—L. profundus—pro, forward, downward, and fundus, E. Bottom.]
- Profoundly, pro-fownd'li, adv. deeply: with deep
- knowledge or insight : with deep concern. Profoundness, pro-fownd'nes, Profundity, pro-fund'it-i, n. the state or quality of being pro-found: depth of place, of knowledge, &c.
   Profuse, pro-fūs', adj. liberal to excess: lavish: extravagant: proligal.-adv. Profuse'ly. [L.
- profusus, pa.p. of profundo-pro, forth, and fundo, to pour. See Fuse, v.]
- Profuseness, pro-fūs'nes, Profusion, pro-fū'zhun, n. state of being profuse: rich abundance: extravagance : prodigality.
- Progenitor, projenitor, n. a forefather: an ancestor. [Fr.-L.-pro, before, and genitor, a parent, from root gan in gigno, genitus, to beget.]
- **Progeny**, proj'en-i, *n*. that which is *brought forth*: descendants : race : children.
- Prognosis, prog-no'sis, n., foreknowledge: (med.) the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms: the opinion thus formed. [Gr.—pro, before, gignōskō, root gna, to know.] Prognostic, prog-nos'tik, n. a foreshowing : an
- indication : a presage.-adj. foreknowing : foreshowing: indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms. [Through O. Fr. (Fr. pronostic) from Gr. prognostikon.
- Prognosticate, prog-nos'ti-kāt, v.t. to foreshow: to foretell : to indicate as future by signs.
- **Prognostication**, prog-nos-ti-kā'shun, n. the act of prognosticating or foretelling something future by present signs : a foretoken or previous sign.
- Prognosticator, prog-nos'ti-kā-tor, n. a predictor of future events, esp. a weather prophet.
- **Programme**, Program, pro'gram, *n*. a public notice in writing : an outline of any forthcoming proceeding: a preliminary outline. [Lit. 'something written publicly,' Fr.-L.-Gr. programma-pro, before, and grapho, to write.]
- **Progress**, prog'res, n. a going forward: advance: improvement: proficiency: course: passage: procession: a journey of state: a circuit. [Fr. -L. progressus-progredior, to go forward-
- pro, forward, and gradier, to go.] Progress, progres', v.i. to go forward: to make progress: to proceed: to advance: to improve.
- Progression, pro-gresh'un, n. motion onward: progress: regular and gradual advance: increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law: (*music*) a regular succession of chords or movement in harmony .adj. Progress'ional. [Fr.]
- Progressive, pro-gres'iv, adj., progressing or moving forward : advancing gradually : improvprogressing or ing.-adv. Progress'ively.-n. Progress'iveness.
- Prohibit, pro-hib'it, v.t. to hinder: to check or repress: to prevent: to forbid: to interdict by authority. [Lit. 'to hold in front,' L. pro-hilee, prohibitum-pro, before, and habeo, to have. See Have.]
- Prohibition, pro-hi-bish'un, n. the act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting : an interdict.
- Prohibitive. pro-hib'it-iv, Prohibitory, pro-hib'itor-i, adj. that prohibits or forbids : forbidding. Project, proj'ekt, n. a plan: a scheme: contriv-

ance. [Lit. 'a thing cast forward,' O. Fr. (Fr. projet)-L. projectum-pro, before, and jacio, to throw.]

- Project, pro-jekt', v.t. to contrive or devise : to exhibit (as in a mirror): to draw: to exhibit in relief .- v.i. to shoot forward : to jut out : to be prominent.
- Projectile, pro-jek'til, adj., projecting or throwing forward: impelling or impelled forward.—n. a body projected by force, esp. through the air. **Projection**, pro-jek'shun, n. the act of projecting:
- that which juts out : a plan or design : a delineation: a representation of any object on a plane.
- Projector, pro-jek'tor, n. one who projects or forms schemes.
- Prolate, pro'lat, adj. extended: elongated in the direction of the line of the poles, as a spheroid. [L. prolatus, pa.p. of profero, to bring forward or extend—pro, forth, and fero, to bear.]
- Prolegomena, pro-leg-om'en-a, n.pl. an introduc-
- tion to a treatise. [Gr. things said before.] **Prolepsis**, pro-lep'sis, n. a *taking before*hand or anticipation: (*rhet*.) a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered : the dating of an event before its proper time, *adjs*. **Prolep'tic**, **Prolep'tical**.—*adv*. **Prolep'tically**. [Gr. *pro-lambano*, *prolepsomai*—*pro*, before, and *lam-bano*, to take.]
- Proletarian, pro-le-tā'ri-an, adj. belonging to the poorest labouring class: having little or no property : plebeian : vulgar .- n. Proleta'riat, the lowest class. [L. *proletarius* (in ancient Rome) a citizen of the sixth and lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but with
- his children—protes, offspring.] **Prolific**, pro-lif'ik, **Prolifical**, pro-lif'ik-al, adj. producing offspring: fruitful: productive: (bot.) applied to a flower from which another is proapplied to a nower rom which about its pro-duced,—n. Prolificaness. [Fr. prolifique—L. proles (for pro-oles), offspring (root ol, as in olesco, to grow), and /acio, to make.] Prolix, pro-liks' or pro'-, adj. tedious, lengthy, minute.—adv. Prolix'ly.—ns. Prolix'ity, Pro-lix'ness. [Fr. prolixe—L. prolixity, Pro-lix'ness. [Fr. prolixe—L. prolixity, Pro-
- lix'ness. [Fr. prolize-L. prolizus (lit.) 'having *Acoued beyond* bounds,' from pro, for-ward, and -lixus, from liquor, to flow. See Liquid.
- Prolocutor, pro-lok'ū-tor, n. the speaker or chairman of a convocation. [L.-pro, before, and loquor, locutus, to speak.]
- Prologue, prol'og or prol'-, n. a preface : the intro-ductory verses before a play. [Fr.-L.-Gr.
- prologos—pro, before, logos, speech.] Prolong, pro-long, v.t. to lengthen out: to con-tinue. [Fr. prolonger—L. prolongo—pro, forwards, longus, long.]
- Prolongate, pro-long'gāt, v.t. to lengthen.—n. Prolonga'tion.
- Promenade, prom-e-näd' or -nād', n. a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise : a place for walking. *n.v.i.* to walk for amusement, show, or exercise. [Fr.—from (*se*) *promener*, to walk—L. *promino*, to drive forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *mino*, to drive.
- Promethean, pro-me'the-an, adj. pertaining to Prometheus: life-giving, like the fire which (in the Greek myth) Prometheus stole from heaven.
- Prominent, prom'i-nent, adj. projecting: con-spicuous: principal: eminent: distinguished. adv. Prom'inently.-ns. Prom'inence, Prom'-inency. [Lit. 'jutting out,' Fr.-L. promineo,
- to jut forth—pro, forth, and minso, to jut.] Promiscuous, pro-mis'kū-us, adj., mixed: con-fused: collected together without order: indis-

criminate.-adv. Promis'cuously.-n. Promiscuousness. [L. promiscuus-pro, inten., and misceo, to mix.]

- Promise, prom'is, n. an engagement to do or not to do something: expectation or that which affords expectation. -v.t. to make an engagement to do or not to do something: to afford reason to expect to assure: to engage to bestow.—ns. Prom'iser, Prom'isor. [Lit. 'a sending for-ward,' Fr. promesse - L. promissa, promitto, to send forward.—pro, forward, and mitto, to send. See Mission.]
- Promising, prom'is-ing, adj. affording ground for hope or expectation.—adv. Prom'isingly.
- Promissory, prom'is-or-i, adj. containing a promise of some engagement to be fulfilled.
- Promontory, prom'on-tor-i, n. a headland or high cape. [L. promontorium—pro, forward, and mons, montis, a mountain.]
- Promote, pro-mot', v.t. to move forward : to advance: to further: to encourage: to raise to a higher position: to elevate.—n. Promot/er. adj. Promo'tive. [L. promotus, pa.p. of promoveo-pro, forward, and moveo, to move.]
- Promotion, pro-möshun, n. the act of promoting: advancement: encouragement: preferment.
  Prompt, promt, adj. prepared: ready: acting with alacrity: cheerful: unhesitating.—adv.
  Prompt'ly.—n. Prompt'ness. [Lit. 'brought forward,' Fr.—L. prompt'ness. to bring
  Groward der Geth and aus to bring or the laboration. forward-pro, forth, and emo, to bring or take.]
- **Prompt**, promt, v.t. to incite : to move to action : to assist a speaker when at a loss for words : to suggest.-n. Prompt'er.
- Promptitude, promt'i-tūd, n., promptness : readiness: quickness of decision and action. [Fr.]
- Promulgate, pro-mul'gat, v.t. to publish : to pro-claim.-n. Prom'ulgator. [L. promulgo, -atus. Ety. unknown.]
- **Promulgation**, prō-mul-gā'shun, *n*. act of promul-gating: publication: open declaration.
- **Prone**, pron, *adj*. with the face downward : bend-ing forward : headlong : disposed : inclined.—
- ing forward: headlong: disposed: inclined.— adv. Prone'ly.—n. Prone'ness. [O. Fr.—L. pronus; cog. with Gr. prēnās, prone.] Prong, prong, n. the spike of a fork or similar instrument. [Nasalised form of Prov. E. prog, to prick-W. procio; cf. Gael. brog, to goad, and brog, an awl, and E. Brooch. See also Pang.] Pronominal, pro-nom'i-nal, adj. belonging to or of the neuture of a pronou.—adv. Pronom'.
- of the nature of a pronoun.-adv. Pronom'inally.
- **Pronoun**, pro'nown, *n*. a word used *instead* of a *noun*. [L. pro, for, and **Noun**.]
- **Pronounce**, pro-nowns', v.t. to utter: to speak distinctly: to utter formally: to utter rhetori-cally: to declare.—n. **Pronouncer**. [Fr. prononcer-L. pronuncio-pro, forth, and nuncio, toannounce-nuncius, a messenger. See Nuncio.] Pronounceable, pro-nowns'a-bl, adj. capable of
- being pronounced. [ciation.
- Pronouncing, pro-nowns'ing, adj. giving pronun-Pronunciation, pro-nun-si-ä'shun, n. act or mode
- of pronouncing: utterance. Proof, proof, n. that which proves: test: experi-**FOOL**, proof, *n*. that which *proves*; test: experi-ment: any process to discover or establish a truth: that which convinces: demonstration: evidence: condition of having been proved: firmness of mind: a certain strength of alco-holic spirits: (*print.*) an impression taken for correction, also 'proof-sheet: an early impres-sion of an engraving: -pt. **Proofs**. -adj. (*iti.*) proved: firm in resisting. [M. E. preef-Fr. preuve-L. probo, to prove. See Prove.]

- Propinquity
- Proofless, proof'les, adj. wanting proof or evidence. **Prop**, prop, n. a support : a stay. -v.t. to support by something under or against : to sustain :
  - pr.p. propping; pa.t. and pa.p. propped. [Allied to Sw. propp, Ger. propp.; also to Ir. propa, prop, Gael. prop.]
- Propagandism, prop.a.gand'izm, n. practice of propagating tenets or principles. [From the Congregatio de propagandA Fide (L.), 'Society for propagating the Faith,' founded at Rome in 1622.]
- Propagandist, prop-a-gand'ist, n. one who devotes himself to propagandism.
- **Propagate**, prop'a-gāt, v.t. to multiply plants by *layers*: to extend : to produce : to impel forward in space, as sound: to spread: to extend the happee, as solute, to be produced or multi-plied: to have young.—n. Propagator. [L. propago, atus, com. with pro-pag-eo, pro-pag-eo, a layer, from root of Pack and Pact, Gr. pgnumi.
- Propagation, prop-a-gā'shun, n. act of propagating : the spreading or extension of anything.
- Propel, pro-pel', v.t. to drive forward: to urge onward by force: -pr.p. propell'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. propelled'. [L. pro, forward, pello, to drive.
- Propeller, pro-pel'er, n. one who or that which propels: a screw for propelling a steamboat : a vessel thus propelled.
- Vessei thus propelled.
  Propensity, pro-pensi-ti, n. inclination: disposition. [Lit. 'a hanging forwards;' L. propensus, pa.p. of propendo, to hang forwards—L. pro, forward, pendeo, to hang.]
  Proper, prop'er, adj., one's own: naturally or essentially belonging: peculiar: belonging to only one of a species (as a name): natural: suitable: correct: just: right: becoming: (B.) comely pretty—adm. Proferly. [F. draphre.]
- suitable : correct : just : right : becoming : (5.)
   comely, pretty.—adv. Prop'erly. [Fr. propre, —L. proprius, one's own, akin to prope, near.]
   Property, prop'er-ti, n. that which is proper to anything : a peculiar or essential quality : a quality: that which is one's own : an estate : right of possessing, employing, &c. : ownership: --pl. articles required by actors in a play. [O. Fr. propreté : a doublet of Propriety.]
- Fr. proprete: a doublet of Prophety.] Prophecy, prof'es:, n. a declaration of something to come : a prediction : public interpretation of Scripture : instruction : (B.) also, a book of pro-phecies. [Lit. a speaking for another, O. Fr. prophecie-L. prophetia-Gr. prophetica-pro-phetics. See Prophet.] Prophesy, prof'es:, v.t. to foretell : to predict.— v.t. (B.) to exhort : to expound religious sub-ients dat and a da prophetication.
- jects: -pa.t. and pa.p. proph'esied. [s has been arbitrarily substituted for c, to distinguish the v.
- from the n.] **Prophet**, prof'et, n. one who proclaims or inter-prets the will of God: one who announces pl. the writings of the prophets.—fem. Proph-etoss. [Fr. – L. propheta – Gr. prophetēs, (lit.) one who speaks for another, esp. for a divine power; hence one who delivers an oracle revealing future events or otherwise announcing the divine will-pro, before, in behalf of, and phē-mi, to speak. See Fame.]
- Prophetic, pro-fet'ik, Prophetical, pro-fet'ik-al. adj. containing prophecy: foreseeing or foretelling events .- adv. Prophet'ically.
- Propinquity, pro-ping'kwi-ti, n., nearness in time, place, or blood: proximity. [L. propinquitas-propinguus, near-prope, near.]

Propitiable, pro-pish'i-a-bl, adj. that may be probitiated.

- Propiliate, pro-pish'i-āt, v.t. to make propitious: to render favourable.—v.i. to make propitiation: to atone.—n. Propi'tiator. [L. propitio, propitiatum.]
- Propitiation, pro-pish-i-ā'shun, n. act of propitiating: (theol.) that which propitiates: atonement.

Propitiatory, pro-pish'i-a-tor-i, adj. having power to propitiate : explatory .- n. the Jewish mercyseat.

- Propitious, pro-pish'us, adj. favourable : disposed to be gracious or merciful.-adv. Propi'tiously. Propi'tiousness. [L. propitius-prope, -n. near.
- Proportion, pro-por'shun, n. the relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude : mutual fitness of parts : symmetrical arrangement : (math.) the identity or equality of ratios: the 'rule of three,' in which three terms are given to find a fourth: equal or just share. -v.t. to adjust: to form symmetrically. [L. proportio -pro, in comparison with, and portio, portionis, part, share. See Portion.]

Proportionable, pro-pōr'shun-a-bl, adj. that may be proportioned.—adv. Propor'tionably.

- **Proportional**, pro-pör'shun-al, *adj.* having a due *proportion*: relating to proportion: (*math.*) having the same or a constant ratio.—*n.* (*math.*) a number or quantity in a proportion.—adv. Proportionally.—n. Proportional'ity.
- Proportionate, pro-por'shun-āt, adj. adjusted according to a proportion: proportional.-adv.
- Proposal, pro-pozal, n. anything proposed: a scheme or design: terms or conditions proposed.
- **Propose**, pro-poz', v.t. to put forward or offer for consideration, &c.—v.i. to make a proposal : to make an offer of marriage.-n. Propos'er. [Fr.

-prefix pro-, and poser, to place. See Pose, n.] Proposition, prop-o-zish'un, n. a placing before: offer of terms: the act of stating anything : that which is stated : (gram. and logic) a complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something: (math.) a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved. [Fr.-L. propositio. See Propound.]

- Propositional, prop-o-zish'un-al, adj. pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition: considered as a proposition.
- Propound, pro-pownd', v.t. to offer for consideration: to exhibit. -n. Propound'er. [Orig. pro-pone, from L. -pro, forth, and pone, to place.]
   Proprietary, pro-prietari, adj. belonging to a traductor in a owner.

- proprietor.-n. a proprietor: an owner. Proprietor, pro-prie-tor, n. one who has anything as his property : an owner. - fem. Propri'etress. -n. Propri'etorship.
- Propriety, pro-pri'e-ti, n. state of being proper or right : agreement with established principles or customs: fitness: accuracy: peculiar right of possession, property. [Fr.-L. proprietas-pro-prius, one's own. See Proper.]

Propulsion, pro-pul'shun, n. act of propelling. Propulsive, pro-pul'siv, adj. tending or having power to propel.

Prorogation, pro-ro-ga'shun, n. act of proroguing. Prorogue, pro-rog', v.t. to continue from one

- session to another (said of parliament) :- pr. p. prorog'uing; pa.t. and pa.p. prorogued'. [Fr. -L. prorogo, -atum-pro, forward, and rogo, to ask.
- Prosaic, pro-zā'ik, Prosaical, pro-zā'ik-al, adj.

pertaining to prose : like prose .- adv. Prosa'-[See Prose.] ically.

- Proscenium, pro-sc'ni-um, n. the front part of the stage. [L.-Gr. proskenion-pro, before, skēnē, the stage.]
- Proscribe, pro-skrib', v.t. to publish the names of persons to be punished : to banish : to prohibit : to denounce, as doctrine.-n. Proscrib'er. [L. proscribo-pro, before, publicly, and scribo, scriptum, to write.]
- Proscription, pro-skrip'shun, n. the act of pro-scribing or dooming to death, or outlawry : utter rejection. [Fr.-L.
- Proscriptive, pro-skrip'tiv, adj. pertaining to or consisting in proscription.
- Prose, proz, n. the direct, straightforward arrangement of words, free from poetical measures: ordinary spoken and written language: all writings not in verse.—*adj.* pertaining to prose: not poetical: plain: dull.—*v.i.* to write prose : to speak or write tediously .- n. Pros'er. [Fr.-L. prosa, for prorsa-prorsus, straight-forward-pro, forward, verto, versum, to turn.] Prosecute, prose-kūt, v.t. to follow onwards or
- pursue, in order to reach or accomplish : to continue: to pursue by law.-v.t. to carry on a legal prosecution. [L. *prosequor*-*pro*, onwards, and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow. See Sequence.] Prosecution, pros-c-kU'shun, *n*. the act of *prose*
- cuting: pursuit: a civil or criminal suit.
- **Prosecutor**, pros'e-kūt-or, *n*. one who *prosecutes* or pursues any plan or business : one who carries
- on a criminal suit. fem. Pros'ecutrix. Proselyte, pros'e-līt, n. one who has come over to a religion or opinion: a convert. [Fr.-L.-Gr. proselytos-proserchomai, to come to-pros, to, and erchomai, ëlython, to come.]

Proselytise, pros-e-lit-īz', v.t. to make proselytes. Proselytism, pros'e-lit-izm, n. the act of proselytising or of making converts.

- Prosodial, pros-o'di-al, Prosodical, pros-od'ik-al, adj. pertaining to prosody: according to the rules of prosody.—adv. Prosod'ically. Prosodian, pros-o'di-an, Prosodist, pros'o-dist, n.
- one skilled in prosody.
- Prosody, pros'o-di, n. that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [Fr.-L. prosodia, Gr. prosodia, a song sung to music, an accompanying song-pros, to, and ode, a song.]
- Prosopopœia, pros-o-po-pē'ya, n. a rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects are spoken of as persons: personification. [Gr. prosopo-poiia-prosopon, a person, and poieo, to make.] [Gr. prosopo-
- Prospect, prospekt, n. a looking forward: a view: object of view: a scene: expectation. n. Prospect'ing, searching a district for gold or silver mines with a view to further operations. [L. prospectus-prospicio, prospectum, to look forward-pro, forward, and specio, to look.]
- Prospection, pro-spek'shun, n. the act of looking forward or of providing for future wants.
- Prospective, pro-spek'tiv, adj., looking forward: acting with foresight: relating to the future:
- distant. -adv. Prospec'tively. [Fr.-L.] Prospectus, pro-spek'tus, n. the outline of any plan submitted for public approval, particularly of a literary work or of a company or joint-stock concern.
- Prospôr, pros'pêr, v.t. to make fortunate or happy: (B.) to make to prosper.—v.i. to be successful: to succeed.
- Prosperity, pros-per'i-ti, n. the state of being prosperous: success; good-fortune.

- Prosperous, pros'per-us, adj., according to hope: in accordance with one's wishes: favourable: successful.-adv. Pros'perously. [L. prosper, prosperus-pro, in accordance with, and spes, hope.]
- Prostitute, pros'ti-tut, v.t. to expose for sale for bad ends: to sell to wickedness or lewdness: to devote to any improper purpose. -adj. openly devoted to lewdness: sold to wickedness. -n. a female who indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire : a base hireling. [L. prostituo, -utum-pro, before, statuo, to place.]
- Prostitution, pros-ti-tū'shun, n. the act or practice of prostituting : lewdness for hire : the life of a lewd woman: the being devoted to infamous feither himself or another. purposes.
- Prostitutor, pros'ti-tūt-or, n. one who prostitutes Prostrate, pros'trat, adj., thrown forwards on the ground: lying at length: lying at mercy: bent in adoration. — v.t. to throw forwards on the ground : to lay flat: to overthrow : to sink totally : to bow in humble reverence. [L. pro, forwards, and sterno, stratum, to throw on the ground.]
- down or laying flat: act of falling down in adoration: dejection: complete loss of strength.
- Prosy, proz'i, adj. like dull prose: dull and tedious in discourse or writing .- adv. Pros'ily. -n. Pros'iness.
- Protean, pro'te-an or pro-te'an, adj. readily assuming different shapes, like Proteus, the seagod, fabled to have the power of changing him-self into an endless variety of forms.
- Protect, pro-tekt', v.t. to cover in front : to cover over : to defend : to shelter. [L. pro, in front,
- and tego, tectum, akin to Gr. stego, to cover.] Protection, pro-tek'shun, n. act of protecting: state of being protected : preservation : defence : guard : refuge : security : passport.
- Protectionist, pro-tek'shun-ist, n. one who favours the protection of trade by law.
- Protective, pro-tekt'iv, adj. affording protection: defensive : sheltering.
- Protector, pro-tekt'or, n. one who protects from injury or oppression: a guardian: a regent :--fem. Protect'ress, Protect'rix.-n. Protect'orship.
- Protectoral, pro-tekt'or-al, Protectorial, pro-tek-tō'ri-al, adj. pertaining to a protector or regenta
- Protectorate, pro-tekt'or-āt, n. government by a protector: the authority assumed by a superior.
- Protégé, pro-tā-zhā', n. one under the protection of another: a pupil: a ward :- fem. Protégée'. [Fr., pa.p. of protéger, to protect-L. protego.]
- Protein, pro'te-in, *n*, the supposed common radical of the group of bodies which form the most essential articles of food, albumen, fibrine, &c.
- [Gr. protos, first, and suffix -in.] Protest, pro-test', w.i. to bear witness before others: to declare openly: to give a solemn declaration of opinion. -v.t. to make a solemn declaration of : to note, as a bill of exchange, from non-acceptance or non-payment.-n. Protest'er. [Fr.-L. protestor, -atus-pro, before, testor-testis, a witness.]
- Protest, pro'test, n. a solemn or formal protesting or declaration, esp. one in writing by the minority of a body, expressing dissent : the attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill.
- Protestant, prot'es-tant, adj., protesting: per-taining to the faith of those who protest against the Church of Rome .- n. (orig.) one of those who,

in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires : one who protests against the Church of Rome. [religion.

Protestantism, prot'es-tant-izm, n. the Protestant Protestation, prot-es-tā'shun, n. the act of pro-

- testing: a solemn declaration : a declaration of dissent : a declaration in pleading.
- Protocol, pro'to-kol, u. the first copy of any document: the rough draught of an instrument or transaction. [Fr. protocole-Low L. protocol-lum-late Gr. protokollon, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and to notarial documents -Gr. protos, first, and kolla, glue.]
- Protomartyr, pro'to-mär'ter, n. St Stephen the first Christian martyr: the first who suffers in any cause. [Gr. protos, first, and Martyr.]
- any cause. [Gr. protos, first, and Martyr.] Protophyte, proto-fit, n. the first or lowest order of plants. [Gr. protos, first, and playton, a plant —playo, to cause to grow.] Protoplasm, proto-plazm, n. a homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, endowed with contractility, with a chemical composition allied to that of albumen. [Gr. Addac first, and playting, form-playso to [Gr. protos, first, and plasma, form-plasso, to form.]
- Prototype, pro'to-tīp, n. the first or original type or model after which anything is copied: an exemplar: a pattern. [Fr.-L.-Gr., from protos, first, and typos, a type.]
- Protozoan, pro-to-zo'an, n. one of the first or lowest class of animals. [Gr. protos, first, and zōon, an animal.]
- Protozoic, pro-to-zo'ik, adj. pertaining to the protozoans: containing remains of the earliest life of the globe.
- Protract, pro-trakt', v.i. to draw out or lengthen in time: to prolong: to draw to a scale. [L. - pro, forth, and traho, to draw.]
- Protraction, pro-trak'shun, n. act of protracting or prolonging: the delaying the termination of a thing: the plotting or laying down of the dimensions of anything on paper.
- Protractive, pro-trakt'iv, adj., drawing out in time: prolonging: delaying.
- Protractor, pro-trakt'or, n. one who or that which protracts: a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, &c.
- Protrude, pro-trood', v.t. to thrust or push forwards: to drive along: to put out. -v.i. to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit. [L. protrudo-pro, forwards, and trudo, to thrust.]
- Protrusion, pro-troo'zhun, n. the act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit : the state of being protruded. [Protrusus, pa.p. of protrudo. See Protrude.] [pelling forward.

Protrusive, pro-troo'siv, adj., thrusting or im-Protuberance, pro-tub'er-ans, n. a swelling for-

- ward or forth: a prominence : a tumour. Protuberant, pro-tub'er-ant, adj., swelling: prominent.-adv. Protub'erantly.
- Protuberate, pro-tub'er-at, v.i. to swell or bulge out. [L. protubero, -atus-pro, forward, tuber, a swelling. See Tuber.]
- Proud, prowd (comp. Proud'er ; superl. Proud'est), adj. having excessive self-esteem: arrogant: haughty: daring: grand: ostentatious -
- Proud-flesh, prod-A.S. prid. Cf. Pride.]
  Proud-flesh, prowd'-flesh, n. a growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound. [Proud and Flesh.]
- Provable, proov'a-bl, adj. that may be proved .adv. Prov'ably .- n. Prov'ableness.
- **Prove**, proov, v.t. to try by experiment or by a test or standard: to try by suffering: to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evi-

dence: to demonstrate: to ascertain the genuineness of: to experience or suffer: (math.) to ascertain the correctness of any result. -v.i. to make trial: to turn out: to be shewn afterwards. -n. Prov'er. [O. Fr. prover (Fr. prouver), which, like A.S. profian and Ger. proben is from

- L. probo-probus, excellent.] Proven, prov'n, (Scots law) same as Proved, pa.p. of Prove.
- Provender, prov'en-der, n. dry food for beasts, as hay or corn: esp. a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. [M. E. provende—Fr.—L. præ-benda. See **Prebend**, in Late L. a daily allowance of food.]
- Proverb, prov'erb, n. a short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a well-known truth or moral lesson: a byword: -pl. a book of the Old Testament. [Fr. proverbe-L. proverbium-pro, publicly, and verbum, a word.] Proverbial, pro-verb'i-al, adj. pertaining to pro-
- verbs: mentioned in or resembling a proverb: widely spoken of .- adv. Proverb'ially
- Provide, pro-vid', v.t. to make ready beforehand: to prepare: to supply .- v.i. to procure supplies to prepare : to supply.—2.2. to produce supplies or means of defence: to take measures: to bargain previously.—2. **Provid'er**. [Lit. 'to foresee,' L. *provideo*—*pro*, before, *video*, to see. Doublet **Purvey**. See **Vision**.] **Providence**, provi-dens, *z*. timely preparation : (*theol.*) the foresight and care of God over all his creatures : God, considered in this relation : produce in menoring one's officiar.
- prudence in managing one's affairs. [Fr.-L. providentia.]
- **Provident**, provident, *adj*. providing for the future: cautious: prudent: economical.-*adv*. **Prov'idently.** [L. provid-ens, -entis, pr.p. of provideo. See **Provide**. Doublet **Prudent**.]
- Providential, prov-i-den'shal, adj., effected by or proceeding from divine providence.-adv. Providen'tially.
- **Province**, provins, n. a portion of an empire or state : the district over which one has jurisdiction: a region: a business or duty: one's business or calling : a department of knowledge. [Fr.-L. provincia. Ety. unknown.]
- Provincial, pro-vin'shal, adj. relating to a pro-vince: belonging to a division of a country: characteristic of the inhabitants of a province: rude : unpolished .-- n. an inhabitant of a province or country district : (in the R. Cath. Church) the superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province.-adv. Provin'cially.
- Provincialism, pro-vin'shal-izm, n. mode of speech peculiar to a *province* or country district : a peculiarity of dialect.
- Provision, pro-vizh'un, n. act of providing: that which is provided or prepared : measures taken beforehand: preparation: previous agreement: a store of food: provender.—v.t. to supply with provisions or food. [Fr.—L.—provisus, pa.p. of provideo. See Provide.]
- Provisional, pro-vizh'un-al, adj., provided for an occasion: temporary.—adv. Provis'ionally. Proviso, pro-vī'zō, n. a provision or condition in
- a deed or other writing: the clause containing it: any condition :--pl. Provisos, provizoz. [From the L. phrase proviso quod, it being provided that.]
- **Provisory**, pro-vī'zor-i, *adj.* containing a *proviso* or condition: conditional: making temporary provision : temporary.—*adv.* Provisorily. Provocation, prov-o-kā'shun, *n*. act of *provoking* :
- [Fr.-L. provocatus, that which provokes. pa. p. of provoco. See Provoke.]

Pry Provocative, pro-vo'ka-tiv, adj. tending to pro-

- voke or excite.—n. anything provocative. **Provoke**, pro-vōk', v.t. to call forth: to excite to action: to excite with anger: to offend: (B.) to challenge.—adv. Provok'ingly. [Fr. provoquer -L.—pro, forth, voco, to call. See Vocal.]
- **Provost**, prov'ust, *n*. the dignitary set over a cathedral or collegiate church: the head of a college : (Scotland) the chief magistrate of certain classes of burghs, answering to mayor in England.—n. Lord Provost, the style of the chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen.—n. Provost-Marshal (army) an officer with special powers for enforcing dis-cipline: (navy) an officer having charge of prisoners. [Lit. 'one placed over others,' O. Fr. provost (Fr. prévôt)-L. præpositus, pa.p. of præpono-præ, over, pono, to place.] [provost. Provostship, provust-ship, n. the office of a
- Prove, prove as the forepart of a ship. [Fr. proue (It. prua)—L. prora—Gr. —pro, before.]
  Prowess, prowess or proces, n. bravery, esp. in war: valour. [Fr. prouesse, from O. Fr. prou (Fr. preux), valiant, prob. from L. pro, for the good of. Cf. Prude.]
- Prowl, prowl, v.i. to rove in search of prey or plunder.-n. Prowl'er. [O. Fr., as if proieler, from Fr. proie-L. præda, prey. See Prey.]
- Proximate, proks'i-mat, adj., nearest or next: having the most intimate connection: near and immediate. - adv. Prox'imately. [L. proximus, next, superl. of obs. propis, near.]
- Proximity, proks-im'it-i, n. immediate nearness. [Fr.--Ľ.
- Proximo, proks'i-mo, adj. (in) the next (month).
- Proxy, proks'i, n. the agency of one who acts for another: one who acts for another, or the writing by which he is deputed. [Lit. 'the office of procurator,' from obs. E. procuracy, from Procurator.]
- Prude, prood, n. a woman of affected modesty. [Fr.-O. Fr. prode, fem. of prod, excellent, from L. probus, good, virtuous.] Prudence, proo'dens, n. quality of being prudent:
- wisdom applied to practice : caution. [Fr.-L.] Prudent, proo'dent, adj. (lit.) provident or fore-seeing : cautious and wise in conduct : careful : discreet: dictated by forethought: frugal.-adv. Pru'dently. [Fr.-L. prüdens, prüdentis, contr. of providens, pr.p. of provideo, to foresee. See Provide.]

- Prune, proon, v.t. to trim, as trees or branches, Fillie, proon, o.r. to train, as trees or brances, by lopping off superfluous parts: to divest of anything superfluous.—n. Prun'er. [Lit. 'to propagate,' older form proin, prob. from Fr. provigner, to propagate by slips—provin, a shoot—L. propag-o, -inis. See Propagate.] Prune, proon, n. a plum, esp. a dried plum. [Fr.
- -L. prunum-Gr. prounon.
- Prunella, proo-nel'a, Prunello, proo-nel'o, n. a strong, woollen stuff, generally black. [Prob. n. a Latinised form of Fr. prunelle, a sloe, dim. of Fr. prune. See Prune, n.]
- Prurience, proo'ri-ens, Pruriency, proo'ri-en-si, n. state of being prurient.
- Prurient, proo'ri-ent, adj., itching or uneasy with desire. [L. pruriens, pr.p. of prurio, to itch.]

Pry, pri, v.i. to peer or peep into that which is closed: to inspect closely: to try to discover with curiosity :- pa.t. and pa.p. pried. - adv. Pry'ingly. [M. E. piren. Doublet Peer, to look narrowly.]

- Psalm, säm, n. a sacred song.—The Psalms, one of the books of the Old Testament. [L. psalmus -Gr. psalmos (lit.) a twitching or twanging the strings of a harp, from psallo, to twang.]
- Psalmist, säm'ist or sal'mist, n. a composer of *psalms*, applied to David and the writers of the
- Scriptural psalms. [L.—Gr.] Psalmodic, sal-mod'ik, Psalmodical, sal-mod'ik-al, adj. pertaining to *psalmody*. Psalmodist, sal'mod-ist, *n*. a singer of *psalms*. Psalmody, säm'o-di or sal'mo-di, *n*. the *singing*

- of *psalms*: psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmodia*, singing to the harp—*psalmos* (see **Psalm**), and
- singing to the harp-patrices (see Fsam), and ade, a song (see Ode).] Psalter, sawl'ter, *n*. the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed: in the R. Cath. Church, a series of 150 devout sentences: a rosary of 150 beads, according to the number of the period. De touching L desclaration
- the psalms. [O. Fr. *psaltier*—L. *psalterium*.] **Psaltery**, sawl'ter-i, n. a stringed instrument of the Jews. [O. Fr. *psalteric* [Fr. *psalterion*]— L. *psalterium*—Gr. *psalterion*. Cf. **Psalm**.]
- Pseudonym, sū'do-nim, n. a fictitious name assumed, as by an author.—adj. Pseudo'nymous, bearing a fictitious name. [Fr.-Gr. pseud-ēs, false, and onoma, E. Name.]

- Pshaw, shaw, int. of contempt. [Imitative.] Psychical, sī'kik-al, adj. pertaining to the soul,
- by the second sec
- Psychologist, sī-kol'o-jist, *n*. one who studies Psychology, sī-kol'o-ji, *n*. the science which classifies and analyses the phenomena of the human mind. [Gr. psychē, the soul, and logos, a treatise.]
- Ptarmigan, tär mi-gan, n. a species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains. [Gael. tarmachan.]
- Puberty, puber-ti, n. the age of full development: early manhood or womanhood. [Fr. puberté-L. pubertas, -tatis-pubes, the signs of manhood, from root of Pupil.]
- Pubescence, pū-bes'ens, n. state of one arrived at pubescy: (bot.) the soft, short hair on plants. Pubescent, pū-bes'ent, adj. arriving at *puberty*: (bot. and zool.) covered with soft, short hair. [L. publesc-ens, entis, pr. p. of publesco, to arrive at puberty—pubes. See Puberty.] Public, pub/lik, adj. of or belonging to the people:
- pertaining to a community or a nation : general : common to all: generally known. -n. the pecple: the general body of mankind: the people, inde-finitely.—adv. Pub'licly. [Fr.—L. publicus —populus, the people. Cf. People.]
- Publican, publik-an, n. the keeper of an inn or public-house: (orig.) a farmer-general of the Roman public revenue : a tax-collector. [L.]
- Publication, pub-li-kā'shun, n. the act of publishing or making public: a proclamation: the act of printing and sending forth to the public, as a book : that which is published as a book, &c.
- Public-house, publik-hows, n. a house open to the public: a house of public entertainment.
- Publicist, publi-sist, n., one who writes on, or is skilled in public law, or current political topics.

Publicity, publis'i-ti, n. the state of being public or open to the knowledge of all : notoriety. Public-spirited, publik-spirit-ed, adj. having a

spirit actuated by regard to the public interest; with a regard to the public interest.—adv. Pub'-lic-spir'itedly.—n. Pub'lic-spir'itedness.

- Publish, pub'lish, v.t. to make public: to divulge or reveal: to announce: to proclaim: to send forth to the public: to print and offer for sale: to put into circulation. [Fr.-L. publico, -ātus -publicus.]
- Publisher, publish-er, n. one who makes public or
- Puce, public of public p puca, W. bwg; conn. with parallel forms Pug, Bug.]
- Pucker, puk'er, v.t. to gather into folds: to wrinkle. n. a fold or wrinkle. [Lit. 'to gather into the form of a *poke*.' See Poke, a bag, and Pock.1
- Pudding, pood'ing, n. an intestine filled with meat, a sausage: a soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, &c. [Prob. Celt., as W. poten, Ir. putog-pot, a bag; Ger. pudding, Fr. boudin,
- L. bothlus, are prob. all related words.] Puddle, pud'l, u. a small pool of muddy water : a mixture of clay and sand.—v.t. to make muddy: to make impervious to water with clay : to convert into bar or wrought iron.—v.i. to make a dirty stir. [M. E. *podel* (for *plod-el*)—Celt. *plod*, a pool, conn. with Flood and Flow.] Puddler, pud'ir, *n.* one who turns cast-iron into wrought iron by *d* 22
- wrought-iron by puddling.
- **Puddling**, pud'ling, *n*. the act of rendering imper-vious to water by means of clay: the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron.
- Converting cast into bar or wrought from.
  Puerile, pu'er-il, adj. pertaining to children:
  childish: trifling: silly.—adv. Pu'erilely. [Fr.
  puéril—L. puerilis—puer, a child. Cf. Foal.]
  Puerility, pi-èr-il'-ti, n. quality of being puerile:
  that which is puerile: a childish expression.
- Puerperal, pū-ér'pėr-al, adj. relating to childbirth. [L. puerpera, bearing children—puer, a child, and pario, to bear. Cf. Foal and Parent.]
- Puff, puf, v.i. to blow in puffs or whiffs : to swell or fill with air : to breathe with vehemence : to blow at, in contempt: to bustle about.-v.t. to drive with a puff: to swell with a wind: to praise in exaggerated terms .- n. a sudden, forcible breath : a sudden blast of wind : a gust or whiff: a fungous ball containing dust : anything light and porous, or swollen and light : a kind of light pastry : an exaggerated expression of praise.—n. Puff 'er.—Puff up (B.) to inflate. [Imitative: cog. with Ger. puff-en, &c.]
- Puffery, puf'er-i, n., puffing or extravagant praise.
- Puffin, puf'in, n. a water-fowl having a short, thick, projecting beak like that of a parrot. [Named either from its swelling beak or its round belly. See Puff.]
- Puffy, puf'i, adj., puffed out with air or any soft matter: tumid: bombastic.-adv. Puff'ily.-n. Puff'iness.
- Pug, pug, n. a monkey: a small kind of dog: any ug, pug, n. a monkey: a small animal (in familiarity or contempt). [Lit. small animal (in familiarity or contempt). [Lit. [tive.] [Lit. 'an imp;' a corr. of Puck.] [tive.] Pugh, poo, int. of contempt or disdain. [Imita-
- Pugilism, pū'jil-izm, n. the art of boxing or fight
  - ing with the fists .- adj. Pugilist'ic. [From L pugil, a boxer-root pug, whence L. pugnus, E. Fist.]
- Pugilist, pu'jil-ist, n. one who fights with his fists. Pugnacious, pug-nā'shus, adj. fond of fighting combative: quarrelsome.—adv Pugna'ciously

# Puisne

-n. Pugnac'ity. [L. pugnax, pugnacis-pugno, to fight-pugnus, E. Fist.] Puisno, pū'ni, adj. (lazu) inferior in rank, applied

- to certain judges in England. [Lit. born after; O. Fr. (Fr. pulne), from puls-L. post, after, and né, pa.p. of naître-L. nascor, natus, to be born. Doublet of Puny.]
- Puissant, pü'is-ant or pü-is'ant, adj., potent or power/ul: strong: forcible.—adv. Pu'issantly. --n. Pu'issance. [Fr. (It. possente), from L. potens, powerful, modified by the influence of Lorents to be able. (C. Potente I Possible) L. posse, to be able. Cf. Potent and Possible.]

Puke, pük, v.i. to spew: vomit. [A form of Spew.]
 Pule, pül, v.i. to pipe or chirp: to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child.—n. Pul'er. [From Fr.

- piauler, like It. pigolare, L. pipilo, and pipo, to pipe, formed from the sound.]
- Pull, pool, v.t. to draw or try to draw: to draw forcibly: to tear: to pluck .- v.i. to give a pull: to draw.-n. the act of pulling: a struggle or contest. [A.S. pullian, conn. with Low Ger.
- pulen, to pluck.]
  Pullet, pool'et, n. a young hen. [Fr. poulette, dim. of poule, a hen—Low L. pulla, a hen, fem. of L. pullus, a young animal, cog. with Foal. Poult is a doublet.]
- Pulley, pool'i, n. a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights: --pi. Pull'oys. [M. E. poleyn, from A.S. pullian; acc. to others, from Fr. poulain-Low L. pullanus--pullus (E. Foal); acc. to Diez, from Fr. poulie, which is from E. Pull.]
- Pulmonary, pulmon-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or affecting the lungs. [L. pulmonarius-pulmo, pulmonis, a lung-Gr. pleumön, pneumön, lung -root pnu, to breathe.].
- Pulmonic, pul-mon'ik, adj. pertaining to or affecting the lungs.-n. a medicine for disease of the lungs: one affected by disease of the lungs. Pulp, pulp, n. the soft fleshy part of bodies:
- marrow: the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits : any soft mass. -v.t. to reduce to pulp: to deprive of pulp: to separate the pulp. [Fr. pulpe-L. pulpa, perh. conn. with root of Palpable.]
- Pulpit, pool'pit, n. a platform for speaking from: an elevated or inclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered : a desk.-adj. belonging to the pulpit. [Fr.-L. pulpitum, a stage. Ety. unknown.
- Pulpous, pulp'us, adj. consisting of or resembling pulp: soft.—n. Pulp'ousness.
- Pulpy, pulp'i, adj. like pulp: soft.-n. Pulp'iness. Pulsate, pul'sat, v.i. to throb. [L. pulso, pul-
- satus, to beat, freq. of *pello*, *pulsus*, to drive.] **Pulsatile**, pul'sat-il, *adj*. that may be *beaten*: played by beating : acting by pulsation.
- Fulsation, pul-sa'shun, n. a beating or throbbing: a motion of the pulse: any measured beat: a vibration. [L. *pulsatio*.] **Pulsative**, pulsa-tiv, **Pulsatory**, pulsa-tor*i*, *adj*.,
- beating or throbbing.
- Pulse, puls, n. a beating: a throb: a vibration: the beating of the heart and the arteries. [Fr. bouls-L. pulsus-pello, pulsus. See Pulsate.]
- Polise, puls, a. grain or seed of beans, pease, &c. [L. puls, porridge (Gr. poltos). Cf. Poultice.] Pulseless, puls'les, adj. having no pulsation. Pulverable, pulver-a-bl, Pulverisable, pul'ver-iz-a-bl, adj. that may be reduced to fine powder.

- [L. pulvis, pulveris, powder.]
- Fulverise, pul'ver-īz, v.t. to reduce to dust or fine powder .- n. Pulverisa'tion. [Fr.-Late L. pulverizo-pulvis.]

## Punctual

- Pulverous, pul'ver-us, adj. consisting of or like dust or powder. [L. pulvereus.]
- Puma, pū'ina, n. a carnivorous animal, of the cat kind, of a reddish-brown colour without spots, called also the American lion. [Peruvian puma.]
- Pumice, pū'mis, n. a hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral.-adj. Pumi'ceous, of or like pumice. [A.S. pumic(-stan), pumice(-stone)—L. pumex, pumicis, for spumex—spuma, foam—spuo. See Spume, and Pounce, a fine powder.]

Pummel. Same as Pommel.

- Pump, pump, n. a machine for raising water and other fluids. - . t. to raise with a pump : to draw out information by artful questions .- v.i. to work a pump: to raise water by pumping.-n. Pump'er. [Fr. pompe-Ger. pumpe (for plumpe), from the sound of splashing in water. See Plump.]
- Pump, pump, n. a thin-soled shoe used in dancing. [Fr. pompe. So called from being used on showy occasions. See Pomp.]
- Pumpkin, pump'kin. Pumpion, pump'yun, n. a plant of the gourd family and its fruit. [A corr. of Fr. pompon-L. pepō, -onis-Gr. pepōn, ripe, so called because not eaten until ripe.]
- Pun, pun, v.t. to play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning :- pr.p. punn'ing ; pa.t. and pap. punned.—n. a play upon words. [Lit. 'to hammer or torture words,' an old form of Pound, to beat, from A.S. punian.] Punch, contr. of Punchinello. [Through the influence of prov. E. punch, thick, fat.]
- Punch, punsh, n. a beverage of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. [Hindi panch, five-Sans. panchan, cog. with E. Five.]
- Punch, punsh, v.t. to prick or pierce with something sharp: to perforate with a steel tool .n. a tool for stamping or perforating, a kind of awl. [A curtailed form of Puncheon, a tool.]
- Punch, punsh, v.t. to strike or hit, esp. on the head. -n. a stroke or blow. [Prob. a corr. of Punish.]
- Puncheon, punsh'un, n. a steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [O. Fr. poinson, a bodkin, a puncheon-L. punctio,
- onis, a pricking pungo, panetus, to prick.] Puncheon, punsh'un, n. a cask: a liquid measure of 84 gallons. [O. Fr. poinson, a cask; perh, from the above, so called from the brand stamped on it. Cf. Hogshead.
- Punchinello, punsh-i-nel'o, Punch, punsh, n. the short, humpbacked figure of a puppet-show: a buffoon. [A corr. of It. pulcinello, dim. of pulcino, a young chicken, a child-L. pullus, a young animal. See Pullet and Foal.]
- Punctate, pungk'tät, Punctated, pungk'tät-ed, adj., pointed : (bot.) punctured : full of small holes. [Formed from L. punctum, a pointpungo, punctus, to prick.]
- Punctilio, pungk-til'yo, n. a nice point in be-haviour or ceremony : nicety in forms. [Lit. 'a little point,' Sp. puntillo, dim. of punto, point -L. punctum, point.]
- Punctilious, pungk-til'yus, adj. attending to little points or matters: very nice or exact in behaviour or ceremony: exact or punctual to excess.--adv. Punctil'iously.--n. Punctil'iousness.
- Punctual, pungk'tū-al, adj. observant of nice points, punctilious: exact in keeping time and appointments: done at the exact time.-m. Punc'tualist.-adv. Punc'tually. [Fr. ponctuel-L. punctum, a point.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; möte: mūte; möon; then.

- Punctuality, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, n. quality or state of being punctual: the keeping the exact time of an appointment.
- Punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, v.t. to mark with points: to divide sentences by certain marks.
- Punctuation, pungk-tū-ā'shun, n. the act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks.
- Puncture, pungk'tūr, n. a pricking: a small hole made with a sharp point.-v.t. to prick : to pierce with a pointed instrument. [L. punctura -pungo.] [dita-pand, to pile up.] Pundit, pun'dit, n. a learned man. [Sans. pan-

Pungent, pun'jent, adj., pricking or acrid to taste or smell: keen: sarcastic.-adv. Pun'gently. -n. Pun'gency. [L. pungens, -entis, pr.p. of pungo. See Poignant.]

- Punish, pun'ish, v.t. to exact a penalty: to cause loss or pain for a fault or crime : to chasten .-n. Pun'isher. [Fr. punir, punissant-L. punire -pana, penalty. See Pain.] [ished. Punishable, pun'ish-a-bl, adj. that may be pun-
- Punishment, pun'ish-ment, n. loss or pain inflicted for a crime or fault.
- Punitive, pūn'i-tiv, adj. pertaining to punishment.
- Punkah, pung'ka, n. a large fan consisting of a light framework covered with cloth and suspended from the ceiling of a room. [Hind. bankhâ, a fan.] [in punning.

Punster, pun'ster, n. one who puns or is skilled Punt, punt, n. a ferry-boat : a flat-bottomed boat. -v.t. to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. [A.S.-L. ponto, a punt, a pontoon-pons, pontis. See Pontage and Pontoon.]

- Puny, pū'ni, adj. (comp. Pu'nier, superl. Pu'niest), small: feeble: inferior in size or strength. [Lit, 'born after or late.' Doublet of Puisne.]
- Pup, pup, v.t. to bring forth *puppies*, as a bitch: -pr.p. pupping; pa.t. and pa.p. pupped. [Short for Puppy.]
- Pupa, pū'pa, Pupe, pūp or pū'pē, n. an insect in-closed in a case before its full development : a
- chrysalis : pl. Pupæ, pů pě, Pupos, pů pěs. [L. pupa, a girl, a doll, fem. of pupus, a boy, a child.] **Pupi**l, pů pil, n. a *little boy or girl*: one under the care of a tutor : a scholar : a ward : (*law*) one under puberty. [Fr. pupille-L. pupillus, pupilla, dims. of pupus, boy, pupa, girl.] Pupil, pū'pil, n. the apple of the eye, so called
- from the baby-like figures seen on it. [Same as above word.
- Pupilage, pū'pil-āj, n. state of being a pupil.
- Pupillary, Pupilary, pu'pil-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *pupil* or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.
- Puppet, pup'et, n. a small doll or image moved by wires in a show : one entirely under the con-trol of another.—n. Pupp'et-show, a mock show or drama performed by puppets. [O. Fr. poupette, dim. from L. pupa.]
- Puppy, pup'i, n. a doll: a conceited young man: a whelp.-n. Pupp'yism, conceit in men. [Fr. poupée, a doll or puppet-L. pupa. Cf. Pupa.] Pur. See Purr.
- Purblind, pur'blind, adj. nearly blind: near-sighted.—adv. Pur'blindly.—n. Pur'blindness. [For *pure-blind*, *i.e.* wholly blind : the meaning has been modified, prob. through some confusion with the verb *to pore.*] [chased. Purchasable, pur'chas-a-bl, adj. that may be pur-Purchase, purchas, v.t. (lit.) to chase or seek for: to acquire: to obtain by paying: to ob-
- tain by labour. danger, &c. : (law) to sue out or

procure .- n. act of purchasing : that which is purchased : any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies .- n. Pur'chaser.

- in raising or moving bodies.—*n.* Fur chaser. [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek eagerly, pursue—*pour* (L. *pro*), for, *chasser*, to chase. See Chase.] **Pure**, pur, *adj. (comp.* **Pur'er**, *superl.* **Pur'est**), *clean*, unsoiled: unmixed: not adulterated : real: free from guilt or defilement: chaste : modest: mere: that and that only.—*adv.* **Pure'ly.**—*n.* **Pure'noss.** [Fr. *pur-L. pureus*-root *pu*, to make clean ; conn. with E. **Pire**, L. *buta*.
- puto, and its derivatives.] Purgation, pur-gā'shun, n. a purging: (law) the clearing from imputation of guilt. [Fr.-L. purgatio.]
- Purgative, purgativ, adj., cleansing: having the power of evacuating the intestines. -n. a medicine that evacuates. [L. purgativus.]
   Purgatorial, purgatorial, adj. pertaining to
- purgatory.
- Purgatory, pur'ga-tor-i, adj., purging or cleans-ing: expiatory.-n. according to R. Catholic and some eastern religions, a place or state in which souls are after death *purified* from venial sins. [Fr. purgatoire-L. purgatorius. See Purge.]
- Purge, purj, v.t. to make pure: to carry off whatever is impure or superfluous: to clear from guilt: to evacuate, as the bowels: to clarify, as liquors -v.i. to become pure by clarifying : to have frequent evacuations. [Fr. purger-L. purgo (for pur-igo)-purus, pure, and ago, to do or make.]

Purging, purj'ing, n. act of *cleansing* or clearing. Purification, pur-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of *purifying*:

(B.) the act of cleansing ceremonially by remov-ing defilement. [Fr. -L. purificatio.]

- Purificatory, pūr-if'i-ka-tor-i, adj. tending to purify or cleanse.
- Purify, puri-fi, v.t. to make pure : to free from guilt or uncleanness : to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language.—v.i. to become pure :— pa.t. and pa.p. pūr'if īed.—n. Pur'ifier. [Fr. purifier—L. purifico-purus, pure, facio, to make.]
- Purism, pūr'izm, n., pure or immaculate conduct or style : the doctrine of a purist.
- Purist, pur'ist, n. one who is excessively pure or nice in the choice of words.
- Puritan, pūri-tan, n. one professing great purity in religious life: one of a religious party in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts marked by rigid purity in doctrine and practice.—*adj.* pertaining to the Puritans.
- Puritanic, pūr-i-tan'ik, Puritanical, pūr-i-tan'-ik-al, adj. like a Puritan : rigid : exact. Puritanism, pūr'i-tan-izm, n. the notions or prac-
- tice of Puritans.
- Purity, pūr'i-ti, n. condition of being pure.
- Purl, purl, v.i. to flow with a murmuring sound : to ripple. -n. a soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones : an eddy or ripple. [Prob. freq. of Purr; cf. Sw. porla, Ger. perlen, to bubble.]
- Purl, purl, v.t. to fringe with a waved edging, as lace: (kniffing) to invert stitches. [Contr. of purple-Fr. pourfler-pour (L. pro), and filer, to twist threads, from fil, a thread. Cf. File, a line, &c.]
- Purl, purl, n. ale warmed and spiced. [Prob. from Fr. perle, a pearl, from the small pearl-like bubbles rising on its surface. See Pearl.]

fate, far; mē, her: mīne: mote: mūte: moon: then.

Purlieu, pur'lū, n. the borders or environs of any place : (orig.) the grounds on the borders of a

forest. [Acc. to Skeat, a corr. of O. Fr. *puralee* (a mere translation of L. *perambulatio*), land severed from a royal forest by perambulation— O. Fr. pur (= L. pro), and allee, a going. See Alley.]

- Purloin, pur-loin', v.t. to steal: to plagiarise. -n. Purloin'er. [Lit. to carry away to a long distance; M. E. purlongen-O. Fr. pur-loignier-L. prolongo. See Prolong.]
- Purple, purpl, n. a very dark-red colour : a purple dress or robe, orig, worn only by royalty: a a robe of honour.—*adj.* red tinged with blue: blood-red: bloody.—*v.t.* to dye purple: to clothe with purple. [M. E. *purpre*—O. Fr. *porpre* (Fr. *pourpre*)—L. *purpura*—Gr. *por-phyra*. See Porphyry.]
- purport, See Forpury, ... design: signification.—w.t. to mean. [Lit. 'that which is carried or con-veyed,' O. Fr. pur (Fr. pour)—L. pro, for, and Fr. porter—L. porto, to carry.]
  Purpose, purpos, n. that which a person sets herein bines far an end a min intention: affect
- before himself as an end : aim : intention : effect.  $-\infty.t$ . to intend,  $-\infty.i$ . to have an intention. [O. Fr. *purposer*, form of *proposer* (see **Propose**), influenced by Fr. *propos* (-L. *ponere*), to place.]
- Purposeless, pur pos-les, adj. without purpose or effect : aimless. [intentionally.

Purposely, pur'pos-li, adv. with purpose or design :

- Purr, Pur, pur, v.i. to utter a murmuring sound, as a cat.—n. (also Purr'ing), the low, murmur-ing sound of a cat. [From the sound.]
- **Purse**, purs, *n*. a small bag for money, orig. made of *skin*: a sum of money: a treasury.—*v.t.* to put into a purse : to contract as the mouth of a purse : to contract into folds. [O. Fr. borse (Fr. bourse)-Low L. bursa-Gr. byrsa, a skin, a hide.
- Purse-proud, purs'-prowd, adj., proud of one's purse or wealth; insolent from wealth.—n. Purse'-pride.
- Purser, purs'er, n. an officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, and accounts of a ship, now termed a 'paymaster.'-n. Purs'ership.
- Purslane, Purslain, purs'lan, *n*. an annual plant, frequently used in salads. [It. porcellana, from L. portulaca.]
- Pursuance, pur-sū'ans, n. the act of pursuing or following out : process : consequence. Pursuant, pur-sū'ant, adj. done pursuing or seek-
- ing any purpose : hence, agreeable. Pursue, pur-sū', v.t. to follow onwards in order to overtake: to chase: to prosecute: to seek: to imitate: to continue.—*n.* **Pursu'er**, one who pursues: (*Scots law*) a plaintiff. [O. Fr. *porsuir* (Fr. poursuivre)-L. prosequor, -secutus-pro, onwards, sequer, to follow.]
- Pursuit, pur-sūt', n. the act of pursuing, following, or going after : endeavour to attain : occupation.
- Pursuivant, pur'swi-vant, n. a pursuer or follower : a state messenger : an attendant on the heralds : one of four junior officers in the Heralds' College. [Fr. poursuivant.]
- Pursy, purs', adj., pushed out: puffy: fat and short: short-breathed.—n. Purs'iness. [O. Fr. purcif (Fr. poussif), orig, poulsif, broken-winded—O. Fr. pourcer (Fr. pousser), to push. See Push.]
- **Purtenance**, pur'ten-ans, *n*. that which *pertains* or belongs to : (*B*.) the intestines of an animal. [Short for Appurtenance.]
- Purulence, pū'roo-lens, Purulency, pū'roo-len-si, n. the forming of pus or matter : pus.
- Purulent, pū'roo-lent, adj. consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter.—adv. Pu'rulently.

- Purvey, pur-va', v.t. to provide, esp. with conveniences: to procure. – v.i. to provide: to buy in provisions. [O. Fr. porvoir (Fr. pourvoir)– L. provideo. See **Provide**.]
- Purveyance, pur-vā'ans, n. the act of *purveying*: procuring of victuals: the royal prerogative of pre-emption, now abolished.
- Purveyor, pur-va'or, n. one who provides victuals: an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household : a procurer.
- **Pus**, pus, *n*. that which has become *putrid*: white matter of a sore. [L. pus, puris, matter; akin to Gr. pyon, and Saus. root puy, to become putrid.]
- Puseyism, pū'zi-izm, n. a name given collectively to the principles of Dr Pusey and other Oxford divines, as put forth in a series of pamphlets called 'Tracts for the Times.'—n. Pu'seyite, one supposed to hold certain views attributed to Dr Pusey.
- Push, poosh, v.t. to thruss or beat against: to drive by pressure: to press forward: to urge.v.i. to make a thrust : to make an effort : to press against : to burst out.-n. a thrust : an impulse :
- assault: effort: exigence. [Fr. pousser-L. pulso, freq. of pello, pulsum, to beat.] Pushing, pooshing, adi, pressing forward in business: enterprising: vigorous.
- Pusillanimous, pū-sil-an'i-mus, adj. having a little mind: mean-spirited: cowardly.-adv. Pusillan'imously. - ns. Pusillan'imousness, Pusillanim'ity. [L. pusillanimis-pusillus, very little (-pusus, dim. of puer. a boy), and animus, the mind.]
- Puss, poos, n. a familiar name for a cat: a hare, in sportsmen's language. [Dut. poes, puss; Ir. and Gael. pus, a cat: prob. imitative of a cat's spitting.]
- Pussy, poos'i, n. a dim. of Puss.
- Pustular, pus'tū-lāt, v.t. to form into *pustules*.
- Pustule, pus'tūl, n. a small pimple containing pus. [Fr.-L. pustula-pus.]
- Put, poot, v.t. to push or thrust: to drive into action : to throw suddenly, as a word : to set, lay, or deposit: to bring into any state: to offer: to propose : to apply : to oblige : to incite : to add. -v.i. to place: to turn: -pr.p. putting (poot'-); pa.t. and pa.p. put. [A.S. potian; prob. from the Celt., as Gael. put, W. putio.]
- Putative, pū'ta-tiv, adj., supposed : reputed. [Fr.
- -L. putativus-puto, putatus, to suppose.] Putrefaction, pū-tre-fak'shun, n. the act or process of *putrefying*: rottenness: corruption.
- Putrefactive, pū-tre-fak'tiv, adj. pertaining to or causing putrefaction.—n. Putrefac'tiveness.
- Putrefy, pu'tre-fi, v.t. to make putrid or rotten : to corrupt. -v.i. to become putrid: to rot :pa.t. and pa.p. pu'trefied. [Putrid, and L. facio, factum, to make.]
- Putrescent, pū-tres'ent, adj., becoming putrid : pertaining to putrefaction.-n. Putres'cence.
- Putrid, pu<sup>°</sup>trid, adj., stinking: rotten: corrupt. -ns. Putrid'ity, Pu<sup>°</sup>tridness. [Fr. putride-L. putrid'ns-putrie, putris, rotten-puteo, akin to Gr. puthö, Sans. puy, to stink. See Pus.]
- Putty, put'i, n. an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used in polishing glass, &c.: a cement, of whit-ing and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows. w.t. to fix or fill up with putty:—pa.t. and pa.p.putt'ied. [O. Fr. *potée*, properly that which is contained in a pot (Fr. *pot*).]
- Puzzle, puz'l, n. perplexity : something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or riddle .- w.t. to pose : to

perplex.-v.i. to be bewildered.-n. Puzzler. [From M. E. opposaile (E. opposal), an objec-tion or question put by an examiner-Fr. oppose.]

Puzzling, puz'ling, adj., posing: perplexing. Pyebald. See Piebald.

Pygarg, pī'gärg, n. a kind of antelope. [Lit. 'the white-rumped animal,' Gr. pygargos—pygē, rump, argos, white.]

Pygmean, pig-me'an, Pygmy, pig'mi, adj. pertaining to or like a pygmy: dwarfish: diminutive.

- Pygmy, pig'mi, n. one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity: a dwarf: any diminutive thing. [Fr. pygmé-L. Pygmæi-Gr. Pygmaioi, the Pygmies, fabled to be of the length of a (Gr.) pygmē=131 inches (measured from the elbow to the knuckles)-pygmē, fist, L. pugnus.] Pylorus, pi-lö'rus, n. the lower opening of the
- stomach leading to the intestines.—*adj.* Pyloric. [Lit. 'gate-keeper,' L.—Gr. *pyloros—pylö*, an entrance, and *ouros*, a guardian.]
- Pyramid, pir'a-mid, n. a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point :-pl. 'the pyramids' or great monuments of Egypt : a game played on a billiard table. [L.-Gr. pyramis, pyramidos.
- Ety. unknown; prob. Egyptian.]
   Pyramidal, pi-ram'i-dal, Pyramidic, pi-ra-mid'ik, Pyramidical, pi-a-mid'ik-al, adj. having the form of a pyramid.-advs. Pyram'idally, Pyra-mid'ically.
- Pyre, pir, n. a pile of wood, &c. to be set on fire at a funeral. [L. pyra-Gr. pyra-pyr, E. Fire.]
- Pyrites, pir-ī'tēz, n. a native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes
- fire when struck against steel.-adjs. Pyritic, Pyritical. [L.-Gr. pyr, E. Fire.] Pyrogenous, pir-oj'en-us, adj., produced by fire. [Gr. pyrogenes-pyr, fire, and gen, root of gignomai, to produce.]
- Pyrometer, pir-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the temperature of bodies under fierce heat.-adjs. Pyromet'ric, Pyromet'rical. [Gr. pyr, fire, and metron, a measure.
- Pyrotechnic, pir-o-tek'nik, Pyrotechnical, pir-o-
- tek'nik-al, adj. pertaining to fireworks. Pyrotechnics, pir-o-tek'niks, Pyrotechny, pir'otek-ni, n. the art of making fireworks. [Gr. pyr, fire, and technikos, artistic-techne, art.]
- Pyrotechnist, pir'o-tek-nist, n. one skilled in pyrotechny.
- **Pyrrhonist**, pir'ro-nist, *n*. one who holds the tenets of *Pyrrho*, who taught universal scepti-
- cisn: a sceptic. n. Pytrhonism, scepticism. Pythagorean, pi-thag-o-ré'an, adj. pertaining to Pythagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy.-n. a follower of Pythagoras.
- -n. Pythag'orism, his doctrines.
   Pythian, pith'i-an, adj. pertaining to the Pythoness: noting one of the four national festivals of ancient Greece, in honour of Apollo.
- **Pythoness**, pith'on-es, *n*. the prices of the oracle of Apollo at *Pytho*, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece : a witch.
- **Pythonic**, pi-thon'ik, *adj*. pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness.
- Pythonism, pith'on-izm, n. the art of predicting events by divination.—n. Pyth'onist.
  Pyx, piks, n. in the R. Cath. Church, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration: at the Mint, the box containing sample coins .v.t. to test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx.-Trial of the Pyx, final trial by weight and assay of the gold and

silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint. [L. pyxis, a box-Gr. pyxis-pyxos (L. buxus), the box-tree, box-wood-pyk-nos, dense-root, pak, to bind. Cf. Box, a tree, &c., and Pact.]

- Quack, kwak, v.i. to cry like a duck: to boast: to practise as a quack.—v.t. to doctor by quackery. -u. the cry of a duck : a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill: a mountebank—*adf*, pertaining to quack-ery: used by quacks. [An imitative word, seen also in Ger. *quaken*, Dut. *kvaken*, Gr. *koax*, a croak,] [6 a *quack*, esp. in medicine. Quackery, kwak'eri, *n*. the pretensions or practice Quacksalver, kwak'sal-ver, *n*. a *quack* who deals in *salves*, ointments, &c.: a quack generally. Quadragestima. *kwadrasies* [ma. *n*] tent or the
- Quadragesima, kwod-ra-jesi-ma, n. Lent, or the forty days of fast before Easter. [L.-quadragesimus, fortieth-quadraginta, forty-quatuor, four. See Four.]

Quadragesimal, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal, adj. belong-ing to or used in Lent.

- Quadrangle, kwod'rang-gl, *n*. a square surrounded by buildings: (geom.) a plane figure having four equal sides and angles. [Fr.-L. quadrangulum-quatuor, four, and angulus, an angle.
- Quadrangular, kwod-rang'gū-lar, adj. of the form of a quadrangle.—adv. Quadrang'ularly.
- Quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* (geom.) the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°: an instrument con-sisting of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes. [L. quadrans,
- from quatuur, four.] Quadrantal, kwod-rant'al, adj. pertaining to, equal to, or included in a quadrant.
- Quadrate, kwod'rat, adj., squared : having four equal sides and four right angles : divisible into four equal parts : (fig.) balanced : exact : suited. -n. a square or *quadrate* figure. -v.i. to square
- or agree with: to correspond. [L. quadratus, pa.p. of quadro, to square, from quatuor, four.] Quadratic, kwod-rat'ik, adj. pertaining to, containing or denoting a square.
- Quadrature, kwod'ra-tūr, n. a squaring: (geom.) the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape: the position of a heavenly body
- when 90° distant from another. Quadrennial, kwod-ren'yal, adj. comprising four years: once in four years.—adv. Quadrenn'-ially. [L. quadrennis—quatuor, four, annus, a year.]
- Quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'er-al, adj. having four sides.—n. (geon.) a plane figure having four sides. [L. quadrilaterus—quatuor, four, and latus, lateris, a side.] Quadriliteral, kwod-ri-lit'er-al, adj. of four letters.
- Quadrinitei a, kwourinitei an, and *litera*, a letter.] Quadrille, ka-dril' or kwa-dril', *n*. a game at cards played by *four*: a dance made up of sets of dancers containing *four* couples each. [Fr.; from It. quadriglia—L. quadra, a square— quataor, four.]
- Quadrillion, kwod-ril'yun, n. a million raised to the *fourth* power, represented by a unit with 24 ciphers. [Coined from L. quater, four times, on the model of Million.]
- Quadrinomial, kwod-ri-no'mi-al, adj. (math.) consisting of four divisions or terms .- n. an ex-

pression of four terms. [From L. quatuor, four, and Gr. nomē, a division-nemo, to distribute.]

- Quadroon, kwod-roon', n. the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. quarteron-L. quatuer, four; so called because their blood is one-fourth black.]
- Quadruped, kwod'roo-ped, n. a four-footed ani-mal. [L. quatuor, four, and pes, pedis, a foot.] Quadrupedal, kwod-roo'pe-dal, adj. having four feet
- Quadruple, kwod'roo-pl, adj., fourfold.—n. four times the quantity or number.—v.t. to increase fourfold. [Fr.—L. quadruplus—quadrup. Quadruplicate, kwod-roo'pli-kät, adj. made four-
- fold. -v.t. to make fourfold: to double twice .--[L. quadruplicatusn. Quadruplica'tion.
- quatter, four, and plice, plicatus, to fold.] Quaff, kwaf, v.t. to drink in large draughts.— v.t. to drink largely.—n. Quaff'0r. [Scot. queff, quaich, a small drinking-cup; from Ir. and Gael. cuach, a cup.]
- Quagga, kwag'a, n. a quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in colour. [Hottentot quagga, guacha.]
- Quaggy, kwag'i, adj. of the nature of a quagmire:
- shaking or yielding under the feet. Quagmire, kwag'mīr, n. wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [Obs. Quag, same as Quake, and Mire.]
- Quail, kwāl, v.i. to cower: to fail in spirit. [A.S. cwelan, to suffer, to die; Ger. qual, torment.] Quail, kwāl, n. a migratory bird like the partridge,
- common in Asia, Africa, and S. Europe. [O. Fr. quaille, caille—Low L. quaquila—O. Flem. quakele, from root of Quack.]
- qualtele, from root of Quack.]
  Qualnt, kwänt, adj. neat: unusual: odd: whimsical.—adv. Qualnt'ly.—n. Quaint'ness. [Lit. 'known, famous, remarkable,' O. Fr. cointe, neat, acquainted—L. cognitizes, known.]
  Quake, kwäk, v.i. to tremble, esp. with cold or fear:—pr.p. quäkfing; pa.t. and pa.p. quäked.—n. a shake: a shudder.—adv. Quak'ingly. [A.S. crwacian; allied to Quick.]
  Quaker, kwäk'er, n. one of the Society of Friends, a relierous sect founded by George Fox. born in
- a religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624. [A nickname first given them by Judge Bennet at Derby, because Fox bade him and those present tremble at the word of the Lord.
- This is Fox's own statement in his *Journal.*] Quakerism, kwāk'ėr-izm, *n*. the tenets of the Ouakers.
- Qualification, kwol-i-fi-kā'shun, n. that which qualifies: a quality that fits a person for a place, &c. : abatement.
- Qualify, kwol'i-fī, v.t. to render capable or suitable: to furnish with legal power: to limit by modifications: to soften: to abate: to reduce the strength of: to vary.-n. Qual'ifier. [Fr. qualifier, from L. qualis, of what sort, and facio, to make.]
- Qualitative, kwol'i-tā-tiv, adj. relating to quality: (chem.) determining the nature of components.
- Quality, kwol'i-ti, n. that which makes a thing what it is : property : peculiar power: acquisi-tion: character: rank : superior birth or character. [Fr.-L. qualitas, qualitatis.]
- Qualm, kwäm, m. a sudden attack of illness: a scruple, as of conscience. [A.S. *cwealm*, pesti-lence, death; Ger. *gualm*, a disposition to vomit, vapour; Sw. *qualm*, a suffocating heat; allied to Quail, v.] Qualmish, kwäm'ish, adj. affected with qualm, or

a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness. Quandary, kwon-dā'ri, n. a state of difficulty or

uncertainty: a hard plight. [Prob. a corr. of M. E. wandreth, from Ice. vandrædi, difficulty, trouble.] Quantitative, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, adj. relating to

- quantity : measurable in quantity : (chem.) determining the relative proportions of components.
- Quantity, kwon'ti-ti, n. the amount of anything : bulk; size: a determinate amount: a sum or bulk : a large portion : (logic) the extent of a conception : (gram.) the measure of a syllable : (music) the relative duration of a tone : (math.) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured. [Fr.-L. quantitas, quantitatisquantus, how much-quam, how.]
- Quantum, kwon'tum, n. quantity: amount. [L. quantum, neut. of quantus, how great, how much.]
- Quarantine, kwor'an-ten, n. the time, orig. forty days, during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore .v.t. to prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection. [Fr. quarante-L. quadraginta, forty -quatuor, four.]
- queror, to complain.]
- Quarrelsome, kwor'el-sum, adj., disposed to quarrel: brawling: easily provoked .- n. Quarr'elsomeness.
- Quarry, kwor'i, n. a place where stones are dug for building or other purposes.—v.t. to dig or take from a quarry:—pa.t. and pa.p. quarried. [Lit. 'a place where stones are squared,' O. Fr. quarriere (Fr. carrière)—Low L. quadraria— L. quadrus, square. See Quadrant.] Quarry, kwor'i, n. the entraits of the game
- game given to the dogs after the chase : the object of the chase : the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed : a heap of dead game. [M. E. querré-O. Fr. corree (Fr. currée)—Low L. corata, the intestines or inwards of a slain animal, so called because including the heart, from L. cor, cordis, the heart; but acc. to Littre, through O. Fr. cuirée, from cuir, the skin (-L. corium), in which these parts were thrown to the dogs.] Quartyman, kwori-man, Quarrier, kwori-er, m.
- a man who works in a quarry.
- Quart, kwort or kwawrt, n. the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints: a vessel containing two pints. [Fr.-L. quartus, fourth-quatuor, four.]
- Quartan, kwor'tan, adj. occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague. [Fr.
- L. quartanus, of or belonging to the fourth.] Quarter, kworter, n. a fourth part: the fourth part of a cwt. = 28 lbs. avoirdupois: 8 bushels (dry measure) : the fourth part of a chaldron of cal—of the year—of the moon's period—of a carcass (including a limb)—of the horizon : a cardinal point : a region of a hemisphere : a division of a town, &c. : place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp. in pl.: mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, prob. from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarter or lodging : (*mant.*) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern .- v.t. to divide into four equal parts : to divide into parts or compartments : to furnish with quarters : to lodge : to furnish with entertainment : (her.) to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. [Fr. quartier; from L. quartarius-quartus, fourth.]

#### Quarter-day

Quarter-day, kwor'ter-da, n. the last day of a

- quarter, on which rent or interest is paid. Quarter-deck, kwor'ter-dek, n. the part of the leck of a ship abaft the mainmast.
- Quarterly, kwor'ter-li, adj. relating to a quarter: consisting of or containing a fourth part : once a quarter of a year. -adv. once a quarter. -n. a periodical published every quarter of a year.
- Quartermaster, kwor'ter-mas-ter, n. an officer who looks after the *quarters* of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies: (*naut.*) a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c.
- Quartern, kwor'tern, n. the fourth of a pint : a gill : (in dry measure) the fourth part of a peck, or of a stone .- Quartern-loaf, a loaf of 4 lbs., because orig. made of a quarter stone of flour.
- Quarter-sessions, kwor'ter-sesh'uns, n.pl. county or borough sessions held quarterly
- Quarter-staff, kwor'ter-staf, n. a long staff or weapon of defence, grasped at a *quarter* of its length from the end and at the middle.
- Quartette, Quartet, kwor-tet', n. anything in fours: a musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments : a stanza of four lines.
- Quarto, kwor'to, adj. having the sheet folded into four leaves .- n. a book of a quarto size :- pl. Quartos, kwor'tōz.
- Quartz, kworts, n. a mineral composed of pure silica: rock-crystal.—adj. Quartzose, kworts'ös, of or like quartz. [From Ger. quarz.]
- Quash, kwosh, v.t. to crush : to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely : to annul or make void. [O. Fr. quasser, Fr. casser-L. quasso, inten. of quatio, to shake ; prob. from the sound.]
- Quassia, kwash'i-a, n. a South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic, so called from a negro named Quassy who first discovered its properties.
- Quaternary, kwa-ternar-i, adj. consisting of four: by fours: a term applied to strata more recent than the upper tertiary. -n. the number
- four. [L. quaternarius.] Quaternion, kwa-ter'ni-on, n. the number four: a file of four soldiers. [L. quaternio.] Quaternions, kwa-ter'ni-ons, n. a kind of calculus
- or method of mathematical investigation invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton of Trinity Col-lege, Dublin. [So called because *four* independent quantities are involved.]
- Quatrain, kwot'rān or kä'trān, n. a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. [Fr.] Quaver, kwā'ver, v.i. to shake : to sing or play
- with tremulous modulations.-n. a vibration of
- the voice : a note in music,  $\int_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  a crotchet or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a semibreve. [From the sound, allied to Quiver.]
- Quay, kē, n. a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels. [Fr. quai-Celt., as in W. cae, an inclosure, barrier, Bret. kae.]
- Quayage, kē'āj, n. payment for use of a quay.

Quean, kwen, n. a saucy girl or young woman : a woman of worthless character. [Same as Queen.]

- Queasy, kwe'zi, adj. sick, squeamish : inclined to vomit : causing nausea : fastidious .- adv. Quea sily.-n. Quea'siness. [Norw. kveis, sickness after a debauch, Ice. kveisa, pains in the stomach.]
- Queen, kwen, n. the wife of a king : a female sovereign: the best or chief of her kind. [Lit. 'a woman,' A.S. *cwen*; Ice. *kvan*, *kona*, O. Ger. *guena*, Gr. *gynž*, Russ. *jena*, Sans. *jani*, all from root *gan*, 'to produce,' from which are **Genus**, King, &c.]

### Quicken

- Queenly, kwen'li, adj. like a queen : becoming or suitable to a queen.
- Dueen-mother, kwën mutl'ër, u. a queen-dowager, the mother of the reigning king or queen. Queen's Bench. Same as King's Bench. Queer, kwër, adj. odd : singular : quaint.-adv.
- Queerly.—n. Queer'ness. [Low Ger. queer, across, oblique; Ger. quer.] Queerish, kwēr'ish, adj., rather queer: some-
- what singular.
- Quell, kwel, v.t. to crush: subdue: to allay. Quell'er. [A.S. cwellan, to kill, akin to Quail, v.]
- Quench, kwensh, v.t. to put out: to destroy: to check: to allay. [A.S. cwencan, to quench, cwincan, O. Ger. kwinka, to waste away; akin
- to Wane.] [quenched or extinguished. Quenchable, kwensh'a-bl, adj. that may be Quenchloss, kwensh'les, adj. that cannot be quenched or extinguished : irrepressible.
- Querimonious, kwer-i-mon'yus, adj., complain-ing: discontented.-adv. Querimon'iously.ing: discontented.—adv. Querimon'iously.— n. Querimon'iousness. [L. querimonia, a complaining-queror, to complain.]
- Quern, kwern, Kern, kern, n. a handmill for grinding grain. [A.S. cwyrn, cweorn; Ice. kvern, Goth. quairnus; Sans. churn, to grind; prob. connected with Churn.]
- Querulous, kwer'ū-lus, adj., complaining: discontented.-adv. Quer'ulously .- n. Quer'ulousness.
- Query, kwe'ri, n. an inquiry or question : the mark of interrogation .- v.t. to inquire into : to question : to doubt of : to mark with a query .--v.i. to question :- pa.t. and pa.p. que'ried.-n. Que'rist. [L. quære, imperative of quæro, quæsitum, to inquire.]
- Quest, kwest, n. the act of seeking : search : pursuit: request or desire.
- Question, koest'yun, n. a seeking: an inquiry: an examination: an investigation: dispute: doubt: a subject of discussion.-v.t. to ask questions of : to examine by questions : to inquire of: to regard as doubtful: to have no confidence in.—v.i. to ask questions: to inquire. —n. Quest/ioner. [Fr.—L. questio-quero, -n. Quest'ioner.
- Questionable, kwest'yun-a-bl, adj. that may be questioned: doubtful: uncertain: suspicious.adv. Quest'ionably.-n. Quest'ionableness. Questionary, kwest'yun-ar-i, adj., asking ques-
- tions.
- Questionist, kwest'yun-ist, n. a questioner.
- Questor, kwest'or, n. a Koman magistrate who had charge of the money affairs of the state: a treasurer.—n. Quest/orship. [L. quæstor, contr. of quæsitor—quæro.] Queue, kū, n. a tail-like twist of hair formerly
- worn at the back of the head. [See Cue.]
- Quibble, kwib'l, n. a turning away from the point in question into matters irrelevant or insignificant : an evasion, a pun : a petty conceit. -v.i. to evade a question by a play upon words : to
- Quick, kwik, adj., living, moving: lively: speedy: rapid: nimble: ready.-adv. without delay: rapidly: soon.-n. a living animal or plant: the living: the living flesh: the sensitive parts.adv. Quick'ly. -n. Quick'ness. [A.S. czuic, [iving; allied to L. zizo, victum, Gr. bioð, Sans. jiv, to live.]
- Quicken, kwik'n, v.t. to make quick or alive: to revive : to reinvigorate : to cheer : to excite : to

sharpen: to hasten.-v.i. to become alive: to move with activity.-n. Quick'ener. [A.S. cruician.]

- Quicklime, kwik'lim, n. recently burnt lime, caustic or unslaked : carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.
- Quicksand, kwik'sand, n., sand easily moved, or readily yielding to pressure : anything treacherous
- Quickset, kwik'set, n. a living plant set to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn.—adj. consisting of living plants. Quicksighted, kwik'sīt-ed, adj. having quick or
- sharp sight : quick in discernment.
- Quicksilver, kwik'sil-ver, n. the common name for fluid mercury, so called from its great mobility and its silver colour.
- Quid, kwid, n. something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [A corr. of Cud. ]
- Quiddity, kwid'i-ti, n. the essence of anything : any triffing nicety : a cavil : a captious question. [Low L. quidditas-L. quid, what.]
- Quidnunc, kwid'nungk, n. one always on the lookout for news: one who pretends to know all occurrences. [L. 'What now?']
- Quiescence, kwi-es'ens, n. state of being quies-cent or at rest : rest of mind : silence.
- Quiescent, kwi-es'ent, adj. being quiet, resting: still : unagitated : silent.-adv. Quies'cently. [L. quiescens, -entis, pr.p. of quiesco, to rest. See Quiet.] Quiet, kwi'et, adj. at rest: calm: smooth: peace-
- able: gentle, inoffensive. -n, the state of being at rest : repose : calm : stillness : peace .- v.t. to bring to rest: to stop motion : to calm or pacify: to lull: to allay. [L. quietus-quiesco; akin to L. cubo, Gr. keimai, Sans. ci, to lie.]
- Quietism, kwī'et-izm, n., rest of the mind : mental tranquillity : apathy : the doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity .- n. Qui'etist, one who believes in this doctrine.
- Quietly, kwi'et-li, adv. in a quiet manner : without motion or alarm : calmly : silently : patiently.
- Quietness, kwī'et-nes, Quietude, kwī'et-ūd, n. rest: repose: freedom from agitation or alarm: stillness : peace : silence.
- Quietus, kwī-ē'tus, n. a final settlement or discharge. [L., at rest, quiet.] Quill, kwil, n. a reed-pen: the feather of a goose
- or other bird used as a pen : a pen : anything like a quill: the spine, as of a porcupine: the reed on which weavers wind their thread: the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments : the tube of a musical instrument. -v.t. to plait with small ridges like quills: to wind on a quill. [Orig. a stalk, the stalk of a cane or reed, and lit. anything pointed, tapering, Fr. quille, a peg-O. Ger. kegil or chegil,
- Ger. kegel, a cone-shaped object, ninepin.] Quillet, kwil'et, n. a trick in argument : a petty quibble. [A corr. of L. quidlibet, 'what you will.']
- Quilt, kwilt, n. a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them : a thick coverlet .- v.t. to make into a quilt: to stitch together with something soft between : to sew like a quilt. {O. Fr. cuilte (Fr. couette)-L. culcita, a cushion, mattress. See Counterpane.] Quinary, kwi'nar-i, adj. consisting of or arranged

in fives. [L. quinarius - quinque, five.] Quince, kwins, n. a fruit with an acid taste and

pleasant flavour, much used in making preserves

- and tarts. [O. Fr. coignasse (Fr. coing), It. cotogna-L. cydonium-Gr. Cydonia, a town in Crete, where it abounds.]
- Quinine, kwin'in, n. an alkaline substance, ob-tained from the bark of the *Cinchona* tree, much used in medicine in the treatment of agues and fevers. [Fr.—Peruvian kina, bark.] Quinquagesima, kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma, adj., fiftieth,
- applied to the Sunday 50 days before Easter. [L. quinquaginta, fifty-quinque, five.]
- Quinquagular, kwin-kwang'gū-lar, adj. having five angles. [L. quinque, five, and Angular.] Quinquennial, kwin-kwen'yal, adj. occurring once
- in five years: lasting five years. [L. quinquen-
- nalis-quinque, five, and annus, a year.] Quinsy, kwin'zi, n. inflammatory sore throat. [M. E. and O. Fr. squinancie] (Fr. esquinancie) -Gr. kynanchē, 'dog-throttling'-kyön, a dog, and ancho, to press tight, to throttle.]
- Quintain, kwin'tan, n. a post with a turning and loaded top or cross-piece, to be tilted at. [Fr. -L. quintana, quintus, fifth, from the position of the place of recreation in the Roman camp.]
- Quintal, kwin'tal, n. a hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale. [Through Fr. and Sp. quintal, from Arab. quintar, weight of 100 pounds-L. centum, a hundred.]
- Quintessence, kwin-tes'ens, n. the pure essence of anything: a solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr.-L. quinta essentia, fifth essence, orig. applied to ether, which was supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements. See Essence.]
- Quintillion, kwin-til'yun, n. the fifth power of a million, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed. [L. quintus, fifth, and Million.]
- Quintuple, kwin'tū-pl, adj., fivefold: (music) having five crotchets in a bar.—v.t. to make fivefold. [Fr.-L. quintuplex-quintus, fifth, plico, to fold.]
- Quip, kwip, n. a sharp sarcastic turn, a jibe : a quick retort. [W. chwip, a quick turn, chwipio, to move briskly.]
- Quire, kwir, n. a collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [O. Fr. quaier (Fr. cahier), prob. from Low L. quaternum, a quarto sheet, from quatuor, four.] Quire, kwir, old form of Choir.
- Quirk, kwerk, n. a quick turn : an artful evasion : a quibble : a taunt or retort : a slight conceit. [Obs. E. quirk, to turn; prob. from a Celtic imitative root seen in W. chwiori, to turn briskly; by some conn. with Queer and Thwart.]
- Quirkish, kwerk'ish, adj. consisting of quirks.
- Quit, kwit, v.t. to release from obligation, accusation, &c.: to acquit: to depart from: to give up: to clear by full performance: -pr.p. quitt'-ing; pa.t. and pa.p. quitt'ed. -adj. (B.) set free: acquitted: released from obligation. -To be quits, to be even with one .- To quit one's self (B.) to behave. [Fr. quitter, through Low L. quietare, from L. quietus, quiet. See Quiet.]
- Quite, kwit, adv. completely: wholly: entirely. [Merely a form of Quit, Quiet.] Quit-rent, kwit'-rent, n. (law) a rent on manors by which the tenants are quit or discharged from other service.
- Quittance, kwit'ans, n. a quitting or discharge from a debt or obligation : acquittance.
- Quiver, kwiv'er, n. a case for arrows. [O. Fr. cuivre; from O. Ger. kohhar (Ger. köcher); cog. with A.S. cocer.]
- Quiver, kwiv'er, v.i. to shake with slight and tremulous motion : to tremble : to shiver. [M. E.

cwiver, brisk—A.S. cwifer, seen in adv. cwifer-lice, eagerly; cf. Dut. kuiveren. See Quick and Quaver.]

- Quivered, kwiv'erd, adj. furnished with a quiver:
- sheathed, as in a quiver. Quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, adj. like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes : romantic to absurdity.-adv. Quixot'ically.
- Quixotism, kwiks'ot-izm, n. romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Don Ouixote.
- Quiz, kwiz, n. a riddle or enigma: one who quizzes another: an odd fellow.—v.t. to puzzle: to banter or make sport of : to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery.-v.i. to practise derisive joking :—pr.p. quizz ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. quizzed. [Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin in twenty-four hours, when the wagerer chalked the letters q u i z all over the town with the desired effect.]
- Quoif, koif, n. a cap or hood. -v.t. to cover or dress with a quoif. [Same as Coif.] Quoin, koin, n. (arch.) a wedge used to support
- and steady a stone : an external angle, esp. of a building : (gun.) a wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege mortars to raise them to the proper level : (print.) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [Same as Coin.]
- Quoit, koit, n. a heavy flat ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play. [Perh. from O. Fr. coiter, to drive, press, which may be
- from L. coactare-cogere, to force. See Cogent.] Quondam, kwon'dam, adj. that was formerly: former. [L., formerly.] Quorum, kwo'rum, *u*. a number of the members of
- any body sufficient to transact business. [The first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices, of whom (quorum) a certain number had always to be present when the commission met.]
- Quota, kwo'ta, n. the part or share assigned to each. [It.-L. quotus, of what number-quot, how many.]

Quotable, kwot'a-bl, adj. that may be quoted.

Quotation, kwo-tā'shun, n. act of quoting : that which is quoted : the current price of anything.

- Quote, kwot, v.t. to repeat the words of any one : to adduce for authority or illustration : to give the current price of -*n*. Quot'er. [Lit. to say 'how many,' from O. Fr. quoter, to number-Low L. quotare, to divide into chapters and
- L. quoties.]
   Quoth, kwöth or kwuth, v.t., say, says, or said
   --used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject.
   [A.S. cwethan, pt.t. cweth, to say.]
- Quotidian, kwo-tidian, adj., every day: occur-ring daily.—n. anything returning daily: (med.) a kind of ague that returns daily. [Fr.-L.
- quotidianns-quot, as many as, and dies, a day.] Quotient, kwo'shent, n. (math.) the number which shews how often one number is contained in another. [Fr.; from L. quotiens, quoties, how often-quot.]

Rabbet, rab'et, n. a groove cut in the edge of a 

- utle of a doctor or expounder of the law :- ft. Rabbis (rab'iz), Rabb'ins. [Lit. 'my master,' Gr. He. rabt-rad, great, a chief.] Rabbinic, rab-bin'ik, Rabbinical, rab-bin'ik-al,
- adj. pertaining to the *rabbis* or to their opinions, learning, and language.
- Rabbinism, rab'in-izm, n. the doctrine or teaching of the rabbis : a rabbinic expression.
- Rabbinist, rab'in-ist, n. one who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis.
- Rabbit, rab'it, n. a small rodent burrowing animal of the hare family: a cony. [ dim. of a root seen in Dut. robbe.] [M. E. rabet,
- Rabble, rab'l, n. a disorderly, noisy crowd : a mob : the lowest class of people. [Allied to Dut.
- rabbelen, to gabble, Prov. Ger. rabbelen, adv. Rabid, rabid, adj., raving: furious: mad.—adv. Rabidly.—n. Rab'idness. [L. rabies, rage.] Rabies, räbiešs, n. the disease (esp. of dogs) from Rabies, räbiešs, a. the disease (esp. of dogs) from ness.']
- Raca, ra'ka, adj., worthless :- a term of reproach
- used by the Jews. [Chaldee reka, worthless.] Raccoon, Racoon, ra-koon', n. a carnivorous animal of N. America, valuable for its fur. [A corr. of Fr. raton, dim. of rat, a rat.]
- Race, rās, n. family: the descendants of a com-mon ancestor: a breed or variety: a herd: peculiar flavour or strength, as of wine, showing its kind. [Fr. (It. razza)-O. Ger. reiza, a line; prob. modified by the influence of L. radix, a root.]
- Race, ras, n. a running: rapid motion: trial of speed: progress: movement of any kind: course of action : a rapid current : a canal to a waterwheel. -v.i. to run swiftly: to contend in running. [A.S. *rws*, race, stream, cog. with Ice. *rås*, rapid course, Sans. *rish*, to flow.]
- Racecourse, rās'kors, n. the course or path over which races are run.

Racehorse, rās'hors, n. a horse bred for racing.

- Raceme, ra-sēm', n. a cluster: (bot.) a flower cluster, as in the currant. [Fr.-L. racemus, akin to Gr. rax, ragos, a berry, a grape. Doublet Raisin.]
- Racemed, ra-sēnīd', adj. having racemes.
- Racer, rās'er, n. one who races : a racehorse.
- Rack, rak, n. an instrument for racking or extending: an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession : a framework on which articles are arranged : the grating above a manger for hay: (mech.) a straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel: (fig.) extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt. -v.t. to stretch forcibly : to strain: to stretch on the rack or wheel: to tor-ture: to exhaust. [Conn. with M. E. rechen-A.S. ræcan, to reach, and cog. with Ger. recken, Goth. rakjan. See Reach.]
- Rack, rak, n. thin or broken clouds, drifting across the sky. [Ice. rek, drift-reka, to drive, E. Wreak.]
- Rack, rak, v.t. to strain or draw off from the lees,
- as wine. [O. Fr. raqué, ety. unknown.] Racket, rak'et, n. a strip of wood with the ends together, covered with network, and having a handle-used in tennis: a snow-shoe.-v.t. to strike, as with a racket. [Fr. raquette—Sp. raqueta—Ar. rahat, the palm of the hand.]
- Racket, rak'et, n. a clattering noise. [Gael.

racaid—rac, to cackle.] Rack-rent, rak'-rent, n. an annual rent stretched to the full value of the thing rented or nearly so. Racoon. See Raccoon.

Racy, rā'si, adj. having a strong flavour showing

its origin : rich : exciting to the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language : spirited. adv. Ra'cily .- n. Ra'ciness. [From Race, a family.]

- Raddle, rad'l, v.t. to interweave. n. a hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees. [A.S. wrized, a wreath or band.]
- Radial, ra'di-al, adj. shooting out like a ray or radius : pertaining to the radius of the forearm.
- Radiance, rā'di-ans, Radiancy, rā'di-an-si, n. quality of being radiant : brilliancy : splendour.
- Radiant, ra'di-ant, adj. emitting rays of light or Aulant, radrant, *day*, entering *rays* or neutor heat; issuing in rays: beaming with light; shining.—*n. (optics)* the luminous point from which light emanates: (*geom.*) a straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve.—*adv.* Ba/diantly. [L. *radians, antis,* pr.p. of radio, radiatum, to radiate-radius.]
- Radiate, rā'di-āt, v.i. to emit rays of light : to shine : to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface. -v.t. to send out in rays. [L. radio, -atum.]
- Radiation, rā-di-ā'shun, n. act of radiating : the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat.
- Radical, radi-kal, adj. pertaining to the root, or origin: original: reaching to the principles: implanted by nature: not derived: serving to originate: (bot,) proceeding immediately from the root: (politics) ultra-liberal, democratic.— n. a root: a primitive word or letter: one who advected radical perform a democratic (char) advocates radical reform, a democrat: (chem.) the base of a compound.—adv. Rad'ically.— n. Rad'icalness. [See Radix.]
- Radicalism, rad'i-kal-izm, n. the principles or spirit of a radical or democrat.
- Radicle, rad'i-kl, n. a little root: the part of a seed which in growing becomes the root.
- Radish, rad'ish, n. an annual the root of which is eaten raw as a salad. [Lit. a 'root,' Fr. radis, through Prov. raditz, from L. radix, radicis. Cf. Radix.]
- Radius, rā'di-us, n. (geom.) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle : anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel: (anat.) the exterior bone of the arm: ( $\delta ot$ ) the ray of a flower:  $-\frac{\partial J}{\partial t}$  Radii, ra'di-i. [Lit. 'a rod, or ray,' L. See Ray, a line of light.]
- Radix, rā'diks, n. a root : a primitive word : the base of a system of logarithms. [L. radic-is. See Root, and Wort, a plant.] [L. radix,
- Raffle, raf'l, n. a kind of lottery in which all the stakes are seized or taken by the winner. -v.i.to try a raffle. -n. Raff'ler. [Fr. rafle, a cer-tain game of dice-Fr. rafler, to sweep away, from Ger. raffeln, freq. of raffen (A.S. reafian), to seize.]
- Raft, raft, n. a collection of pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water: planks conveyed by water .- n. Rafts'man, one who guides a raft. [Ice. raptr (pron. raftr), a rafter.]
- Rafter, raft'er, n. an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house. -v.t. to furnish with rafters. [A.S. ræfter, a beam; Ice. raptr (raftr), a beam ; Dan. raft, a pole.]
- Rag, rag, n. a fragment of cloth: anything rent or worn out. [A.S. raggie, rough, cog. with Sw more rough has and Provider rough.
- Sw. ragg, rough hair, and Rug.] Ragamuffin, rag-a-muf'in, n. a low disreputable
- person. [Éty. dub.] Rage, rāj, n., violent excitement : enthusiasm : rapture : anger excited to fury .- v.i. to be furious with anger: to exercise fury, to ravage : to pre-

- vail fatally, as a disease : to be violently agitated, as the waves. [Fr. (Sp. rabia)-L. rabies-rabo, to rave; akin to Sans. rabh, to be agitated, enraged.]
- Ragged, rag'ed, adj. torn or worn into rags: having a rough edge ; wearing ragged clothes : intended for the very poor: (B.) rugged.—adv. Ragg'edly.—n. Ragg'edness.
- Raggee, rag-gē', n. a species of millet, grown in Southern India.
- Raging, rāj'ing, adj. acting with rage, violence, or fury.—ado. Rag'ingly. Ragoût, ragoo, a. a stew of meat with kitchen herbs, the French equivalent of Irish\_stew. [Fr.—ragolter, to restore the appetite—L. re, again, Fr.  $\dot{a}$  (= ad), to, and golt—L. gustus. taste.]
- Ragstone, rag'ston, Ragg, rag, n. an impure limestone, so called from its ragged fracture.
- Ragwort, rag'wurt, n. a large coarse weed with a
- Rady word, "any word, "a large coarse weed with a yellow flower, so called from its *ragged* leaves.
  [Rag, and A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]
  Raid, räd, *n.* a hostile or predatory invasion.
  [Lit. 'a *riding* into an enemy's country, 'Scand., as Ice. *reidh*. See Ride. Doublet Road.]
  Rail, räl, *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending for exercising the predatory invasion.
- from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, &c.: a barrier: one of the iron bars on which railway carriages run: (*arch.*) the hori-zontal part of a frame and panel.—v.t. to in-close with rails. [Low Ger. *regei*, Ger. *riegel*, from the root of Ger. reihe, a row.]
- Rail, rāl, v.i. to brawl : to use insolent language. [Fr. railler, like Span. rallar, to scrape, from L. rallum, a hoe for scraping a ploughsharerado, to scrape. See Rase.]
- Rail, rāl, n. a genus of wading birds with a harsh cry. [Fr. râle (Ger. ralle)—râler, to make a rattle in the throat, from the root of Rattle.]
- Railing, rāl'ing, n. a fence of posts and rails: material for rails.
- Raillery, rāl'ėr-i, n. railing or mockery : banter : good-humoured irony. [Fr. raillerie-railler. See Rail, to brawl.]
- Railroad, rāl'rod, Railway, rāl'wā, n. a road or way laid with iron rails on which carriages run.
- Raimont, ra'ment, n. that in which one is arrayed or dressed : clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. Arraiment-Array.]
- Rain, ran, n. water from the clouds.-v.i. to fall from the clouds: to drop like rain. -v.t. to pour like rain. [A.S. regn, ren, rain; cog. with Dut. and Ger. regen, and Scand. regn.]
- Rainbow, ran'bo, n. the brilliant-coloured bow or arch seen when rain is falling opposite the sun.
- Rain-gauge, ran'-gaj, n. a gauge or instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.
- Rainy, rān'i, *adj*. abounding with *rain*: showery. Raise, rāz, v.t. to cause to *rise*: to lift up: to set upright: to originate or produce: to bring to. gether: to cause to grow or breed : to produce : to give rise to : to exalt : to increase the strength of: to excite: to recall from death: to cause to swell, as dough. [M. E. reisen, from Ice. reisa,
- causal of *risa*, to rise. See **Rise** and **Rear**.] **Raisin**, rā'zn, w. a dried ripe grape. [Fr. (Prov. *razim*, Sp. *racimo*)—L. *racemus*, a bunch of grapes. Doublet **Raceme**.]
- Rajah, ra'ja or ra'ja, n. a native prince or king in Hindustan. [From Sans. rajan, a king, cog. with L. rex.]
- Rake, rak, n. an instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, &c .- v.t. to scrape with some thing toothed : to draw together : to gather with

difficulty: to level with a rake: to search diligently over: to pass over violently: (naut.) to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise .- v.i. to scrape, as with a rake : to search minutely : to pass with violence. [A.S. raca, a rake; cog. with Ger. rechen, Ice. reka, a shovel, from the root of Goth. rikan (rak), to collect, L. and Gr. lego.] Rake, rāk, n. a rascal. [Contr. of Rakehell.] Rake, rāk, n. (naut.) the projection of the stem

- and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel: the inclination of a mast from the perpen-dicular. [From the Scand. raka, to reach (A.S.
- Rakehell, räk'hel, n. a rascal or villain: a debauchee. [Corr. of M. E. rakel, rakle; cog. with Prov. Sw. rakkel, a vagabond, Ice. reikall, unsettled, from reika, to wander, and Prov. E. rake, to wander.]
- Rakish, rāk'ish, adj. having a rake or inclination of the masts .- adv. Rak'ishly.
- Rakish, rāk'ish, *adj*. like a *rake*: dissolute: debauched.—*adv*. Rak'ishly. Rally, ral'i, *v.t.* to gather again: to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion: to recover. v.i. to reassemble, esp. after confusion: to recover wasted strength :- pa.t. and pa.p. rallied (ral'id).-m. act of rallying: recovery of order. [Lit. 'to re-ally,' Fr. rallier-L. re, again, ad, to, and ligo, to bind. See Ally, v.] Rally, ral'i, v.t. to attack with raillery: to ban-
- ter. v.i. to exercise raillery : pa.t. and pa.p. rall'ied. [Fr. railler. A variant of Rail, v.i.]
- Ram, ram, n. a male sheep: (astr.) Aries (L., the ram), one of the signs of the zodiac: an engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram: a hydraulic engine, called water-ram: a ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel,-v.t. to thrust with violence, as a ram with its head: to force together: to drive hard down:—pr.p. ramming; pa.t. and pa.p. rammed. [A.S. ram, rom; cog. with Ger. ramm, Sans. ram, to sport.]
- Ramble, ram'bl, v.i. to go from place to place without object: to visit many places: to be desultory, as in discourse. -n. a roving from place to place: an irregular excursion.—n. Ram'bler. [Freq. of Roam.]
- Rambling, ram'bling, *adj.* moving about irregularly: unsettled: desultory.
- Ramification, ram-i-fi-kā'shun, n. division or separation into branches: a branch: a division or subdivision: (bot.) manner of producing branches.
- Ramify, ram'i-fī, v.t. to make or divide into branches.—v.i. to shoot into branches: to be divided or spread out:—p.t. and p.p. ram'i-fied. [Fr. ramifier—L. ramus, a branch,
- facio, to make.] Ramose, ra-mos', Ramous, rā'mus, adj., branchy: (bot.) branched as a stem or root.
- Ramp, ramp, v.i. to climb or creep, as a plant: to leap or bound .- n. a leapor bound. [Fr. ramper, to creep, to clamber; from the Teut., Low Ger. rappen, Ger. raffen, to snatch, as with the claws.]
- Rampant, ramp'ant, adj., ramping or overgrowing usual bounds: overleaping restraint: (her.) standing on the hind-legs.—adv. Ramp'antly. —n. Ramp'ancy, state of being rampant. [Fr., pr.p. of ramper, to creep, to climb.]
- Rampart, ram'part, n. that which defends from assault or danger: (fort.) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. [Fr. rempart (orig. rempar)-remparer, to defend-re, again,

em, to (=en), in, and parer, to defend-L. paro, to prepare. See Parapet, Parry.]

Ramrod, ram'rod, n. a rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun.

Ran, pa.t. of Run.

- Rancid, ran'sid, adj. having a putrid smell, as old oil: sour.-adv. Ran'cidly. [L. rancidus, putrid.]
- Rancidness, ran'sid-nes, Rancidity, ran-sid'i-ti, n. the quality of being rancid: a musty smell, as of oil.
- Rancorous, rang'kur-us, adj. spiteful : malicious : virulent.--adv. Ran'corously.
- Rancour, rang'kur, n. deep-seated enmity : spite : virulence. [Fr.-L. rancor, rancidness, an old grudge-ranceo, to be rancid.]
- Random, ran'dum, adj. done or uttered at hazard : left to chance.—adv. At random, without direc-tion : by chance. [O. Fr. randon, urgency, haste ; of doubtful origin.]

Rang, rang, pa.t. of Ring.

- Range, ränj, v.t. to rank or set in a row: to place in proper order: to rove or pass over: to sail in a direction parallel to.-v.i. to be placed in order: to lie in a particular direction: to rove at large : to sail or pass near .- n. a row or rank : a class or order : a wandering : room for passing to and fro : space occupied by anything moving : capacity of mind : extent of acquirements : the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried : norizontal distance to which a shot is carried: the long cooking-stove of a kitchen : (B-) a chimney-rack. [Fr. ranger, to range-rang, a rank. Cf. Rank.] Ranger, rānjér, n. a rover : a dog that beats the ground : an officer who superintends a forest or
- park .-- n. Rang'ership.
- Ranine, rā'nīn, adj. pertaining to or like a frog. [L. rana, a frog.]
- Rank, rangk, n. a row or line, esp. of soldiers standing side by side : class or order : grade or degree: station: high social position.-v.t. to place in a line : to range in a particular class : to place methodically.-v.i. to be placed in a rank: to have a certain degree of elevation or distinction.—The ranks, the order of common soldiers.—Rank and file, the whole body of common soldiers. [Fr. rang (E. Ring)—O. Ger. hring or hrinc. Cf. Harangue.]
- Rank, rangk, adj. growing high and luxuriantly : coarse from excessive growth : raised to a high degree : excessive : causing strong growth : very fertile : strong scented : strong tasted : rancid : strong.—*adv.* Bank'ly.—*n.* Rank'ness. [A.S. *ranc*, fruitful, rank ; Dan. *rank*, lank, slender ; a nasalised form of the root of **Rack**.]
- to be a source of disquietude or excitement : to rage. [From Rank, adj.]
- Ransack, ran'sak, v.t. to search thoroughly: to plunder. [Lit. 'to search a house,' Ice. rann-saka-rann, a house, and sak (sake)a, E. Seek.] Ransom, ran'sun, n. price paid for redemption
- from captivity or punishment: release from captivity.-z.t. to redeem from captivity, pun-ishment. or ownership.-n. Ran'somer. [Lit. ishment, or ownership.—n. Ran'somer. [Lit. 'redemption' or 'buying back,' Fr. rançon (It.
- redeniption of objing back, Pi. radiate (it. redeniption) L. redemption. See Redemption.] Ransomless, ran'sum-les, adj. without ransom : incapable of being ransomed.
- Rant, rant, v.i. to use violent or extravagant language: to be noisy in words.—n. boisterous, empty declamation. [O. Dut. ranten, to rave; cog. with Low Ger. randen, Ger. ranzen, and prob. with O. Ger. razi, raze, violent.]

- Ranter, rant'er, n. a noisy talker : 2 Joisterous preacher.
- Ranunculus, ra-nun'kū-lus, n. a genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, &c., so called by Pliny because some grow where frogs abound :-pl. Ranun'culuses. [L., dim. of ranula, a little frog, itself a dim. of rana, a frog.]
- Rap, rap, n. a sharp blow : a knock.—v.t. and v.i. to strike with a quick blow : to knock : pr. p. rapp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rapped. [Scand., as Dan. rap; imitative of the sound.] Rap, rap, v.t. to seize and carry off: to transport
- out of one's self: to affect with rapture :-pr.p. rapp'ing; *pa.p.* rapped or rapt. [Scand., as Ice. *hrapa*, to rush headlong, cog. with Ger. *raffen*, to snatch.]
- Rapacious, ra-pā'shus, adj., seizing by violence: given to plunder : ravenous : greedy of gain .adv. Rapa'ciously.-n. Rapa'ciousness. [L. rapax, rapacis-rapio, raptum, to seize and carry off; akin to Gr. harp-azo, to seize.]
- Rapacity, ra-pas'i-ti, n. the quality of being rapacious: ravenousness: extortion. Rape, rap, n. the act of seizing by force: viola-
- tion of the chastity of a female. [M. E. rape, haste, from Rap, to seize, influenced by L. raper, to snatch.]
- Rape, rap, n. a plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds. [O. Fr. rabe (Fr. rave)-L. rapa, rapum ; cog. with Gr. rapys, the turnip.] Rapecake, rāp'kāk, n., cake made of the refuse,
- after the oil has been expressed from the rapeseed.
- Rape-oil, rap'-oil, n., oil obtained from rapeseed.
- Raphaelism, raf'a-el-izm, n. the principles of painting introduced by *Raphael*, the Italian painter, 1483-1520.—n. Raphaelite, raf'a-el-īt, one who follows the principles of Raphael.
- **Rapid**, rap'id, *adj*. hurrying along: very swift: speedy.—*n*. that part of a river where the cur-
- utterance : swiftness : velocity.
- Rapier, rā'pi-ėr, n. a light sword with a straight, narrow blade (generally four-sided), used only in thrusting. [Fr. rapière, of unknown origin.]
- Rapine, rap'in, n. act of seizing and carrying away forcibly : plunder : violence. [Fr.-L. rapina-rapio. See Rapacious. Doublet Ravine.]
- Rapparce, rap-ar-ē', n. a wild Irish plunderer.
- [Îr. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, a thief.] Rappee, rap-pē', *n*. a moist, coarse kind of snuff. [Fr. râpé, rasped, grated-râper, to rasp. See Rasp.]
- Rapper, rap'er, n. one who raps : a door-knocker.
- Rapt, rapt, adj. raised to rapture : transported : ravished. [Lit. 'carried away,' from Rap, to
- seize, influenced by L. rapere, to snatch.] Raptorial, rap-to'ri-al, adj., seizing by violence, as a bird of prey. [L. raptor, a snatcher rapere.]
- Rapture, rap'tūr, n. a seizing and carrying away: extreme delight : transport : ecstasy. [L. rapio, raptus, to seize.]
- Rapturous, rap'tūr-us, adj., seizing and carrying away: ecstatic: transporting .- adv. Rap'turously.
- Rare, rar, adj. (comp. Rar'er, superl. Rar'est), thin: of a loose texture : not dense : uncommon :

excellent: extraordinary.—adv. Rare'ly.—n. Rare'ness. [Fr.—L. rārus, rare, thin.] Rarefaction, rar-e-fak'shun or rā-re-fak'shun, n.

- act of *rarefying* : expansion of aeriform bodies. [Fr.-L. See **Rarefy**.] **Rarefy**, rar'e-fī or rā're-fī, v.t. to make rare, thin,
- or less dense : to expand a body. -v.i. to become thin and porous : -pa.t. and pa.p. rar'efied. [Fr. raréfier-L. rarus, rare, facio, factum, to make.]
- Rarity, rār'i-ti or rar'i-ti, n. state of being rare : thinness: subtilty: something valued for its scarcity: uncommonness.
- Rascal, ras'kal, n. a tricking, dishonest fellow : a knave: a rogue. [Lit. 'the scrapings and re-fuse of anything,' Fr. racaille, the scrup of the people-racler, O. Fr. rascler, to scrape, through a supposed L form rasiculare, from rasus, scraped. See **Base**.]
- Rascality, ras-kal'i-ti, n. mean trickery or dis-honesty: fraud: the mob. [base.
- Rascally, ras'kal-i, adj. mean : vile : worthless : Rase, raz, v.t. to scratch or blot out : to efface : to cancel: to level with the ground: to de-molish: to ruin (in this sense Raze is generally
- used). [Fr. raser-L. rado, rasum, to scrape.] Rash, rash, adj. (comp. Rash'er, super!. Rash'es, est), hasty : suden : headstrong : incautious. -adv. Rash'ly.-n. Rash'ness. [Dan. and Sw. rask; Ger. rasch, rapid.]
- Rash, rash, n. a slight eruption on the body. [O. Fr. rasche (Fr. rache)-L. rado, rasum, to scrape, to scratch. Cf. Rase.]
- Rasher, rash'er, n. a thin slice of broiled bacon, prob. so called because rashly or quickly roasted.
- Rasorial, ra-zō'ri-al, adj. belonging to an order of birds which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen. [Low L. rasor, rasoris, a scraper-L. rado, rasum, to scrape. See Raso.]
- Rasp, rasp, v.t. to rub with a coarse file.—n. a file.—n. Rasp'or. [O. Fr. rasper (Fr. râper)— O. Ger. raspón; akin to Dut. raspen, to scrape together.]
- Raspberry, raz'ber-i, n. a kind of bramble, whose fruit has a rough outside like a rasp.
- Rasure, ra'zhur, n. act of scraping, shaving, or erasing: obliteration: an erasure. [Fr.-L. See Rase.]
- Rat, rat, n. an animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive. [A.S. ræt, cog. with Ger. ratte, Gael. radan, prob. allied to L. rodo, to gnaw.]
- Rat, rat, v.i. to desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power, as rats are said to leave a falling house :- pr.p. ratt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. ratt'ed.
- Ratable, rat'a-bl, adj. that may be rated or set at a certain value : subject to taxation .- ns. Ratabil'ity, Rat'ableness, quality of being ratable. -adv. Rat'ably.
- Ratafia, rat-a-fe<sup>2</sup>a, n. a spirituous liquor flavoured with fruit. [Fr.—Malay araq-idiyia, from Ar. araq (see Arrack), and Malay táfia, rum.] Ratoh, rach, n. a rack or bar with teeth into
- which a click drops : the wheel which makes a clock strike. [A weakened form of Rack.]
- Ratchet, rach'et, n. a bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel: a click or pall.
- Ratchet-wheel, rach'et-hwel, n. a wheel having teeth for a ratchet.
- Rate, rat, n. a ratio or proportion : allowance : standard: value: price: the class of a ship: movement, as fast or slow: a tax.-v.t. to calculate: to estimate: to settle the relative rank,

scale, or position of .-- v.i. to make an estimate: to be placed in a certain class. [O. Fr.-L. reor, ratus, to calculate, to think.]

- Rate, rat, v.t. to tax one with a thing: to scold: to chide. [pays a rate or tax.
- Ratepayer, rät'pä-er, n. one who is assessed and Rath, Rathe, räth, adj. early, soon. [A.S. hrædh, cog. with O. Ger. hrad, quick.] Rather, räth'er, adv. more willingly: in prefer-
- ence: especially: more so than otherwise: on the contrary: somewhat. [Lit. 'sooner,' A.S.
- rathor, comp. of Rath, early.] Ratification, rat-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of ratifying or confirming : confirmation.
- Ratify, rat'i-fi, v.t. to approve and sanction: to settle :- pa.t. and pa.p. rat'ified. [Fr. ratifier -L. ratus, fixed by calculation-recor, ratus, to calculate, and facio, to make. See Rate, n.]
- Ratio, rā'shi-o, *n*. the relation of one thing to another. [L. *ratio*, calculation, reason, the faculty which calculates-reor, ratus. Doublets Ration, Reason.
- Ratiocination, rash-i-os-i-nā'shun, n. the act or process of *reasoning*: deducing conclusions from premises. - adj. Ratio'cinative. [Fr.-L. ratiocinatio-ratiocinor, -atus, to calculate, to reason.]
- Ration, ra'shun, n. the rate of provisions dis-tributed to a soldier or sailor daily: an allow-ance. [Fr.-L. ratio. See Ratio.]
- Rational, rash'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to the reason: endowed with reason: agreeable to reason: sane: intelligent: judicious: (arith. and alg.) noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers: (geog.) noting the plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre. [See **Ratio**.]
- Rationale, rash-i-o-nā'le, n. an account of, with reasons: an account of the principles of some opinion.
- Rationalise, rash'un-al-īz, v.t. to interpret like a rationalist. -v.i. to rely entirely or unduly on reason.
- Rationalism, rash'un-al-izm, n. the religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.
- Rationalist, rash'un-al-ist, n. one guided in his opinions solely by reason : esp. one so guided in regard to religion.
- Rationalistic, rash-un-al-ist'ik, Rationalistical, rash-un-al-ist'ik-al, *adj*. pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.
- Rationality, rash-un-al'i-ti, n. quality of being rational : possession or due exercise of reason : reasonableness.
- Ratline, Ratlin, rat'lin, Rattling, rat'ling, n. one of the small lines or ropes traversing the shrouds
- and forming the steps of the rigging of ships. [Prob. 'rat-line,' *i.e.* for the rats to climb by.] **Rattan**, rat-an', *n.* a genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundreds of feet in length: a walking-stick made of rattan: stems of this palm used as a raft. [Malay rótan.]
- Ratten, rat'n, v.t. to take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the tradesfor not paying ins contribution to the data union, or for having in any way offended the union. [Prov. E. and Scot. ratten, a rat—Fr. raton—Low L. rato. Cf. Rat, v.i.] Rattle, rat'l, v.i. to produce rapidly the sound
- rat: to clatter: to speak eagerly and noisily .v.t. to cause to make a rattle or clatter : to stun with noise. -n. a sharp noise rapidly repeated : a clatter : loud empty talk : a toy or instrument for rattling. [A.S. *hratele*, cog. with Ger. rasseln, Dut. ratelen; Gr. krotalon.]

Rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk, n. a poisonous snake

- Ravage, rav'āj, v.t. to lay waste : to destroy : to pillage.-n. devastation : ruin : plunder. [Fr.-
- ravir-L. rapio, to carry off by force.] Ravager, ravaj-er, n. he or that which lays waste : a plunderer.
- Rave, rav, v.i. to be *rabid* or mad: to be wild or raging, like a madman: to talk irrationally: to utter wild exclamations. [O. Fr. râver (Fr. rêver), to dream, to be delirious-L. rabies, madness. A doublet of Rage.] Ravel, rav'el, v.t. to untwist or unweave : to con-
- fuse, entangle. -v.i. to be untwisted or un-woven: -pr.p. ray elling; pa.t. and pa.p. ray elled. [Dut. ravelen, to ravel, to talk confusedly.]
- Ravelin, ravlin, n. a detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr.; It. rivellino, perh. from L. re, back, and vallum, a rampart.]
- Wattum, a rampart. J
   Raven, rävn, n. a kind of crow, noted for its croak and plundering habits. adj. black, like a raven. [A.S. hræfn; cog. with Ice. hræfn, Dut. raaf: so called from its cry.]
   Raven, ravn, v.t. to obtain by violence: to
- devour with great eagerness or voracity .- v.i. to prey with rapacity. - n. prey: plunder. [M. E. ravine, plunder-O. Fr. ravine, rapidity, im-petuosity-L. ravina. See Rapine.] Ravening, rav'n-ing, n. (B.) eageness for plunder.
- Ravenous, ravnus, adj. voracious, like a raven: devouring with rapacity: eager for prey or gratification.—adv. Rav'enously.—n. Rav'enousness.
- Ravin (B.) same as Raven, to obtain by violence.
- Ravine, ra-vēn', n. a long, dcep hollow, worn away by a torrent : a dcep, narrow mountainpass. [Fr.-L. rapina. See Rapine.]
- Ravish, ravish, v.t. to seize or carry away by violence: to have sexual intercourse with by force : to fill with ecstasy .-- n. Rav'isher. [Fr. ravir.]
- Ravishment, rav'ish-ment, n. act of ravishing: abduction: rape: ecstatic delight: rapture.
- Raw, raw, adj. not altered from its natural state: not cooked or dressed : not prepared : not mixed : not covered : sore : unfinished : bleak. - adv. Raw'ly. - n. Raw'ness. [A.S. hreaw, cog. with Dut. raauw, Ice. hrar, Ger. roh, akin to [bones. L. crudus, raw.]
- Rawboned, raw'bond, adj. with little flesh on the Ray, ra, n. a line of light or heat proceeding from a point: intellectual light: apprehension. [Fr.
- raie-L. radius, a rod, staff, a beam of light.] Ray, rā, n. a class of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo. [Fr. raie-L. raia.]
- Rayah, ra'yah, *n*. a non-Mohammedan subject of Turkey who pays the capitation tax. [Ar. raiyah, a herd, a peasant—raya, to pasture, to feed.]
- Raze, raz, v.t. to lay level with the ground : to overthrow: to destroy. [A form of Rase.]
- Razor, ra'zor, n. a knife for shaving.
- Razor strop, rā'zor strop, n. a strop for razors. Reach, rēch, v.t. to stretch or extend : to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand: to hand over : to extend to : to arrive at : to gain : to include. -v.i to be extended so as to touch: to stretch out the hand: to try to obtain -n. act or power of reaching: extent: extent of force: penetration: artifice: contrivance: a straight portion of a stream. [A.S. ræcan; Ger. reichen, to reach.]

- React, re-akt', v.i. to act again : to return an impulse : to act mutually upon each other. [L. re, again, and Act.]
- Reaction, re-ak'shun, n. action back upon or resisting other action : mutual action : backward
- tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. Reactionary, rē-ak'shun-ar-i, *adj.* for or implying reaction.
- Read, red, v.t. to utter aloud written or printed words : to peruse : to comprehend : to study. v.i. to perform the act of reading : to practise much reading : to appear in reading :- pa.t. and pa.p. read (red). [A.S. rædan, to discern, interpret, read; Ger. rathen, to advise.] Read, red, adj. versed in books: learned.
- Readable, red'a-bl, adj. that may be read : worth reading: interesting. - adv. Read'ably. - n. Read'ableness.
- Readdress, re-ad-dres', v.t. to address again or a second time. [L. re, again, and Address.]
- Reader, rēd'er, n. one who reads: one who reads prayers in a church, or lectures on scientific subjects : one who reads or corrects proofs : one who reads much : a reading-book. -n. Read'ership, the office of a reader. Readily, Readiness. See under Ready Reading, red'ing, adj. addicted to reading.—n.

- act of reading : perusal : study of books : public or formal recital : the way in which a passage reads : an interpretation of a passage or work.
- Reading-book, red'ing-book, n. a book of exercises in reading.
- Reading-room, red'ing-room, n. a room with papers, &c. resorted to for reading.
- Readjourn, rē-ad-jurn', v.t. to adjourn again or a
- Readjourn, readjurn, *v.r.* to adjust nagan, and Adjourn.)
   Readjust, rē-ad-just', *v.t.* to adjust or put in order again. [L. *re*, again, and Adjust.]
   Readmission, rē-ad-mish'un, *n.* act of readmitting :
- state of being readmitted.
- Readmit, re-ad-mit', v.t. to admit again. [L. re, again, and Admit.]
- Ready, red'i, *adj.* prepared at the moment: prepared in mind : willing : not slow or awkward : dexterous : prompt : quick : present in hand : at hand : near : easy : on the point of.—*adv.* in a state of readiness or preparation.-adv. Read'ily. -n. Read iness. (A.S. rede; Soci. red, to set to rights, to put in order, Ger. be-reit, ready. Conn. with Raid, Ride.]
- Ready-made, red'i-mād, adj. made and ready for use : not made to order. [Ready and Made.]
- Reagent, re-a'jent, n. a substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies : a test. [L. re, again, and Agent.]
- Real, re'al, adj. actually existing : not counterfeit or assumed : true : genuine : (*law*) pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses. [Lit. relating
- to the thing, Low. L. realis-L. res, a thing.] Real, re'al, n. a Spanish coin, 100 of which=£1
- sterling. [Sp.-L. regalis, royal.] Realisable, re'al-īz-a-bl, adj. that may be realised. Realisation, re-al-i-za'shun, n. act of realising or
- state of being realised. Realise, re'al-iz, v.t. to make real: to bring into
- being or act : to accomplish : to convert into real property: to obtain, as a possession: to feel strongly : to comprehend completely : to bring home to one's own experience
- Realism, réal-izm, n. the medieval doctrine that general terms stand for *real* existences (opp. to **Nominalism**): the tendency to accept and to represent things as they really are (opp. to Idealism): the doctrine that in external percep-

- tion the objects immediately known are *real* existences.—*n.* **Re**'alist, one who holds the doctrine of *realism.*—*adj.* **Realistic**, rē-al-ist'ik, pertaining to the realists or to realism.
- Reality, re-al'i-ti, n. that which is real and not imaginary : truth : verity : (law) the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

Really, re'al-li, adv. in reality : actually : in truth.

- Realm, relm, n. a regal or royal jurisdiction: kingdom: province: country. [O. Fr. realme, through a Low L form regalimen, from L. regalis, royal. See Regal.]
- Realty, re'al-ti, n. Same as Reality in law.
- Ream, rēm, n. a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires. [O. Fr. raime (Fr. rame)-Sp. resma-Arab. rizmat (pl. rizam), a bundle.]
- Reanimate, rē.an'i-māt, w.t. to restore to life: to infuse new life or spirit into: to revive.--u. Reanima'tion. [L. re, again, and Animate.]
- Reap, rep, v.t. to cut down, as grain : to clear off a crop: to gather: to receive as a reward.—*n.* Reap'er. [A.S. *ripan*, to pluck; cog. with Goth. *rathjan*, Ger. *rankfen.*] Reappear, re-ap-per, *v.i.* to appear again or a second time. If *ar* argin and Appear
- second time. [L. re, again, and Appear.] Rear, rēr, n. the back or hindmost part : the last part of an army or fleet.—n. Rear-ad/miral, an officer of the third rank, who commands the rear division of a fleet .- n. Rear'-guard, troops which protect the rear of an army.—n. Rear'-rank, the hindermost rank of a body of troops.—n. Rear'ward, (B) Rere ward, the rear-guard. [O. Fr. riere-L. retro, behind, from re, back, and suffix tro, denoting motion.]
- Rear, rer, v.t. (orig.) to raise: to bring up to maturity : to educate : to stir up.-v.i. to rise on the hind-legs, as a horse. [A.S. ræran, to raise, the causal of **Rise**.]
- Rearmouse. Same as Reremouse.
- Reason,  $r\bar{e}'zn$ , *n*. that which supports or justifies an act, &c.: a motive: proof: excuse: cause: the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth: the exercise of reason; just view of things: right conduct: propriety: justice.—v.i. to exer-cise the faculty of reason: to reduce inferences from premises : to argue : to debate : (B.) to converse.-v.t. to examine or discuss : to debate : to persuade by reasoning.—n. Reasoner.—By reason of, on account of: in consequence of. [Lit. 'a calculation,' Fr. raison—L. ratio, rationis—reor, ratus, to calculate, to think.] Reasonable, rézun-a-bl, adj. endowed with reason:
- rational : acting according to reason : agreeable to reason : just : not excessive : moderate. - adv. Rea'sonably.-n. Rea'sonableness.
- Reasoning, re'zun-ing, n. act of reasoning : that which is offered in argument : course of argument.
- Reassemble, re-as-sem'bl, v.t. and v.i. to assemble
- or collect again. [L. re, again, and Assemble.] Reassert, re-as-sert', v.t. to assert again. [L. re, again, and Assert.
- Reassurance, re-a-shoor'ans, n. repeated assurance : a second assurance against loss.
- Reassure, rē-a-shoor', v.t. to assure anew : to give confidence to : to insure an insurer. [L. re,
- confidence to: to insuce at insuce to the same again, and Assure.]
  Reave, rēv, v.t. to take away by violence: --pa.t. and pa.p. reft. [A.S. reafian, to rob, (lit.) 'to strip'-reaf, clothing, spoil; cog. with Ger. rauben. See Rob.]
  Rebaptise, rē-bap-tīz', v.t. to baptise again or a second time. If we again and Bantise line.
- second time. [L. re, again, and Baptise.]

- Rebatement, re-bāt'ment, n. deduction . diminu-tion. [Fr. rebattre, to beat back-L. re, back, battuo, to beat.]
- Rebel, reb'el, n. one who rebels. adj. rebellious. [Fr.-L. rebellis, making war afresh, insurgent re, again, and bellum, war.]
- **Robel**, re-bel', w.i. to renounce authority, or to take up arms against it: to oppose any lawful authority:-pr.p. rebell'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rebelled<sup>7</sup>.
- Robellion, re-bel'yun, n. act of rebelling : open opposition to lawful authority : revolt.
- Rebellious, re-bel'yus, adj. engaged in rebellion.
  Rebound, re-bownd', w.i. to bound or start back :
  to be reverberated. -w.t. to drive back : to reverberate.-w. act of rebounding. [L. re, back] and Bound.
- Robuff, re-buf', n. a beating back: sudden resistance: sudden check: defeat: unexpected re-fusal.-v.t. to beat back: to check: to repel violently : to refuse. [It. ribuffo, a reproof-It. ri (= L. re), back, and buffo, a puff, of imitative origin.]
- Rebuild, re-bild', v.t. to build again : to renew.
- Robuke, re-būk, v.t. to check with reproof: to chide or reprove: (B.) to chasten.—n. direct reproof: reprimand: (B.) chastisement: re-proach: persecution.—n. Robuk'er. [O. Fr. re-bouquer (Fr. reboucher), from re, back, bouque (Fr. bouche), the mouth—L. bucca, the check.] Robus refus n. an enigmatical representation of Robus refus n. an enigmatical representation of
- **Robus**, re'bus, *n*. an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures of things: (her.) a the person: -pl. Re'buses. [Lit. 'by things,' L., from res, rei, a thing.]
- Rebut, re-but', v.t. to butt or drive back : (law) to oppose by argument or proof.-v.i. (law) to return an answer :- pr.p. rebutt'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. rebutt'ed. [Fr. rebuter-re, back, and O. Fr. bouter. See Butt.]
- Rebutter, re-but'er, n. that which rebuts : a plaint-iff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.
- Recalcitrant, re-kal'si-trant, adj. showing repug-nance or opposition. [Lit. 'kicking back,' L. recalcitrans, -antis-re, back, calcitro, -atum,
- readcurrans, -antis-re, back, calcure, -atum, to kick-calx, calcuis, the heel.]
  Recalcitrate, re-kal'si-trät, v.t. or v.i. to express repugnance. [Lit. 'to kick back.']
  Recall, re-kawl', w.t. to call back to command to return: to revoke: to call back to mind: to return. remember .- n. act of recalling or revoking.
- Recant, re-kant', v.t. to withdraw (a former declaration) : to retract .- r. i. to revoke a former declaration: to unsay what has been said.—n. Recant'er. [Lit. 'to sound or sing back,' L. re, back, and Cant.]
- Recantation, re-kan-ta'shun, n. act of recanting : a declaration contradicting a former one.
- Recapitulate, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, v.t. to go over again the heads or chief points of anything. [L. reca-pitulo, -atum-re, again, and capitulum, dim. of caput, the head.]
- Recapitulation, re-ka-pit-ū-lā'shun, n. act of recapitulating : a summary of main points. Recapitulatory, rē-ka-pit'ū-la-tor-i, adj. repeat-
- ing again: containing recapitulation.
- Recapture, re-kap'tur, v.t. to capture back or retake, esp. a prize from a captor.—n. act of re-taking: a prize retaken. [L. re, back, and Capture.
- Recast, re-kast', v.t. to cast or throw again : to cast or mould anew: to compute a second time. [L. re, again, and Cast.] Recede, re-sēd', v.i. to go or fall back: to re-

treat : to give up a claim. -v. t. to cede back, as to a former possessor. [L. recoid, recessus-re, back, and cedo, to go. See Cede.] Receipt, resčt, n. act of receiving : place of re-ceiving : power of holding : a written acknow-

- ledgment of anything received : that which is received : a recipe. -v.t. to give a receipt for : to sign. [M. E. receit-O. Fr. recete (Fr. to sign. [M. E. recette)-L. recipio.]
- Receivable, re-sev'a-bl, adj. that may be received.
- Receive, re-sev', v.t. to take what is offered, &c.: to accept : to embrace with the mind : to assent to: to allow: to give acceptance to: to give admittance to: to welcome or entertain : to hold or contain: (*lazv*) to take goods knowing them to be stolen: (*B*.) to bear with, to believe in. [O. Fr. recever (Fr. recevoir)—L. recipio, receptum-re, back, and capio, to take.]
- **Receiver**, re-sēv'er, *n*. one who receives : (*chem.*) a vessel for receiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases : the glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed.
- Recension, re-sen'shun, n. act of reviewing or revising : review, esp. critical revisal of a text: a text established by critical revision. [L. re-censio, recenseo-re, again, censeo, to value, estimate.]
- Recent, résent, adj. of late origin or occur-rence: not long parted from : fresh : modern : (geol.) subsequent to the existence of man.-adv. Re'cently.-n. Re'centness. [Fr.-I. [Fr.-L. recens, recentis.]
- Receptacle, re-sep'ta-kl, n. that into which any-thing is received or contained : (bot.) the basis of a flower. [From Receive.]
   Receptibility, re-sep-ti-bil'-ti, n. possibility of receiving or of being received.
   Reception, re-sep'shun, n. act of receiving admission: state of being received: a receiving or
- manner of receiving for entertainment : welcome.
- Receptive, re-sep'tiv, adj. having the quality of receiving or containing: (phil.) capable of receiving impressions.—n. Receptiv'ity, quality of being receptive.
- Recess, re-ses', n. a going back or withdrawing : retirement : state of being withdrawn : seclusion : remission of business : part of a room formed by a receding of the wall: private abode. [See [or giving back. Recede.1
- Recession, re-sesh'un, n. act of receding : a ceding
- Recipe, res'i-pē, n. a medical prescription : any formula for the preparation of a compound: --pl. Recipes, res'i-pcz. [Lit. take, the first word of a medical prescription, L., imperative of recipio.]
- Recipient, re-sip'i-ent, n. one who receives. Reciprocal, re-sip'ro-kal, adj. acting in return : mutual : given and received.—n. that which is reciprocal : (math.) unity divided by any quantity. [L. reciprocus, perh. from reque proque, backward and forward—re, back, pro, forward, que, and.] [terchangeably.

Reciprocally, re-sip'ro-kal-li, adv. mutually : in-Reciprocate, re-sip ro-kat, v.t. to give and receive

- mutually: to requite. [L. reciproco, recipro-catum.] [of acts : alternation.
- Reciprocation, re-sip-ro-kā'shun, n. interchange Reciprocity, res-i-pros'i-ti, n. mutual obligations : action and reaction.
- Recital, re-sīt'al, n. act of reciting : rehearsal : that which is recited : a narration.
- Recitation, res-i-tā'shun, *n*. act of *reciting*: a public reading : rehearsal. Recitative, res-i-ta-tēv', *adj*. pertaining to musical

fate, far: mē, her: mīne; mote: mūte: moon: then.

recitation : in the style of recitation .- n. language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale : a piece of music for recitation.

- Recite, re-sit, *v.t.* to read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory: to narrate: to recapitu-late.—*n.* Recit'er. [Fr.—L. *re*, again, and *cito*, citatum, to call, from cieo, to move.]
- Reck, rek, v.t. to care for: to regard. [A.S. recan, from a root seen in O. Ger. ruoch, care, Ger. ruchlos, regardless, wicked.]
- Rockless, rekles, adj., careless: heedless of con-sequences.—adv. Rock'lossly.—n. Rock'lossness.

Reckling, rek'ling, n. a reckless person.

- Reckon, rek'n, v.t. to count: to place in the number or rank of: to account: to esteem.v.i. to calculate : to charge to account : to make up accounts : to settle : to pay a penalty. -n. Rock'onor. [A.S. ge-recentian, to explain, cog. with Dut. rekenen, Ger. rechnen.]
- Reckoning, rek'n-ing, n. an account of time: settlement of accounts, &c. : charges for entertainment: (naut.) a calculation of the ship's position: (B.) estimation.
- **Reclaim**, re-klám', v.t. to demand the return of : to regain : to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice : to bring into a state of cultivation : to bring into the desired condition : to make tame or gentle : to reform.-v.i. to cry out or exclaim. [Fr.-L. re, again, and *clamo*, to cry out.] Reclaimable, re-klām'a-bl, *adj*. that may be re-
- claimed, or reformed .- adv. Reclaim'ably.
- Reclamation, rek-la-mā'shun, n. act of reclaiming: state of being reclaimed : demand : recovery. Recline, re-klīn', v.t. to lean or bend backwards :
- to lean to or on one side. -v.i. to lean : to rest
- or repose. [L. *reclino-re*, back, *clino*, to bend.] **Recluse**, re-kloos', *adj*. secluded : retired : soli-tary.—*n*. one shut up or secluded : one who lives retired from the world : a religious devotee living in a single cell, generally attached to a monastery. [Fr.—L. reclusus, pa.p. of recludo, to open, also to shut away—re, away, undoing, and claudo, to shut.]
- Recognisable, rek-og-nīz'a-bl, adj. that may be recognised or acknowledged.
- Recognisance, re-kog'ni-zans or re-kon'i-zans, n. a recognition : an avowal : a profession : a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act.
- Recognise, rek/og-niz, v.t. to know again: to recollect: to acknowledge. [L. recognosco-re, again, and cognosco, to know. See Know.]
- Recognition, rek-og-nish'un, n. act of recognising:
- state of being recognised : recollection : avowal. Recoil, re-koil', v.t. to start back : to rebound : to return : to shrink from.-n. a starting or springing back : rebound. [Fr. reculer-L. re, back, and Fr. cul, the hinder part-L. culus.]
- Recollect, rek-ol-lekt', v.t. to remember : to recover composure or resolution (with reflex, pron.). [L. re, again, and Collect.] Recollect, rē-kol-lekt', v.t. to collect again. Recollection, rek-ol-lek'shun, n. act of recollecting

- or remembering: the power of recollecting: memory: that which is recollected.
- Recommence, rē-kom-mens', v.t. to commence again.-n. Recommence'ment. [L. re, again, and Commence.]
- Recommend, rek-om-mend', v.t. to commend to another: to bestow praise on: to introduce favourably: to give in charge: to advise. [L. re, again, and Commend.]

Recommendable, rek-om-mend'a-bl, adj. that may be recommended : worthy of praise. Recommendation, rek-om-men-dā'shun, n. act of

recommending : act of introducing with commendation. [recommends: commendatory.

Recommendatory, rek-om-mend'a-tor-i, adj. that

- Recommit, re-kom-mit', v.t. to commit again : particularly, to send back to a committee.-ns. Recommit/ment, Recommitt/al. [L. re, again, and Commit.]
- Recompense, rek'om-pens, v.t. to return an equivalent for anything: to repay or requite: to reward: to compensate: to remunerate. - n. that which is returned as an equivalent : repayment : reward : compensation : remuneration. [Lit. 'to weigh out in return,' Fr. récompenser-L. re, again, and compenso. See Compensate.]
- Recompose, re-kom-poz', v.t. to compose again or anew: to form anew: to soothe or quiet. [L. re, again, and Compose.]
- Reconcilable, rek-on-sīl'a-bl, adj. that may be reconciled : that may be made to agree : consistent.
- Reconcile, rek'on-sīl, v.t. to restore to friendship or union : to bring to agreement : to bring to contentment: to pacify: to make consistent: to adjust or compose. -n. Rec'onciler. [Lit. 'to bring into counsel again,' Fr. réconcilier-[Lit. L. re, again, and concilio, -atum, to call together -con, together, calo, Gr. kaleō, to call.]
- Reconciliation, rek-on-sil-i-ā'shun, Reconcile-ment, rek'on-sīl-ment, *n*. act of reconciling: state of being reconciled : renewal of friendship : atonement : the bringing to agreement things at variance.
- Recondite, rek'on-dit or re-kon'dit, adj. secret: profound. [Lit. ' put together out of the way, L. reconditus, pa.p. of recondo, to put away -re, and condo, to put together-con, together, and do, to put.]
- Reconnaissance, re-kon'ā-sans or -zäns, n. the act of *reconnoitring*: a survey or examination : the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr. Doublet Recognisance.
- Reconnoitre, rek-on-noi'ter, v.t. to survey or examine: to survey with a view to military opera-tions. [Lit. 'to recognise,' O. Fr. reconoistre (Fr. reconnaître)-L. recognosco. See Recognise.]
- Reconsider, re-kon-sid'er, v.t. to consider again : to review .- n. Reconsidera'tion. [L. re, again, and Consider.]
- Reconstruct, re-kon-strukt', v.t. to construct again : to rebuild .- n. Reconstruction. [L. re, again, and Construct.]
- Reconvey, re-kon-va', v.t. to transfer back to a
- former owner. [L. re, again, and Convey.] Record, re-kord', v.t. to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it : to register or enrol: to celebrate. [Fr. recorder-L. recordo, re-cordor, to call to mind-re, again, and cor, cordis, E. Heart.]

Record, rek'ord, n. a register : a formal writing of any fact or proceeding: a book of such writings.

- Recorder, re-kord'er, n. one who records or registers : the chief judicial officer in some towns.-n. Record/ership, his office.
- Recount, re-kownt', v.t. to count again. Recount, re-kownt', v.t. to tell over again: to narrate the particulars of: to detail. [Fr. reconter-re, and conter, to tell, akin to compter, to count. See Count, v.]

Recoup, re-koop', v.t. to make good : to indemnify.

- [Lit. to cut a piece off, to secure a piece, Fr. *recouper*, to cut again *-re-*, and *couper*, to cut, *coup*, a stroke, blow, through Low L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, from Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.]
- Recourse, re-kors', n. a going to for aid or pro-tection. [Lit. 'a running back,' Fr. recours-L. recursus-re, back, and curro, cursum, to run.]
- Recover, re-kuv'er, v.t. to get possession of again : to make up for : to retrieve : to cure : to revive : to bring back to any former state: to obtain as compensation : to obtain for injury or debt .-*v.i.* to regain health: to regain any former state: (*law*) to obtain a judgment. [Lit. 'to take again,' Fr. recouver-L. recuperare-re, again, and capio, to take.]
- Rocoverable, re-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. that may be recovered or regained : capable of being brought to a former condition.
- **Becovery**, re-kuv'er-i, *n*. the act of recovering: the act of regaining anything lost: restoration to health or to any former state: the power of recovering anything.
- Recreancy, rek're-an-si, n. the quality of a recreant: a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit. Recreant, rek're-ant, adj. cowardly: false: apos-
- tate : renegade. -n. a mean-spirited wretch : an apostate: a renegade. [O. Fr. pr.p. of recroire, to change belief—Low L. (se) re-credere, to be vanquished in judicial combat and forced to confess one's self wrong-L. re, denoting change, credo, to believe.]
- Recreate, re-kre-at', v.t. to create again or anew. -n. Recreate, rekiretat, i.t. re, again, and Create.] Recreate, rek're-ät, v.t. to revive : to reanimate :
- to cheer or amuse: to refresh: to delight.v.i. to take recreation.
- Recreation, re-kre-a'shun, n. a creating again : a new creation.
- Recreation, rek-re-ā'shun, n. the act of recreating or state of being recreated : refreshment after toil, sorrow, &c. : diversion : amusement : sport.
- Recreative, rek're-āt-iv, adj. serving to recreate or refresh: giving relief in weariness, &c.: amusing.
- Recriminate, re-krim'in-āt, v.t. to criminate or accuse in return. -v.i to charge an accuser with a similar crime. [L. re, in return, and Criminate.]
- **Recrimination**, re-krim-in- $\bar{a}$ 'shun, *n*. the act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another: a counter-charge or accusation.
- Recriminative, re-krim'in-āt-iv, Recriminatory, re-krim'in-a-tor-i, adj. recriminating or retorting accusations or charges.
- Recruit, re-kroot', v.i. to obtain fresh supplies : to recover in health, &c. : to enlist new soldiers. -v.t. to repair: to supply: to supply with recruits. -n. the supply of any want: a newly enlisted soldier.-ns. Recruit'er, Recruit'ment. [Lit. 'to grow again,' Fr. recruter, from re and croître-L. recresco-re, again, and cresco, to grow.]
- Recruiting, re-kroot'ing, adj. obtaining new supplies : enlisting recruits. -n. the business of obtaining new supplies or enlisting new soldiers.
- Rectangle, rekt'ang-gl, n. a four-sided figure with right angles. [L. rectus, right, and angulus, an angle. [angles.

Rectangled, rekt-ang'gld, adj. having right Rectangled, rekt-ang'gul-ar, adj., right-ang'ed. Rectifiable, rek'ti-fī-a-bl, adj. that may be rectified or set right.

Rectification, rek-ti-fi-kā'shun, n. the act of recti-

fying or setting right: the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation. Rectifier, rek'ti- $f_1$ -er, *n*. one who rectifies or cor-

- rects: one who refines a substance by repeated distillation.
- **Rectify**, rek'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make *straight* or *right*: to adjust: to correct or redress: to refine by
- distillation pa.t. and pa.p. rec'ified. [L. rectus, straight, right, and facio, to make.] Rectilineal, rek-ti-lm'c-al, Rectilinear, rek-ti-line-ar, adj. bounded by straight times: straight. [L. rectus, straight, right, and linea, a line.]
- Rectitude, rek'ti-tūd, n., uprightness: correctness of principle or practice: integrity. [Fr.-L. rectitudo-rectus, straight, E. Right.]
- Rector, rek'tor, n. a ruler: the parson of an unimpropriated parish who receives the tithes: (Scot.) the head master of a public school: the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland: the title given by the Jesuits to the heads of their religious houses.—ns. Rec'torate, Rec'torship. [L.—rego, rectum, to rule; akin to Sans. raj, to govern.] Rectoral, rek'tor-al, Rectorial, rek-tō'ri-al, adj.
- pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.
- Rectory, rek'tor-i, n. the province or mansion of a rector.
- Rectum, rek'tum, n. the lowest part of the large
- Rectum, rec thin, n. the lowest part of the mag-intestine. [From L. rectus, straight.] Recumbent, re-kum/bent, adj., lying back: re-clining: idle.—adv. Recum/bently.—ns. Re-cum/bence, Recum/bency. [L. recumho—re, back, and cumbo, cubo, to lie down.]
- Recuperative, re-kū/pėr-a-tiv, Recuperatory, re-kū/pėr-a-tor-i, adj. tending to recovery, [L. recuperativus-recupero, to recover. See Recover.
- Recur, re-kur', v.i. to return to the mind: to have recourse : to resort : to happen at a stated interval :- pr.p. recurring; pa.t. and pa.p. recurred'. [L. recurro-re, back, and curro, to run. See Current.]
- Recurrent, re-kur'ent, adj. returning at intervals. -ns. Recurr'ence, Recurr'ency.
- Recurvate, re-kur'vat, v. t. to curve or bend back.
- Recusancy, re-kūz'an-si, n. state of being a recusant: nonconformity.
- Recusant, re-kūz'ant or rek'-, adj. refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters .- n. one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters : a nonconformist. [Fr.-pr.p. of L. recuso-re, against, and causa, a cause. See Cause.]
- Red, red, adj. (comp. Redd'er, superl. Redd'est) of a colour like blood.-n. one of the primary colours, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, &c.adv. Red'ly.-n. Red'ness. [A.S. read, cog. with Ice. raudh-r, Ger. roth, L. ruf-us, Gr. e-rythros, Celt. ruaah, rhudd.]
- Redaction, re-dak'shun, n. the act of arranging in systematic order, esp. literary materials: the digest so made. [Fr.-L. redactus, pa.p. of digest so made. [Fr.-L. redactus, redigo, to bring back, to get together.]
- Redan, re-dan', n. (fort.) the simplest form of field-work, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, serving to cover a bridge or causeway. [Fr., for O. Fr. redent. See Redented.]
- Redbreast, red'brest, n. a favourite song-bird, so called from the red colour of its breast, the robin.
- Red chalk, Red clay. See Reddle. Red-deer, red'-der, n. a species of deer which is reddish-brown in summer : the common stag.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Roddon, red'n, v.t. to make red.-v.i. to grow red: to blush.

Roddish, red'ish, adj. somewhat red : moderately red.-n. Redd'ishness.

Reddition, red-dish'un, n. a giving back or returning of anything : surrender : a rendering of the sense: explanation. [Fr.-L. redditi-o, -onis-redditus, pa.p. of reddo, to restore. See Render.]

Rodditive, red'di-tiv, adj., returning an answer. Roddle, red'l, n: a soft clay iron ore of a reddish colour, also called Red clay or Red chalk.

Redeem, re-dēm', v.t. to ransom : to relieve from captivity by a price: to rescue: to pay the penalty of: to atone for: to perform, as a promise: to improve: to recover, as a pledge. [Lit. 'to buy back,' Fr. rédimer-L. redimo-red, back, and emo, to buy, orig. to take.] Redeemable, re-dēm'a-bl, adj. that may be re-

deemed.-n. Redeem'ableness.

Redeemer, re-dem'er, n. one who redeems or ransoms : Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. Redeliver, rē-de-liv'er, v.t. to deliver back or

again : to liberate a second time .- n. Redeliv'er-

ance. [L. re, back or again, and Deliver.] Redelivery, rē-de-liv'er-i, n. the act of delivering back : a second delivery or liberation.

Redemption, re-dem'shun, n. act of redeeming or buying back: ransom: release: the deliverance mankind from sin and misery by Christ. of [Fr.-L.-redemptus, pa.p. of redimo. Redeem. Doublet Ransom.] See

Redemptive, re-demp'tiv, adj. pertaining to re-

- demption: serving or tending to redeem. Redemptory, re-demp'tor-i, *adj.* serving to re-deem: paid for ransom.
- Redented, re-dent'ed, adj. formed like the teeth of a saw. [O. Fr. redent, a double notching or jagging—L. re, again, and dens, dentis, a tooth.] Red-hand, red'-hand, n. a bloody hand: (her.) a
- sinister hand, erect, open, and 'couped,' the distinguishing badge of baronets.-adv. in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands.

Red-heat, red'-het, n. heat amounting to redness. Red-hot, red'-hot, adj. heated to redness.

Redintegration, red-in-te-grā'shun, n., restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state : renovation. [L. redintegratio.]

Red-lead, red'-led, n. a preparation of lead of a fine red colour used in painting, &c. Red-letter, red'-let'er, adj. having red letters:

- auspicious or fortunate, as a day, so called from the holidays or saints' days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars.
- Redolent, red'o-lent, adj., diffusing odour or fra-grance: scented.—ns. Red'olence, Red'olency. [Fr.-L. redol-ens, -entis-red, re, off, again, and oleo, to emit an odour. See Odour and Olfactory.]

Redouble, re-dub'l, v.t. to double again or repeatedly: to increase greatly: to multiply.-v.i. to become greatly increased : to become twice as

much. [Fr. re-doubler. See Double.] Redoubt, re-dowt', n. (fort.) a field-work in-closed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet. [Fr. redoute, réduit, a redoubt, retreat -It. ridotto-L. reductus, retired. See Roduce.

Redoubtable, re-dowt'a-bl, adj. terrible to foes: valiant. [O. Fr. (Fr. redoutable), to be feared -O. Fr. redoubter (Fr. redouter), to fear greatly -L. re, back, and dubito, to doubt. See Doubt. ]

Redound, re-downd', v.i. to be sent back by reac-

tion: to result. [Lit. 'to roll back as a wave, Fr. rédonder-L. redundo-re, back, and undo,

- to surge-unda, a wave.] Redraft, rē-draft', n. a second draft or copy: a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges. [L. re, again, and Draft.]
- Redress, re-dres', v.t. to set right: to relieve from : to make amends to .- n. relief : reparation. [Fr. redresser-re, again, and dresser. See Dress.
- Redressible, re-dres'i-bl, adj. that may be redressed.

Rodrossivo, re-dres'iv, adj. affording redress.

- Redshank, red'shank, n. an aquatic bird of the snipe family, with legs of a bright red colour. Rod-tape, red-tap', n. the red tape used in public,
- and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, &c. : applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there : official for-

mality.—adj. pertaining to official formality. Red-tapism, red-tāp'izm, n. the system of routine in government and other public offices .- n. Red-

tap'ist, a great stickler for routine. Reduce, re-dūs', v.t. to bring into a lower state: to lessen : to impoverish : to subdue : to arrange : (arith. and alg.) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another. [Lit. 'to bring back,' L. reduco, reductum-re, back, and duco, to lead. See Duke.]

Reducible, re-dus'i-bl, adj. that may be reduced.

- Reduction, re-duk'shun, n. act of reducing or state of being reduced : diminution : subjugation : a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another. [Fr.-L.] Redundance, re-dun'dans, Redundancy, re-dun'-
- dan-si, *n*. quality of being redundant or super-fluous: that which is redundant.
- Redundant, re-dun'dant, adj. exceeding what is necessary: superfluous, in words or images. adv. Redun'dantly. [Lit. 'overflowing like waves,' Fr.-L. redund-ans, -antis, pr.p. of re-dundo. See Redound.]
- Reduplicate, re-dü'plik-ät, v.t. to duplicate or double again: to multiply: to repeat.—adj. doubled.—n. Reduplica/tion. [L. re, again, and Duplicate.]
- Re-echo, re-ek'o, v.t. to echo back .- v.i. to give back echoes: to resound.—n. the echo of an echo. [L. re, back, and Echo.]
- Roed, red, n. the largest of the British grasses, common at the sides of rivers, lakes, &c. : a musical pipe anciently made of a reed: the mouth-tube of a musical instrument: the part of a loom by which the threads are separated. [A.S. hreod; Dut. and Ger. riet.]

Rooded, red'ed, adj. covered with reeds: formed with reed-like ridges or channels.

Roody, red'i, adj. abounding with reeds : resembling or sounding as a reed.

Roof, ref, n. a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. [Ice. rif, Dan. rev; coun-with Rive, and so lit. the 'cleft' or 'riven.']

Reef, ref, n. a portion of a sail.—v.t. to reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail. [Dut. rif, reef.]
Reefy, ref i, adj. full of reefs.

Reek, rek, n. smoke : vapour.-v.i. to emit smoke or vapour: to steam. [A.S. rec; Ice. reykr, Ger. rauch, Dut. rook, smoke.]

Reeky, rēk'i, adj. full of reek : smoky : soiled with steam or smoke : foul.

Reel, rel, n. a lively Scottish dance. [Gael. righil.] Reel, rel, n. a rolling or turning frame for winding yarn, &c.-v.t. to wind on a reel. [A.S. reol, hreol.]

Reel, rel, v.i. to stagger : to vacillate. Re-elect, re-elekt', v.t. to elect again.-n. Re-

- elec'tion. [L. re, again, and Elect.] Re-eligible, re-el'-ji-bl, adj, capable of re-elec-tion.-re. Re-eligibility. Re-embark, re-em-bark', v.t. to embark or put on
- board again .- n. Re-embarka'tion. [L. re, again, and Embark.]
- Re-enact, rē-en-akt', v.t. to enact again.-n. Re-enact'ment. [L. re, again, and Enact.]
- Re-enforce, Re-enforcement. Same as Reinforce, Reinforcement.
- Re-enter, re-en'ter, v.t. and v.i. to enter again or
- anew.-R9-ontering angle, an angle pointing inwards. [L. re, again, and Enter.] R0-ontry, re-ndrin, a. an entering again : the re-suming a possession lately lost.
- Reermouse. See Reremouse. Re-establish, rē-es-tab'lish, v.t. to establish again.—n. Re-estab'lishment. [L. re, again, and Establish.]
- Reeve, rev, n. a steward or other officer (now used only in composition, as in Sherliff). [M.E. reve-A.S. gerefa; Ger. graf; all from Low L. grafio, graphio-Gr. grapho, to write.]
- Reeve, rev, v.t. to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a lock: --pa.t. and pa.p. reeved, also rove (naut.). [See Roef, v.]
  Re-examine, re-egz-am'in, w.t. to examine again or anew. [L. re, again, and Examine.]
  Refection, re-fek'shun, w. refreshment: a meal or repast. [Fr.-L. refectio-reficio, refectum-reframe, and and mean and form to mean.]
- re, again, and facio, to make.]
- Refectory, re-fek'tor-i, n. the place where refections or meals are taken: (orig.) a hall in con-vents or monasteries where meals were taken.
- Refer, re-fer', v.t. to submit to another person or authority: to assign: to reduce. -v.i. to have reference or recourse; to relate: to allude :pr.p. referring; pa.t. and pa.p. referred'. [Fr. référer-L. refero, to carry away or back-re, back, and fero, to bear.] Referable, ref'ér-a-bl, Referrible, re-fér'i-bl, adj.
- that may be referred or considered in connection with something else: that may be assigned or considered as belonging or related to.
- **Referee**, ref-èr-ë', *n*. one to whom anything is re-ferred : an arbitrator, umpire, or judge.
- Reference, ref'erens, n. the act of referring: a submitting for information or decision : relation : allusion : one who or that which is referred to : (law) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

## Referrible. Same as Referable.

- Refine, re-fin', v.t. to separate from extraneous matter : to reduce to a fine or pure state : to purify: to clarify: to polish: to make elegant: to purify the manners, morals, &c.—*v.i.* to become fine or pure: to affect nicety: to improve in any kind of excellence.—*v. Refin'er.* [L. *re*, denoting change of state, and **Fine**; cf. Fr. *raffiner* (*re* affiner), It. raffinare.]
- Refinement, re-fin'ment, n. act of refining or state of being refined : purification : separation from what is impure, &c.: cultivation : elegance : polish : purity : an excessive nicety. Refinery, re-fin'er-i, n. a place for refining.
- Refining, re-fin'ing, n. the act or process of refining or purifying, particularly metals.
- Refit, re-fit', v.t. to fit or prepare again.—n. Ro-fit ment. [L. re, again, and Fit.]
- Reflect, re-flekt', v.t. to bend back: to throw

back after striking upon any surface, as light, &c.-v.i. to be thrown back, as light, heat, &c.: to revolve in the mind: to consider attentively or deeply: to ponder: to cast reproach or censure. [L. reflecto, reflexum-re, and flecto, to bend or turn.]

- Reflecting, re-flekt'ing, adj., throwing back light, heat, &c.: given to reflection: thoughtful.
- Reflection, re-flek'shun, n. the act of reflecting: the sending back of light, heat, &c.: the state of being reflected : that which is reflected : the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations: attentive consideration: con-
- templation : censure or reproach. Reflective, re-flekt'iv, *adj*. reflecting : considering the operations of the mind : exercising thought or reflection: (gram.) reciprocal.-adv. Re-flect'ively.-n. Reflect'iveness.
- Reflector, re-flekt'or, n. one who or that which reflects: a mirror or polished reflecting surface.
- Reflex, re'fleks, adj., bent or turned back: re-flected: (physiology) said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent back from a nerve-centre 'n answer to a stimulus from the surface: (*paint.*) illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. - n. reflection: light reflected from an illuminated surface.
- Reflexible, re-fleks'i-bl, Reflectible, re-flekt'i-bl, adj. that may be reflected or thrown back .- n.
- Reflexibil'ity.
   Reflexibil'ity.
   Reflexive, re-fleks'iv, adj., turned backward: re-flective: respecting the past; turning back on itself.—adv. Reflex'ively.
- Refluent, ref'loo-ent, adj., flowing back : ebbing. Refluents, -eritis, pr.p. other your. - conditions, and fluo, fluxum, to flow.]
   Reflux, refluens, -eritis, pr.p. of refluo-re, back, and fluo, fluxum, to flow.]
   Reflux, refluxes, adj., flowing or returning back: reflex.-n. a flowing back: ebb.
   Reform, re-form, v.t. to form again or anew: to transform: to make better: to remove that which is chiefenels form to remove that
- which is objectionable from : to repair or improve: to reclaim. -v.i. to become better: to abandon evil: to be corrected or improved .- n. a forming anew: change, amendment, improve-ment: an extension or better distribution of Parliamentary representation. [L. re, again, formo, to shape, from forma. See Form, n.] Reformation, rē-for-mā'shun, n. the act of form-
- ing again.
- Reformation, ref-or-mā'shun, n. the act of reforming: amendment: improvement: the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the R. Cath. Church.
- Reformative, re-form'a-tiv, adj. forming again or anew : tending to produce reform.
- Reformatory, re-form'a-tor-i, adj. reforming: tending to produce reform.-n. an institution for reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime.
- Reformed, re-formd', adj. formed again or anew: changed: amended: improved: denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, esp. those that separated from Luther on matters of doctrine and discipline : Protestant.
- Reformer, re-form'er, n. one who reforms: one who advocates political reform; one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century.
- Refract, re-frakt', v.t. to break back or open : to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, &c. [L. refringo, refrac-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

tum-re, back, and frango, to break. See Fraction.]

- **Refraction**, re-frak'shun, *n*. the act of refracting : the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, &c. when it enters a different medium.
- Refractive, re-frakt'iv, adj. refracting : pertain-ing to refraction.—n. Refract'iveness.
- Refractory, re-frakt'or-i, adj., breaking through rules : unruly : unmanageable : obstinate : perverse : difficult of fusion, as metals, &c.-adv.
- at the end of each division of a poem : the burden of a song. [Fr.-O. Fr. refraindre
- -L. refringo (refrango).] Refrain, re-fran', v.t. to curb : to restrain.-v.i. to keep from action : to forbear. [Fr. refréner
- -L. refreno-re, and frenum, a bridle.] Rofrangible, re-fran'ji-bl, adj. that may be refracted or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, &c.-n. Refrangibil'ity.
- Refresh, re-fresh', v.t. to make fresh again : to allay heat : to give new strength, spirit, &c. to : to revive after exhaustion : to enliven : to restore. [L. re, again, and Fresh.]
- Refreshment, re-fresh'ment, n. the act of refreshing: new strength or spirit after exhaustion : that which refreshes, as food or rest.
- Refrigerant, re-frij'er-ant, adj. making cold:
- cooling : refreshing.-n. that which cools. Refrigerate, re-frij'er-āt, v.t. to make cold: to cool: to refresh.-n. Refrigera/tion. [Fr.-L. re, denoting change of state, and frigero, atum, to cool, from frigus, cold. See Frigid.] Refrigerative, re-frij'er-a-tiv, Refrigeratory, re-
- frij'er-a-tor-i, adj., cooling: refreshing. Refrigerator, re-frij'er-ā-tor, n. an apparatus for
- preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature : an ice-safe.
- Refrigeratory, re-frij'er-a-tor-i, n. a cooler: a vessel or apparatus for cooling, used in brewing, &c.

Reft, reft, pa.t. and pa.p. of Reave.

- Refuge, ref'uj, n. that which affords shelter or protection : an asylum or retrat : a resource or expedient. [Lit. 'a fleeing back,' Fr.—L. re-fugium—re, back, and fugio, to flee.] Refugee, refu-je', n. one who flees for refuge to arother equations.
- another country, esp. from religious persecution or political commotion.
- Rofulgence, re-ful'jens, Refulgency, re-ful'jen-si, n. state of being refulgent: brightness: brilliance.
- Refulgent, re-ful/jent, adj. casting a flood of light: shining: brilliant.—adv. Reful/gently. [L. refulgens, -entis, pr.p. of refulgeo-re, intens., fulgeo, to shine.] Refund, re-fund, v.t. to repay: to restore: to return what has been taken. [Lit. 'to pour back,' L. refundo, refusum—re, back, and fundo to pour l
- fundo, to pour.]
- Refusal, re-fuz'al, n. denial of anything requested : rejection : the right of taking in preference to others.
- Rofuso, re-fuz', v.t. to reject : to deny, as a request, &c .- v.i. to decline acceptance : not to comply. [Fr. refuser, prob. due to confusion of L. refuto, to drive back, and recuso, to make an objection against.]
- Rofuse, ref'ūs, adj., refused : worthless.—n. that which is rejected or left as worthless : dross.
- Refutable, re-fut'a-bl, adj. that may be refuted or disproved .- adv. Refut'ably .- n. Refutabil'ity.

- Refutation, ref-ū-tā'shun, n. the act of refuting or disproving.
- Refutatory, re-fut'a-tor-i, adj. tending to refute : refuting.
- Refute, re-fut, v.t. to repel: to oppose: to dis-prove. [Lit. 'to pour back,' Fr. réfuter-L. refuto-re, back, and base fud, root of fundo, futilis.]
- Regaln, rē-gān', v.t. to gain back or again : to recover. [L. re, back, and Gain.] Regal, rē'gal, adi, belonging to a king : kingly : royal—adv. Re'gally. [Fr.—L. regatis—rex,
- a king, from *rego*, to rule.] Regal, rē'gal, or Rigole, rig'ol, *n*. a small portable organ used to support treble voices. [Fr.—It.— L. regalis. See Regal, adj.] Regale, re-gāl', v.t. to entertain in a sumptuous
- manner : to refresh : to gratify.—v.i. to feast.— n. a regal or magnificent feast. [Fr. régaler-Sp. regalar-L. regelare, to thaw ; or from Fr. and It. gala, good cheer. See Gala.]
- Regalement, re-gāl'ment, *n*. the act of regaling : entertainment : refreshment.
- Regalia, re-gā'li-a, n.pl. the ensigns of royalty : Regality, re-gaina, n.p., the ensigns of royaity: the crown, sceptre, &c., esp. those used at a coronation: the rights and privileges of kings. [Lit. 'royaithings, neuter pl. of regalis.] Regality, re-gal'(it, n. state of being regal: royaity: sovereignty.
- Regard, re-gärd', v.t. to observe particularly : to hold in respect or affection: to pay attention to : to keep or observe : to esteem : to consider. -n. (orig.) look, gaze: attention with interest: observation : respect : affection : repute : rela-tion : reference. -n. Regard'er. [Fr. regarder -re, and garder, to keep, look after. See Guard.]
- Regardful, re-gärd'fool, adj. full of regard : taking notice : heedful : attentive .- adv. Regard'fully.
- Regardless, re-gard'les, adj. without regard : not attending : negligent : heedless.—adv. Regard'lessly .- n. Regard'lessness.
- Regatta, re-gat'a, n. a race of yachts : any rowing or sailing match. [Orig. a grand fête and contest of the gondoliers at Venice, It. regatta or rigatta-It. riga, a row-O. Ger. riga, Ger. reihe, a row.]
- Regelation, re-jel-ā'shun, n. the act of freezing anew. [L. re, again, and gelatio, freezing. See Gelatin.]
- Regency, re'jen-si, n. the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent : a body intrusted with vicarious government.
- Regenerate, re-jen'er-ät, v.t. to generate or pro-duce anew: (theol.) to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God.—adj. regenerated: re-newed.—ns. Regen'orateness, Regen'eracy, state of being regenerate. [I. regenero, -atum, to bring forth again-re, again, genero, to beget, bring forth. See Generate.]
- Regeneration, re-jen-er-a'shun, n. act of regenerating : state of being regenerated : (theol.) new birth: the change from a carnal to a Christian life.
- Regenerative, re-jen'er-āt-iv, adj. pertaining to regeneration. -adv. Regen'eratively.
- Regent, re'jent, adj. invested with interim sovereign authority .- n. one invested with interim authority: one who rules for the sovereign. [Fr.-L. regens, -entis, pr.p. of rego, to rule.]
- Regentship, re'jent-ship, n. office of a regent: deputed authority.
- Regicide, rej'i-sid, n. the murderer of a king:

## Regicide

## Regime

the murder of a king.-adj. Regici'dal. [Fr.; ]

- from L. rex, regis, a king, and cædo, to kill.] Regime, rā-zhēm', n. mode of ruling one's diet: form of government : administration. [Fr.-L. regimen-rego, to rule.]
- Regimen, reji-men, n., rule prescribed: orderly government: any regulation for gradually pro-ducing benefit: (med.) rule of diet: (gram.) the government of one word by another: words governed. [L.] Regiment, rej'i-ment, n. a body of soldiers ruled
- or commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or troops.
- **Regimental**, rej-i-ment'al, *adj*. relating to a regiment :-*n.pl*. the uniform of a regiment.
- Region, re'jun, n. a portion of land: country: district. [L. regio, regionis-rego, to rule, direct, mark a boundary.]
- Register, rej'is-ter, n. a written record, regularly kept: the book containing the register: that which registers or records : that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove : a stop or range of pipes on the organ, &c.: the compass of a voice or of a musical instrument. -v.t.to enter in a register : to record. [Fr. registre (It. and Sp. registro)-Low L. registrum, for

L. regestum—re, back, and gero, to carry.] Registrar, rej'is-trar, n. one who keeps a register.

-n. Reg'istrarship, office of a registrar. Registration, rej-is-trā'shun, n. act of registering. Registry, rej'is-tri, n. act of registering : place where a register is kept : facts recorded.

Regnancy, reg'nan-si, n. condition of being regnant or reigning : reign : predominance. Regnant, reg'nant, adj., reigning or ruling : prebeing

- dominant : exercising regal authority. [L. regnans, regnantis, pr.p. of regno-rego, to rule.
- Regross, régres, n. a going or passage back: return : power of returning.—z.i. to go back : to return to a former place or state. [L. regressus-re, back, and gradior, gressus, to step, go.] Regression, re-gresh'un, n. act of going back or

returning.

- Regressive, re-gres'iv, adj., going back: returning. Regret, re-gret', v.t. to grieve at: to remember with sorrow: -pr.p. regretting; pa.t. and pa.p. regrett'ed.-n. sorrow for anything; concern: remorse. [Fr. regretter-re-, and Goth. gretan,
- A.S. grætan, to weep.] Regretful, re-gret'fool, adj. full of regret-adv. Regret'fully.
- Regular, reg'ū-lar, adj. according to rule or established custom: governed by rule: uniform: orderly:periodical: level, unbroken: instituted according to established forms: (geom.) having all the sides and angles equal: belonging to the permanent army: as opp. to 'secular' in the R. Cath. Church, denoting monks, friars, &c. under a monastic rule.—n. a soldier belonging
- to the permanent army.—adv. Reg'ularly. [L. regularis—regula, a rule—rego, to rule.] Regularity, reg-ū-lari-ti, n. quality of being regular: conformity to rule: method: uniformity
- Regulate, reg'ū-lāt, v.t. to make regular: to adjust by rule : to subject to rules or restric-
- tions: to put in good order. Regulation, reg-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of regulating: state of being regulated: a rule or order prescribed : precept : law. Regulative, regulativ, adj. tending to regulate.

**Regulator**,  $\operatorname{reg}^{\tilde{u}-l\bar{a}-\operatorname{tor}}$ , *n*. one who or that which regulates : a lever which regulates the motion of a watch, &c. : anything that regulates motion.

# Rejoicingly

- Regulus, reg'ū-lus, n. an intermediate and impure product in the smelting of metallic ores. [Lit. ilitle king, 'L.; a name given by the alchemists.] Rehabilitate, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, v. t. (*law*) to reinstate,
- restore to former privileges. [Fr. réhabiliter-
- L. re, again, habeo, to have.] Rehearsal, re-hers'al, n. act of rehearsing : recital : recital before public representation.
- Rehearse, re-hers', v.t. to repeat what has already been said : to narrate : to recite before a public representation.—n. Rehears'er. [Lit. 'to harrow again,' O. Fr. rehercer-re, again, herce (Fr. herse), a harrow. See Hearse.]
- Reign, ran, n. rule : dominion : royal authority : supreme power : influence : time during which a sovereign rules .- v.t. to rule : to have sovereign power : to be predominant. [Fr. règne -L. regnum-rego, to rule.]
- Reimburse, re-im-burs', v.t. to refund : to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense. [Fr. rem-bourser-re, back, and embourser, to put in a purse, from bourse, a purse. See **Purse**.]
- Reimbursement, re-im-burs'ment, n. act of reimbursing or repaying.
- Rein, ran, n. the strap of a bridle : an instrument for curbing or governing: government.—v.t. to govern with the rein or bridle; to restrain or control.-To give the reins to, to leave un checked. [O. Fr. reine (Fr. reine), through Late L. retina, from retineo, to hold back.]
- Reindeer, ran'der, n. a kind of deer in the north, Valuable for the chase and for domestic uses. [Ice. hreinn, O. Sw. ren-Lapp. reino, pasture (Skeat), and E. Deer.]
- Reinforce, re-in-fors', v.t. to enforce again : to strengthen with new force or support.—n. Re-inforce@ment, the act of reinforcing : addi-tional force or assistance, esp. of troops. [L. re, again, and Enforce.]
- Reinless, ran'les, adj. without rein or restraint. Reins, ranz, n.pl. the kidneys: the lower part of the back over the kidneys: (B.) the inward parts: the heart. [Fr.-L. renes; Gr. phren, the midriff.]
- Reinstate, re-in-stāt', v.t. to place in a former state. [L. re, again, and Instate.]
- Reinstatement, re-in-stat'ment, n. act of reinstating : re-establishment.
- Reinvest, rē-in-vest', v.t. to invest again or a second time.—n. Reinvest/ment, act of reinvesting: a second investment. [L. re, again, and Invest.]
- Reinvigorate, re-in-vig'or-at, v.t. to invigorate again. [L. re, again, and Invigorate.]
- Reissue, re-ish'oo, v.t. to issue again .- n. a second issue. [L. re, again, and Issue. Reiterate, re-it'er-at, v.t. to iterate or repeat
- again: to repeat again and again .-- adj. Reit erative. [L. re, again, and Iterate.]
- Reiteration, re-it-er-a'shun, n. act of reiterating.
- Reject, re-jekt', *w.t.* to throw away : to refuse: to renounce. [Lit. 'to throw back,' L. *rejicio*, *rejectum-re*, back, and *jacio*, to throw.] Rejection, re-jek'shun, *n.* act of rejecting: re-
- fusal.
- Rejoice, re-jois', v.i. to feel and express joy again and again: to be glad: to exult or triumph.-v.t. to make joyful: to gladden. [Fr. réjouir -re, again, and jouir, to enjoy-joie, joy. See Joy.
- Rejoicing, re-jois'ing, n. act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy.
- Rejoicingly, re-jois'ing-li, adv. with joy or exultation.

fate, far: mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Rejoin, re-join', v. t. to join again : to unite what is separated : to meet again.—v.t. to answer to a reply. [L. re, again, and Join.] Rejoinder, re-join'der, n. an answer joined on to

- Rejonder, rejonder, w. an answei Jonez on to another, an answer to a reply: (*lazy*) the defend-ant's answer to a plaintiff's 'replication.'
  Rejuvenescent, re-joö-ven-es'ent, adj., growing young again. [L. re, again, and Juvenescent.]
  Rekindle, ré-kin'dl, v.t. to kindle again : to set on fire or arouse anew. [L. re, again, and Kindle). Kindle.]
- Relapse, re-laps', v.i. to slide, sink, or fall back: to return to a former state or practice. -n. a falling back into a former bad state. [L. relabor, relapsus-re, back or again, labor, to slip or slide.]
- Relate, re-lat', v.t. to describe: to tell: to ally by connection or kindred. -v.i. to have referene: to refer. [Lit. 'to bring back,' L. refero, relation-re, back, fero, to carry.] Related, re-lāt'ed, adj. allied or connected by kindred or blood.
- Relation, re-la'shun, *n*. act of relating or telling : recital : that which is related : mutual connection tion betwen two things : resemblance : connection by birth or marriage.-n. Rela'tionship.
- Relational, re-la'shun-al, adj. having relation : having kindred.
- Relative, rel'a-tiv, adj. having relation : respecting: not absolute or existing by itself: considered as belonging to something else : (gram.) expressing relation.—*n*. that which has relation to something else: a relation: (gram.) a pro-noun which relates to something before, called its antecedent .- adv. Rel'atively .- n. Rolativ'ity.
- Relax, re-laks', v.t. to loosen one thing away from another: to slacken: to make less close: to make less severe : to relieve from attention or effort : to divert : to loosen, as the bowels : to make languid.-v.i. to become less close : to become less severe : to attend less. [L. relaxo, -atum-re-, away from, laxo, to loosen-laxus, loose, slack.]
- Relaxation, re-laks-ā'shun, n. act of relaxing: state of being relaxed : remission of application.
- Relay, re-la', n. a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey. [Fr. relais—re- and laier, a byform of laisser, so that relay is a doublet of Release.]
- Release, re-les', v.t. to let loose from : to set free: to discharge from: to relieve: to let go, as a claim: to give up a right to. -n. a setting free: discharge or acquittance: the giving up of a right or claim. [O. Fr. relaisser-re- and laisser-L. lazo. See Relay.] Relegate, rel'e-gat, v.t. to send away, to consign:
- less severe : to grow tender : to feel compassion. [Fr. ralentir, to retard-O. Fr. alentir-L. lentus, pliant, flexible.]
- Relentless, re-lent'les, adj. without relenting: without tenderness or compassion : merciless. adv. Relent'lessly .- n. Relent'lessness.
- Relevance, rel'e-vans, Relevancy, rel'e-van-si, n. state of being relevant : pertinence : applicability.
- Relevant, rel'e-vant, adj. bearing upon or applying to the purpose: pertinent: related. [Fr., pr.p. of relever, to raise again, relieve. See Relieve.]
- Reliable, re-lī'a-bl, adj. that may be relied upon.

# Remand

-adv. Reli'ably .- ns. Reliabil'ity, Reli'able, ness

Reliance, re-lī'ans, n. trust : confidence.

- Relic, rel'ik, *n*. that which is *left after* loss or decay of the rest: a corpse: in R. Cath. Church, the body or other memorial of a saint:
- a memorial. [Fr. relique-L. reliquia-relinguo, relictum, to leave behind. See Relinquish.] Relict, relikt, n. a woman left behind her hus-band, a widow. [L. relicta-relinguo. See Rolinquish.]
- Relief, re-lef', n. the removal of any evil : release from a post or duty: that which relieves or mitigates: aid: (*fine art*) the projection of a sculptured design from its ground. [Same as Relievo.]
- Relieve, re-lev', v.t. to remove from that which weighs down or depresses : to lessen : to ease : to help : to release : (fine art) to set off by contrast: (law) to redress. [Fr. relever, to raise again-L. relevo-re-, again, levo, to raiselevis, light.]
- Relievo, Rilievo, re-le'vo, n. See Alto-relievo, Bass-relief.
- Religion, re-lij'un, n. the performance of our duties of love and obedience towards God: piety: any system of faith and worship. [Lit. 'restraint,' L. religio, -onis--re-, back, and ligo, to bind.]
- Religionist, re-lij'un-ist, n. one attached to a religion.
- Religious, re-lij'us, *adj.* pertaining to religion: concerned with or set apart to religion: pious: godly : in R. Cath. Church, bound to a monastic
- Belinguish, re-ling'kwish, v.t. to abandon to give up: to renounce a claim to.—n. Relin'quishment, act of relinquishing or giving up. [O. Fr. relinguir-L. relinguo, relictum-re-,
- away from, *linquo*, to leave.] Reliquary, rel'i-kwar-i, *n*. a small chest or casket for holding *relics*. [Fr. *reliquaire*. See Relic]
- Relique, re-lek', n. a relic. Relish, rel'ish, v.t. to like the taste of: to be pleased with.—v.i. to have an agreeable taste; to give pleasure .- n. an agreeable peculiar taste or quality: enjoyable quality: power of pleasing: inclination or taste for: appetite: just enough to give a flavour: a sauce. [O. Fr. relecker, to lick or taste again, from re and lecher-O. Ger. lecckon (Ger. lecken), E. lick. See Lecher and Lick.] Reluctance, re-luk/tans, Reluctancy, re-luk/tan-si, a state of baing reluctant unuulliarrest
- n. state of being reluctant : unwillingness. Reluctant, re-luk'tant, adj., struggling or striv-ing against: unwilling : disinclined.-adv. Re-luc'tantly. [L. reluct-ans, -antis, pr.p. of reluctor-re-, against, luctor, to struggle.]
- **Rely**, re-l<sup>†</sup>, v.i. to rest or repose: to have full confidence in :- pa.t. and pa.p. relied'. [Prob. from re-, back, and Lio, to rest.]
- Remain, re-man', v.i. to stay or be left behind : to continue in the same place : to be left after or out of a greater number: to continue in an unchanged form or condition: to last.—n.pl. Remains', a corpse : the literary productions of one dead. [O. Fr. remanoir, remaindre-L. remaneo-re, back, maneo, akin to Gr. menö, to stay.]
- Romainder, re-mān'der, n. that which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part: an interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens. [See Remain.]

Remand, re-mand', v.t. to recommit or send

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote: mūte; moon; then.

## Remark

back. [L. remando-re-, back, mando, to ] See Command.] order.

- Remark, re-märk', v.t. to mark or take notice of: to express what one thinks or sees : to say. -n. words regarding anything: notice. [Fr. re-marquer-re-, intensive, marquer, to mark. See Mark.1
- Remarkable, re-märk'a-bl, adj. deserving remark or notice: distinguished: famous: that may excite admiration or wonder: strange: extra-ordinary.—adv. Remark'ably.—n. Remark'ableness.
- Remediable, re-mē'di-a-bl, adj. that may be remedied : curable.--adv. Reme'diably.--n. Reme'diableness.
- Remedial, re-mē'di-al, *adj*. tending to remedy or remove.—*adv*. Reme'dially.
- Romody, rem'e-di, n. any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease : that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss. -v.t. to remove, counteract, or repair :- pa.t. and pa.p. rem'edied. [L. remedium-re-, back, again, medeor, to restore, cure.]
- **Romember**, re-mem'ber, v, t. to keep in mind: (B.) to meditate on: to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence : to attend to. [O. Fr. remembrer (Fr. remémorer)-L. rememoro-reagain, memoro, to call to mind-memor, mind-ful. See Memoir.]
- Remembrance, re-mem'brans, n. memory: that which serves to bring to or keep in mind: a memorial: the power of remembering: the length of time during which a thing can be remembered. [Fr.] Remembrancer, re-mem'brans-er, n. that which
- reminds: a recorder: an officer of exchequer. Remind, re-mind', v.t. to bring to the mind of again: to bring under the notice or considera-tion of. [L. re, again, and Mind.]
- Reminiscence, rem-i-nis'ens, n. recollection: an account of what is remembered : the recurrence to the mind of the past. [Fr.-L. reminiscentia, recollections-reminiscor, to recall to mind-re-, and root men, whence mens, the mind. See Mention.]
- Remiss, re-mis', adj., remitting in attention, &c.: negligent: not punctual: slack: not vigorous. —adv. Remiss'ly. —n. Remiss'ness. Remissible, re-mis'-bl, adj. that may be remitted or pardoned. —n. Remissibil'ity.
- Remission, re-mish'un, n. slackening : abatement : relinquishment of a claim : release : pardon.
- Romissivo, re-mis'iv, adj., remitting: forgiving.
- Remit, re-mit', v.t. to relax: to pardon : to resign : to transmit, as money, &c.: to put again in custody. -v.i. to abate in force or violence: pr.p. remitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. remitt'ed.-n. Remitt'er. [Lit. 'to let go back,' L. remitto,

- remissus-rc, back, and mitto, to send.] Remittal, rc-mit'al, n. a remitting: surrender. Remittance, rc-mit'ans, n. that which is remitted: the sending of money, &c. to a distance : also the sum or thing sent. Remittent, re-mit'ent, adj. increasing and remitt-
- ing or abating alternately, as a disease.
- Romnant, rem'nant, n. that which remains behind after a part is removed, &c.: remainder: a fragment. [Contr. of O. Fr. remainant, pr.p. of remaindre. See Romain.]
- Remodel, rē-mod'l, v.t. to model or fashion anew. [L. re, again, and Model.]
- Remonstrance, re-mon'strans, n. strong statement of reasons against an act : expostulation.

# Rendezvous

- Romonstrant, re-mon'strant, adj. inclined to remonstrate.-n. one who remonstrates.
- Remonstrate, re-mon'strat, v.i. to set forth strong reasons against a measure. [Lit. 'to point out again and again,' L. re-, again, and monstro, to point out.]
- Remorse, re-mors', n. the gnawing pain or anguish of guilt. [Lit. 'a biting again,' O. Fr. remors (Fr. remords)-Low L. remorsus-L. remordeo, remorsum, to bite again-re-, again, and mor-deo, to bite.] [adv. Remorse'fully.

Remorsoful, re-mors'fool, adj. full of remorse.-Remorseless, re-mors'les, adj. without remorse: cruel.-adv. Remorse'lessly.-n. Remorse'lessness.

- Remote, re-mot', adj., moved back to a distance in time or place: far: distant: primary, as a cause: not agreeing: not related.—adv. Re-mote/ly.—n. Remote/ness. [See Remove.]
- Remould, re-mold, w.t. to mould or shape anew. [L. re, again, and Mould.] Remount, re-mown(r, w.t. and w.i. to mount again. [L. re, again, and Mount.]
- Removable, re-moov'a-bl, adj. that may be re-moved.—n. Removabil'ity.
- Removal, re-moov'al, n. the act of taking away : displacing : change of place.
- **Remove**, re-moov', v.t. to put from its place: to take away: to withdraw.—v.i to go from one place to another.—n any indefinite distance : a step in any scale of gradation : a dish to be changed while the rest remain. [L. removeo, remotus—re, away, moveo, to move. See Move.] Remunerable, re-mū'nėr-a-bl, adj. that may be
- remunerated : worthy of being rewarded.
- Remunerate, re-mū'nėr-āt, v.t. to render an equivalent for any service: to recompense. [L. remuner-o, -atus-re-, in return, munero, to give something—munus, muneris, a service, a gift.] [recompense : requital.
- Remuneration, re-mū-nėr-ā'shun, *n*. reward : Remunerative, re-mū'nėr-a-tiv, *adj.* fitted to remunerate: lucrative: yielding due return.
- Renaissance, re-nās'ans, n. the period (in the 15th century) at which the revival of arts and letters took place, marking the transition from the middle ages to the modern world.-adj. relating to the foregoing. [Lit. second or new birth, Fr. ; see Renascent.]
- Ronal, re'nal, adj. pertaining to the reins or kidneys. [L. renalis-renes, renum (only in pl.).
- Renard, ren'ard, n. a fox, so called in fables and in poetry. [Fr.-O. Ger. *Reinhard*, *Reginhart*, 'strong in counsel,' the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem.]
- Renascent, re-nas'ent, adj. rising again into being .- n. Renas'cence, the same as Renaissance. [L. renascens, -entis, pr.p. of renascor -re-, again, and nascor, to be born.]
- Rencounter, ren-kownt'er, Rencontre, räng-kong'tr, n. a meeting in contest: a casual combat: a collision. [Fr. rencontre-L. re-, against, and root of Encounter.]
- Rend, rend, v.t. to tear asunder with force : to split :- pa.t. and pa.p. rent. [A.S. rendan, to tear.]
- Render, ren'der, v.t. to give up : to make up : to deliver : to cause to be : to translate into another language : to perform. -n. a surrender : a payment of rent. [Fr. rendre-L. reddo-re-, away, and do, to give.]

Rendezvous, ren'de-voo or räng'-, n. an appointed

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Rondering, ren'der-ing, n. the act of rendering : version : translation.

place of meeting, esp. for troops or ships: a place for enlistment.—v.l. to assemble at any appointed place. [Fr. rendez vous, render yourselves—render. See Bender.] Renegade, ren'e-gad, Renegado, ren-e-ga'do, n.

- one faithless to principle or party : an apostate : a deserter. [Sp. renegado-Low L. renegatus -L. re-, inten., and nego, negatus, to deny.]
- Renew, re-nū', v.t. to make new again : to renovate : to transform to new life : to revive : to begin again: to make again: to invigorate. -v.i. to be made new: to begin again. [L. re, again, and New.]

Renewable, re-nū'a-bl, adj. that may be renewed. Renewal, re-nū'al, n. renovation: regeneration:

- restoration. Rennet, ren'et, n. the prepared inner membrane of
- a calf's stomach, used to make milk *run* together or coagulate. [From A.S. *rennan*, to cause to
- run; and cog. with Ger. rensal, (melk-)rinse.] Rennet, ren'et, n. a sweet kind of apple. [Fr. reinette, rainette, dim. of raine, a frog-L. rana; so called from its spotted rind.]
- Renounce, re-nowns', v.t. to disclaim : to disown : to reject publicly and finally : to forsake. -v.i. to neglect to follow suit at cards. [L. renuntio, -re-, away, and nuntio, -atus, to announcenuntius, a messenger.]
- Renouncement, re-nowns'ment, n. act of renouncing, disclaiming, or rejecting.
- Renovate, ren'o-vat, v.t. to renew or make new again: to restore to the original state. -n. Ren'ovator. [L. re-, again, and novo, -atus, to make new-novus, new. See New.]
- Renovation, ren-o-va'shun, n. renewal: state of being renewed.
- Renown, re-nown', n. a great name: celebrity.
- [Fr. renom—L. re-, again, nomen, a name.] Renowned, re-nownd', adj. celebrated : illustrious : [break: tear. famous.

Rent, rent, n. an opening made by rending : fissure :

Rent, rent, n. annual payment in return for the use of property held of another, esp. houses and lands .- v.t. to hold or occupy by paying rent : to let for a rent. -v.i. to be let for rent. [ rente-rendre, to give back. See Render.] Rent, rent, pa.t. and pa.p. of Rend. [Fr.

Rental, rent'al, n. a schedule or account of rents, with the tenants' names, &c. : a rent-roll : rent. Renter, rent'er, n. one who holds by paying rent

- for. **Rent-roll**, rent'-rol, *n*. a roll or account of rents:
- a rental or schedule of rents.
- Renunciation, re-nun-si-ā'shun, n. disowning: rejection : abandonment. [See Renounce.]

Repaid, re-pād', pa.t. and pa.p. of Repay.

- Repair, re-pār', v.i. to betake one's self to : to go : to resort.—n. a retreat or abode. [Fr. repaire, a haunt—L. repatrio, to return to one's country -re-, back, patria, native country.]
- Repair, re-par, w.t. to restore after injury: to make amends for: to mend.—n. restoration after injury or decay: supply of loss. [Fr. réparer-L. reparo-re-, again, paro, to prepare.]

Repairer, re-par'er, n. one who restores or amends.

- Reparable, rep'ar-a-bl, adj. that may be re-paired, --adv. Rep'arably.
- Reparation, rep-ar-ā'shun, n., repair: supply of what is wasted : amends.
- Reparative, re-par'a-tiv, adj. amending defect or injury .- n. that which restores to a good state : that which makes amends.

Repartee, rep-ar-te', n. a smart, ready, and witty [Fr. repartie-repartir, to go back reply.

## Replenish

- again-re-, back, and partir, to set out-L. partier, to divide. Cf. the E. Sally.] Repast, re-past', n. a meal: the food taken: victuals. [Low L. repastus (whence Fr. repast) -L. re-, intensive, and pastus, food, feedingpasco, pastus, to feed.]
- Repay, re-pa', v.t. to pay back: to make return for: to recompense: to pay again or a second time. [L. re, back, and Pay.]

- Repayable, re-pā'a-bl, *adj.* that is to be *repaid*. Repayment, re-pā'ment, *n*. act of repaying : the money or thing repaid.
- Repeal, re-pēl', v.t. to revoke by authority, as a law: to abrogate. -n. a revoking or annulling.n. Repeal'er, one who repeals : one who seeks for a repeal. [Fr. rappeler-re-, back, and appeler-L. appello, to call. See Appeal.]

Repealable, re-pēl'a-bl, adj. that may be repealed. Repeat, re-pēt', v.t. to do again: to speak again,

- to iterate : to quote from memory : to rehearse. -v.i. to strike the hours, as a watch : to recur. -n. (mus.) a mark directing a part to be re-peated. [Fr. répéter-L. repeto, repetitus-re-, again, and peto, to attack, seek.]
- Repeatedly, re-pet'ed-li, adv. many times repeated : again and again : frequently.
- Repeater, re-pēt'er, n. one who or that which repeats: a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated : a watch that strikes again the previous hour at the touch of a spring.
- Repel, re-pel', v.t. to drive back: to repulse: to check the advance of .- v.i. to act with opposing force: (med.) to check or drive inwards:-pr.p. repell'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. repelled'.-n. Repell'er. [L. repello-re-, off, back, and pello, to drive.]
- Repellent, re-pel'ent, adj., driving back: able or tending to repel.-n. that which repels.
- Repent, re-pent', v.i. to regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone: to change from past evil : (*theol.*) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life .- v. t. to remember with sorrow. [Fr. repentir-re-, and O. Fr. pentir-L. panitère, to cause to repent, from panio, punio, to punish. See Punish.]
- Repentance, re-pent'ans, n. sorrow for what has been done or left undone: contrition for sin, producing newness of life.
- Repentant, re-pent'ant, adj., repenting or sorry for past conduct : showing sorrow for sin.
- Repercussion, rē-per-kush'un, n. a striking or driving back: reverberation: (mus.) frequent repetition of the same sound. [L. repercussiore-, back, percutio-per, through, quatio, to strike.] [causing to reverberate.

Repercussive, re-per-kus'iv, adj., driving back:

- Repettory, rep'er-tor-i, n. a place where things are kept to be brought forth again: a treasury: a magazine. [Fr.-L. repertorium-reperio, to find-re-, again, and pario, to bring forth.]
- Repetition, rep-e-tish'un, n. act of repeating: re-
- cital from memory. Repine, re-pīn', v.i. to *pine again* or continue to pine (at or against): to fret one's self: to feel discontent: to murmur: to envy.—adv. Repin'ingly .- n. Repin'er. [L. re, again, and Pine, v.]
- Replace, re-plas', v.t. to place back : to put again in a former place, condition, &c. : to par again provide a substitute for : to take the place of. [L. *re*, back, again, and **Place**.]

Replacement, re-plas'ment, n. act of replacing. Replenish, re-plen'ish, v.t. to fill again: to fill completely: to stock abundantly.-n. Replen'-

# Replete

ishment. [O. Fr. replenir, from replein, full-L. re-, again, and plenus, full. See Full.] Replete, re-plet', adj. full: completely filled. [L.

- repletus, pa.p. of repleo-re-, again, and pleo, to fill.] [(med.) fullness of blood.
- Repletion, re-ple'shun, n. superabundant fullness : Replevin, re-plev'in, n. an action for replevying.
- Replevy, re-plevin, *n. an action for repletying*. Replevy, re-plevin, *n. an action for repletying*. distrained upon giving a *pledge* or security to try the right to them at law.—*adj*. Replevi-table. [O. Fr. *replevir*—*re.*, back, and *plevir*, to pledge. Sce Pledge.]
- Replica, repli-ka, n. (paint.) a copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original. [It.-L. replico. See Reply.]
- **Replication**, rep-li-kā'shun, *n*. a reply: (*law*) the plaintiff's answer to a plea. [See **Reply**.]
- **Reply**, re-plī', v.t. and v.i. to answer: -pa.t. and pa.p. replied'.-n. an answer.-n. Repli'er. [Fr. répliquer-L. replico, -atus-re-, back, and plico, to fold.]
- Report, re-port', v.t. to bring back, as an answer or account of anything: to give an account of: to relate : to circulate publicly : to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper.-v.i. to make a statement : to write an account of occurrences. -n. a statement of facts: description: a formal or official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision: rumour: sound: noise: (B.) reputa-tion.-n. **Report**'er, one who reports, esp. for a newspaper. [L. reporto-re-, back, and porto, to carry.]
- Repose, re-poz', v.t. to lay at rest : to compose : to place in trust (with on or in). -v.i. to rest: to sleep: to rest in confidence (with on or upon): to lie. -n. a lying at rest : sleep : quiet : rest of mind: (fine art) that harmony which gives rest to the eye. [Fr. reposer-re-, back, and poser. See Pose, n.]
- Reposit, re-poz'it, v.t. to lodge, as for safety.
- Repository, re-poz'i-tor-i, n. a place where any-thing is laid up for safe keeping.
   Repossess, rê-poz-zes', v.t. to possess again. [L.
- re, again, and Possess.]
- Reprehend, rep-re-hend', v.t. to blame: to re-prove. [L. reprehendo, -hensus-re-, inten., and prehendo, to lay hold of. See Hand.]
- Reprehensible, rep-re-hen'si-bl, adj. worthy of being reprehended or blamed.-adv. Reprehen'sibly. [sure.
- Reprehension, rep-re-hen'shun, n. reproof : cen-Reprehensive, rep-re-hen'siv, adj. containing re-
- proof: given in reproof. Represent, rep-re-zent', v.t. to exhibit the image of: to serve as a sign of: to personate or act the part of: to stand in the place of: to bring before the mind : to describe. [L. repræ-
- sento, -atum-re-, again, and præsento, to place before. See **Present**, v.] [represented. **Representable**, rep-re-zent'a-bl, adj. that may be
- **Representation**, rep-re-zen-tā'shun, *n*. act of representing or exhibiting : that which represents : an image : picture : dramatic performance : part performed by a representative : statement.
- Representative, rep-re-zent'a-tiv, adj. representing : showing a likeness : bearing the character or power of others: presenting the full character of a class.-n. one who stands for another,
- a deputy, delegate : (*law*) an heir. [Fr.] **Repress**, re-pres', v.t. to check or restrain. re, back, and **Press**.] [str IL. [straint. Repression, re-presh'un, n. act of repressing : re-Repressive, re-pres'iv, *adj.* tending or able to repress.—*adv.* Repress'ively.

# Republicanism

- Reprieve, re-prev, v.t. to delay the execution of a criminal : to give a respite to.-n. a suspension of a criminal sentence : interval of ease or relief. [Lit. to disapprove or disallow (the sentence passed), O. Fr. repruver (Fr. reprouver)—L. reprobo. See Reprove.]
- **Reprimand**, rep'ri-mand or -mand', *n*. a severe reproof.—*v*.*t*. to chide : to reprove severely : to administer reproof publicly or officially. [Fr. réprimande-L. reprimendum-reprimo, repressum, to press back-re-, and primo, to press.]
- Reprint, re-print', v.t. to print again : to print a new impression of.—n. Rē'print, another impression of. [L. re, again, and Print.]
- Reprisal, re-priz'al, n. a seizing back or in retaliation: (war) the retaking of goods captured by an enemy: anything seized in retaliation: that which is seized for injury inflicted. [Fr. repré-saille-It. ripresaglia-ripreso (Fr. reprise), retaken-L. re-pre(he)ndere, to seize again. See Apprehend and Get.]
- Reproach, re-proch', v.t. to cast in one's teeth : to censure severely: to upbraid: to revile: to treat with contempt .- n. the act of reproaching : reproof: censure: blame in opprobrious language: disgrace : an object of scorn. [Lit. to bring (some offence) back or near to one, Fr. reprocher -re-, and proche, near-L. propius, comp. of prope, near.]
- Reproachable, re-proch'a-bl, adj. deserving re-proach : opprobrious.—adv. Reproach'ably.
   Reproachful, re-proch'fool, adj. full of reproach
- or blame : abusive : scurrilous : bringing reproach : shameful: disgraceful.-adv. Reproach'fully.
- **Reprobate**, rep<sup>r</sup>o-bāt, *adj*. condemned : base : given over to sin : depraved : vile : (B.) that will not stand proof or trial .- n. an abandoned or profligate person. -v.t. to disapprove: to censure: to disown. [L. reprobatus, pa.p. of reproba. See Reprove.]
- Reprobation, rep-ro-ba'shun, n. the act of reprobating : rejection : the act of abandoning to destruction : state of being so abandoned.
- Reproduce, re-pro-dus, v.t. to produce again : to form anew. [L. re, again, and Produce.]
- Reproduction, re-pro-duk'shun, n. the act of producing new organisms. [produce.
- Reproductive, re-pro-dukt'iv, *adj.* tending to re-Reproof, re-proof, *n.* a *reproving* or blaming : rebuke : censure : reprehension.
- Reprovable, re-proov'a-bl, adj. deserving reproof, blame, or censure.-adv. Reprov'ably.
- Reprove, re-prov, v.t. to condem: to chide: to censure: (B.) to disprove or refute.—n. Re-prover. [Fr. réprouver—L. reprobo, the opposite of approbe (see Approve)—re-, off, away, rejection, and probe, to try or prove. See Prove.]
- Reptile, rep'til or -tīl, adj. moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs: grovelling: low.-n, an animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs: a grovelling, low person. [L. reptilis-repo, serpo, Gr. herpo, Sans. srip, to creep.]

Reptilian, rep-til'yan, adj. belonging to reptiles.

- Republic, re-publik, n. a commonwealth : a form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr. république-L. respublica, 'common weal.' See Public.]
- Repúblican, re-publik-an, *adj*. belonging to a re-public : agreeable to the principles of a republic. -n. one who advocates a republican form of

government : a democrat. Republicanism, re-pub/lik-an-izni, n. the principles

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

of republican government: attachment to re-

- publican government. Ropublish, rē-pub/lish, v.t. to publish again or anew.-n. Republica/tion. [L. re, again, and Publish.]
- Repudiato, re-pū'di-āt, v.t. to reject : to disclaim : to disavow. -n. Repu'diator. [L. repudio, re-pudiatus-repudium, a putting away-re-, away, and pudere, to be ashamed.]
- Repudiation, re-pū-di ä'shun, n. the act of repudi-ating : rejection : the state of being repudiated. [L. repudiatio, -onis.]
- [L. repugnant: resistance: aversion: reluctance. [L. repugnant: resistance: aversion: reluctance. [L. repugnantia. See Repugnant.] Repugnant, re-pug'nant, adj. hostile: adverse: contrary: distasteful.—adv. Repug'nantly. [L.
- repugno-re-, against, and pugno, to fight.] Repulse, re-puls, v.t. to drive back : to repel : to beat off.-n. the state of being repulsed or driven back : the act of repelling : refusal. [L. repulsus, pa.p. of repello-re-, drive. See Pulsato.] off, back, and pello, to
- Repulsion, re-pul'shun, *n*. act of repulsing or driving back: state of being repelled: power by which bodies or their particles repel each other.
- Repulsive, re-puls'iv, *adj*. that repulses or drives off: repelling: cold, reserved, forbidding.-*adv*. Repuls'ively .- n. Repuls'iveness.
- Repurchase, rē-pur chās, v.t. to purchase or buy back or again.—n. the act of buying again : that which is bought again. [L. re, again, Purchaso.]
- Reputable, rep'ūt-a-bl, adj. in good repute or esteem: respectable: honourable: consistent with reputation.-adv. Rep'utably.-n. Rep'utableness.
- Reputation, rep-ū-tā'shun, n. state of being held in repute : estimation : character as established in public opinion : credit : fame. [Fr.-L. reputatio, consideration-re-putare, to think over.]
- Repute, re-pūt', v.t. to account or estimate : to hold.—n. estimate : established opinion : char-acter. [L. reputo, -atum—re-, again, and puto, to reckon, to count.] . [estimation.
- Reputedly, re-pūt'ed-li, adv. in common repute or **Roquost**, re-kwest', v.t. to ask for earnestly: to entreat : to desire.—n. petition : prayer : desire : demand: that which is requested: a want: the state of being desired. [L. requisitum, pa.p. of
- require-re, away, an quæro, to seek.] Requiem, re kwi-em or rek', n. a hymn or mass sung for the quiet or rest of the soul of the dead: a grand musical composition in honour of the dead. [L., acc. of requies—(re-, intensive, and quies, rest); so called from the words Requiem *aternam dona eis, Domine,* 'Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!' which are repeated in the service.
- Requirable, re-kwīr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be re-quired: fit or proper to be required.
- Require, re-kwir, e.t. to ask: to demand: to need: to exact: to direct. [L. require.] Requirement, re-kwir'ment, n. the act of require
- ing : that which is required : claim : demand.
- **Requisite**, rekwi-zit, *adj.*, *required* : needful : indispensable.—*n*. that which is required : any-thing necessary or indispensable.
- Requisition, rek-wi-zish'un, n. the act of requiring: an application : a demand : a written request or invitation. -n. Requisi'tionist, one who makes a requisition. [L. requisitio.]
- Requital, re-kwit'al, n. the act of requiting : payment in return : recompense : reward. Requite, re-kwīt', v.t. to give back so as to be

quits : to repay : to pay in return. [L. re, back, and Quit.]

- Reredos, rer'dos, n. the wall of a church behind the altar: an ornamental screen there placed. [Fr. arrière, behind-L. ad, and retro, and Fr. dos, back-L. dorsum.]
- Reremouse, rer'mows, n. a bat. eremouse, rer'mows, n. a bat. [Lit. 'the mouse that moves' or agitates the air with its wings. A.S. hreremus-hreran, to move, and mus, a mouse.]

Rereward. Same as Rearward.

- Rescind, re-sind', v.t. to cut away or off: to annul: to repeal: to reverse. [L. rescindo, re-
- scissum—re-, and scindo, to cut. See Scissors.] Rescission, re-sizh'un, n. the act of rescinding : the act of annulling or repealing.—adj. Resciss' ory
- Rescript, rē'skript, n. the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question; an edict or decree. [Lit. ' that which is written in return,' L. rescriptum-re-, back, scribo, scriptum, to write.]
- Rescue, res'kū, v.t. to free from danger or vio-lence: to deliver: to liberate.—n. the act of rescuing : deliverance from violence or danger : forcible release from arrest or imprisonment :--pr.p. res'cuing; pa.t. and pa.p. res'cued. [M. E. rescous-O. Fr. rescousse-O. Fr. res-
- courre-L. re-, away, and excutere, to shake out-ex, out, and quatio, to shake.] Research, re-sèrch', a. a careful search : diligent examination or investigation : scrutiny. [L. re, inten., and Search.]
- Resemblance, re-zem'blans, n. the state of resembling : similitude : likeness : similarity : that which is similar.
- Resemble, re-zem'bl, v.t. to be similar to : to have the likeness of : to possess similar qualities or appearance : to compare : to make like. [Fr. ressembler-re-, and sembler, to seem-L. simulo, to make like-similis, like. Cf. Assimilate and Assemble.]
- Resont, re-zent', v.t. (orig.) to take well : to take ill: to consider as an injury or affront: to be indignant at: to express indignation. [Fr. ressentir, from L. re-, in return, and sentio, to perceive, to feel.]
- Resentful, re-zent'fool, *adj.* full of or prone to resentment.—*adv.* Resent'fully.
- Resentment, re-zent'ment, n. the act of resent-ing: displeasure : anger : indignation : wrath.
- Reservation, rez-er-va'shun, n. the act of reserving or keeping back: the withholding from a statement of a word or clause necessary to con-vey its real meaning : something withheld : a clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved.
- Reserve, re-zerv', v.t. to keep back: to keep for future or other use: to retain -n. that which is reserved : that which is kept for future use : a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action : that which is kept back in the mind : mental concealment : absence of freedom in words or actions : caution. [L.
- reservo-re., back, and servo, to save, to keep.] Reserved, re-zervd', adj. characterised by reserve: not free or frank in words or behaviour : shy : cold.-adv. Reserv'edly.-n. Reserv'edness.
- Reservoir, rez-er-vwor', n. a place where anything is reserved or kept in store : a place where water is collected and stored for use. [Fr.]
- Reset, re-set', to set again or anew.
- Reset, re-set', v.t. (Scot.) to receive and hide, as stolen goods. [Perh. a corr. of Receipt.]

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- Rosido, re-zīd', v.i. to remain sitting: to dwell permanently: to abide: to live: to mhere. [L. resideo-re-, back, and sedeo, to sit.]
- Residence, rez'i-dens, n. act of residing or of dwelling in a place : place where one resides. Residency, rez'i-den-si, n. residence : the official
- dwelling of a government officer in India. Resident, rezi-dent, adj., residing or dwelling in a place for some time : residing in the place of his duties.—n. one who resides : a public minister at a foreign court.
- Residential, rez-i-den'shal, adj. residing : having actual residence.
- Residentiary, rez-i-den'shar-i, adj., residing.-n. one who keeps a certain residence, esp. an ecclesiastic.
- Residual, re-zid'ū-al, adj. remaining as residue.
- Residuary, re-zid'ū-ar-i, adj. pertaining to the residue : receiving the remainder. Residue, rez'i-dū, n. that which is *left behind* after
- a part is taken away : the remainder. [L. residuum, from resideo, to remain behind. See Reside.]
- Residuum, re-zid'ū-um, n., residue : that which is
- Resign, re-zn', v.A. to yield up to another to submit calmly. [L. resigno, -atus, to unseal, to annul, to give back—re, sig. reversal, signo, to mark. to seal—signum, a mark.]
- Resignation, rez-ig-na'shun, *n*. act of resigning or giving up: state of being resigned or quietly submissive: acquiescence : patience. [Fr.-Low
- L.-L. resigno.] Resilience, re-zil'i-ens, Resiliency, re-zil'i-en-si, n. act of springing back or rebounding. Resilient, re-zil'i-ent, adj., springing back or re-resilient, re-zil'i-ent, adj., springing back or re-
- bounding. [L. resili-ens, -entis, pr.p. of re-silio-re-, back, and salio, to leap or spring.]
- Resin, rez'in, n. an inflammable substance, which
- exudes from trees. [Fr. résine-L. resina.] Resinous, rez'in-us, adj. having the qualities of or resembling resin.-adv. Res'inously.-n. Res'. inousness.
- Resiny, rez'in-i, adj. like resin.
- Resist, re-zist', v.t. to strive against : to oppose. -v.i. to make opposition. [L. resisto-re-, against, and sisto, to stand.]
- Resistance, re-zist'ans, n. act of resisting : oppo-Resistance, resist and, n. act of resisting : opposition is (neck.) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another.
   Resistible, re-zist'i-bl, adj. that may be resisted. -adv. Resist'lbess, re-zist'les, adj. irresistible.-adv. Resist'lessity.
   Resist'lessity.-n. Resist'lessness.
   Resist'lessity.-n. Resist'lessness.

- **Resolute**, rez'o-lūt, *adj.*, *resolved*: determined: having a fixed purpose : constant in pursuing a purpose. - adv. Res'olutely. - n. Res'oluteness.
- Resolution, rez-a-lū'shun, n. act of resolving : analysis: solution: state of being resolved: fixed determination : steadiness : that which is resolved : formal proposal in a public assembly. **Resolvable**, re-zolv'a-bl, *adj*. that may be resolved
- or reduced to its elements.-adv. Resolv'ably.
- Resolve, re-zolv', v.t. to separate into parts : to analyse : to free from doubt or difficulty : to explain : to decide : to fix by resolution or formal declaration: (math.) to solve: (med.) to disperse, as a tumour : (*music*) to carry a discord into a concord. -v.i. to determine. -n. anything resolved or determined : resolution : fixed purpose. [L. resolvo, resolutum—re-, inten., and solvo, to loose.] Resolved, re-colvd', adj. fixed in purpose.—adv. Resolv'edly.—n. Resolv'edness.

- Resonance, rez'o-nans, n. act of resounding: the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies.
- Resonant, rez'o-nant, adj., sounding back: re-turning sound. [L. resono-re-, back, and sono, to sound.]
- Resort, re-zort', v.i. to go: to betake one's self: to have recourse : to apply .- n. act of resorting : a place much frequented : a haunt : resource. [Fr. ressortir, lit. 'to obtain again,' from re-and L. sortiri, to cast lots, to obtain—sors, sortis, a lot.]
- Resound, re-zownd', v.t. to sound back: to echo: to praise or celebrate with sound: to spread the fame of -v.i. to be sent back or echoed: to echo: to sound loudly: to be much mentioned. [L. re, back, and Sound.]
- Resource, re-sors, n. a source of help: an expedient :-pl. means of raising money: means of any kind. [Fr. resource-O. Fr. resors, from
- resordre-L. re-surgere, to rise again.] Respect, re-spekt', w.t. to esteem for merit: to honour: to relate to.-n. act of esteeming highly : regard : expression of esteem : deportment arising from esteem : relation : reference : (*B.*) good-will : partiality. [Lit. 'to look back upon,' L. *respicio, respectum—re-*, back, and *specio*, to look.]
- Respectable, re-spekt'a-bl, adj. worthy of respect or regard : moderate in excellence or number : not mean or despicable.-adv. Respect'ably.n. Respectabil'ity, state or quality of being respectable.
- Respectful, re-spekt'fool, adj. full of respect: marked by civility.—adv. Respect'fully.
- Respective, re-spekt'ı, adı, having respect or reference to: relative: relating to a particular person or thing: particular.—adv. Respect'-ively.
- Respirable, re-spir'a-bl, adj. that may be breathed: fit for respiration. -n. Respirabil'ity, quality of being respirable. [breathing.
- Respiration, res-pi-rā'shun, n. the function of Respirator, res'pi-rā-tor, n. a network of fine wire for respiring or breathing through.
- Respiratory, re-spīr'a-tor-i, adj. pertaining to or serving for respiration. Respire, re-spīr', v.i. to breathe again and again:
- to breathe: to take rest. -v.t. to breathe out. [L. respiro-re-, sig. repetition, continuance, and spiro, -atum, to breathe.]
- **Respite**, res'pit, *n*. temporary cessation of any-thing: pause: interval of rest: (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal.-*v.t*. delay. [O. Fr. respit (Fr. répit)—L. respectus. Doublet Respect.]
- Resplendence, re-splen'dens, Resplendency, resplen'den-si, n. state of being resplendent.
- Resplendent, re-splen/dent, adj. very splendid, shiring brilliantly: very bright.—adv. Resplen'-dently. [L. resplendeo—re-, inten., and splendeo, to shine.]
- Respond, re-spond', v.i. to answer or reply: to correspond to or suit: to be answerable. [L. respondeo, responsum-re-, back, and spondeo, to promise. See Sponsor.] Respondent, re-spond'ent, adj. answering: cor-
- responding to expectation. -n. one who answers, esp. in a lawsuit : one who refutes objections.
- Response, re-spons', n. a reply: an oracular answer: the answer made by the congregation to the priest during divine service : reply to an objection in a formal disputation. [See Respond.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Responsibility, re-spon-si-bil'i-ti, n. state of being responsible : what one is responsible for.
- Responsible, re-spon'si-bl, adj. liable to be called to account or render satisfaction : answerable : capable of discharging duty.-adv. Respon'sibly.
- Responsions, re-spon'shuns, *n*. the first of the three examinations for the B.A. degree at Oxford, familiarly called 'smalls,' [See Respond.]
- Responsive, re-spon'siv, adj. inclined to respond: answering: correspondent.-adv. Respon'sively.
- Rest, rest, n. cessation from motion or disturbance: peace: quiet: sleep: the final sleep or death: place of rest: that on which anything rests; a pause of the voice in reading : (*music*) an interval of silence and its mark.—At rest, applied to a body, means, having no velocity with respect to that on which the body stands.-v.i. to cease from action or labour : to be still : to repose : to sleep: to be dead: to be supported: to lean or trust : to be satisfied : to come to an end. -v.t. to lay at rest: to quiet: to place on a support. [A.S.; Ger. rast, Dut. rust.]
- Rest, rest, n. that which remains after the separation of a part: remainder: others.-v.i. to remain. [Fr. reste-L. resto, to remain-re-, back, and sto, to stand.]
- Restaurant, res'to-rang or res'to-rant, n. a house for the sale of refreshments. [Fr.-restaurer,
- to restore. See **Restore**.] **Restitution**, res-ti-tū'shun, *n*. act of restoring what was lost or taken away. [L. restitutio restituo, to set up again-re, again, and statuo, to make to stand. See Statue.] Restive, restiv, adj. unwilling to go forward: obstinate.-adv. Restively.-n. Restiveness.
- [O. Fr. restif, Fr. rétif-reste. See Rost, that which remains.]
- Restless, rest'les, adj. in continual motion : uneasy: passed in unquietness: seeking change or action : unsettled : turbulent .- adv. Rest lessly. -n. Rest'lessness. [From Rest, cessation from motion.]
- Restoration, res-to-ra'shun, n. act of restoring : replacement : recovery : revival : reparation.
- Restorative, re-stor'a-tiv, adj., able or tending to restore, especially to strength and vigour. -n. a medicine that restores.-adv. Restor'atively.
- Restore, re-stor', v.t. to repair : to replace : to return : to bring back to its former state : to revive : to cure .- n. Restor'er. [Fr. restaurer -L. restauro-re-, again, and root sta, to stand.]
- Restrain, re-strān', v.t. to hold back : to check : to hinder : to limit. [O. Fr. restraindre-L. restringo, restrictum-re-, back, and stringo, to draw or bind tightly.]
- **Restraint**, re-strant', *n*. act of restraining : state of being restrained : want of liberty : limitation : hinderance.
- Restrict, re-strikt', v.t. to limit: to confine: to repress. [See under Restrain.]
- Restriction, re-strik'shun, n. act of restricting : limitation : confinement.
- Restrictive, re-strikt'iv, adj. having the power or tendency to restrict .- adv. Restrict'ively.
- Result, re-zult', v.i. to issue (in) : to follow as a consequence.—n. consequence: conclusion : de-cision. [Fr.—L. resulto—resilio. See Rosilient.]
- **Resultant**, re-zult'ant, adj., resulting from com-bination.-n. (physics) a force compounded of two or more forces.
- Resumable, re-zūm'a-bl, adj. liable to be taken back again, or taken up again.

### Reticule

- Resume, re-zūm', v.t. to take back what has been given; to take up again: to begin again after interruption. [L. resumo-re., back, sumo, sumptum, to take. See Sumptuary.]
- Resumption, re-zump'shun, n. act of resuming or taking back again.
- Resurgent, re-sur'jent, adj., rising again, or from the dead. [L. re-, again, and surgo, surrectum, to rise.]
- Resurrection, rez-ur-rek'shun, n. the rising again from the dead : the life thereafter.
- Resuscitate, re-sus'i-tat, v.t. to revive: to re-vivify.-v.i. to revive: to awaken and come to life again. [L. re-, again, and suscito-sus, from subs, for sub, from beneath, and cito, to put into quick motion-cieo, to make to go.]
- Resuscitation, re-sus-i-ta'shun, n. act of reviving from a state of apparent death: state of being revivified.
- Resuscitative, re-sus'i-tat-iv, *adj.* tending to *re-suscitate*: reviving: revivifying: reanimating.
- Retail, re-tal', v.t. to sell in small parts : to deal out in small portions: to tell in broken parts, or at second-hand.-n. Retail'er. [Fr. retailler, to cut again-re-, again, and tailler, to cut. See Detail.]
- Retail, re'tal, n. the sale of goods in small quantities.
- Retain, re-tan', v.t. to keep in possession: to detain: to employ by a fee paid. [Fr.-L. retineo-re-, back, and teneo, to hold. See See Tenure.]
- Retainable, re-tan'a-bl, adj. that may be retained.
- Retainer, re-tan'er, n. one who is retained or kept in service : a dependent : a fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause.
- Retaliate, re-tal'i-āt, v.t. to return like for like: to repay.—v.i. to return like for like. [L. re-talio, -atum-re-, in return, talio, -onis, like for like—talis, of such a kind.]
- Retaliation, re-tal-i-ā'shun, n. act of retaliating : the return of like for like : retribution.
- Retaliative, re-tal'i-a-tiv, Retaliatory, re-tal'i-ator-i, adj. returning like for like.
- Retard, re-tärd', v.t. to keep back : to delay : to defer. [Fr.-L. retardo-re-, inten., and tardo, to make alow tardow for the slow Son Tordy ]
- to make slow-tardus, slow. See Tardy.] Retardation, rē-tar-dā'shun, n. delay: hinderance: obstacle.
- Retch, rech, v.i. to try to vomit : to strain. [A.S. hræcan, to hawk, cog. with Ice. hrækja, to vomit.]
- Retention, re-ten'shun, n. act or power of retaining: memory: restraint: custody.
- Retentive, re-tent'iv, adj. having power to retain. -adv. Retent'ively.-n. Retent'iveness. Retiary, rē'shi-ar-i, adj., netlike: constructing a
- web to catch prey: provided with a net. [L. retiarius, a gladiator who fights with a netrete, a net.]
- Reticence, ret'i-sens, Reticency, ret'i-sen-si, n. concealment by silence : reserve in speech.
- concentient by siteme: reserve in speech. Reticent, ret'i-sent, adj. concealing by silence: reserved in speech. [L. reticens, -entis, pr.p. of reticeo-re-, and taceo, to be silent.] Reticular, re-tik'ū-lar, adj. having the form of network: formed with interstices. Reticulate, re-tik'ū-lāt, Reticulated, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed, adj., netted: having the form or structure of a net thaving wins crossing tile network
- of a net : having veins crossing like network .n. Reticula'tion.
- Reticule, ret'i-kūl, Reticle, ret'i-kl, n. a little network bag: a lady's workbag. [L. reticulum, dim. of rete, a net.]

- Retiform, ret'i-form, adj. having the form or structure of a net. [L. rete, and forma, form.] Retina, ret'i-na, n. the innermost coating of the
- eye, consisting of a fine *network* of optic nerves. [From L. *rete*, a net.] **Retinue**, ret'i-nū, *n*. the body of retainers who
- follow a person of rank : a suite. [See Retain.]
- Retire, re-tir, v.i. to draw back: to retreat to recede.—v.t. to withdraw : to cause to retire. [Fr. retirer—re., back, and tirer, from a Teut. root seen in Goth. tairan, Ger. zerren, E. Tear.]
- Retirement, re-tir ment, n. act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life: state of being retired : solitude : privacy.
- **Rotort**, re-tort', v.t. to throw back: to return.— v.i. to make a sharp reply.—n. a ready and sharp reply: a witty answer: a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [Fr.-L. retortum, pa.p. of retorqueo-re-, back, and torqueo, to twist. See Torture.]
- Retouch, re-tuch', v.t. to improve, as a picture, by new touches.—n. the re-application of the artist's hand to a work. [L. re, again, and Touch.]
- Retrace, re-tras', v.t. to trace back: to go back by the same course : to renew the outline of. [L. re, back, and Trace.]
- Retract, re-trakt', v.t. to retrace or draw back : to recall: to recant. -v.i. to take back what has been said or granted. -n. Retractation. [L. retraho, retractum-re-, back, and traho, to draw.] Retractile, re-trakt'il, adj. that may be drawn
- back, as claws. Retraction, re-trak'shun, n. act of retracting or
- drawing back : recantation.
- Retractive, re-trakt'iv, adj. able or ready to retract.-adv. Retract'ively.
- Retreat, re-tret', n. a drawing back or retracing one's steps: retirement: place of privacy: a place of security : a shelter : (mil.) the act of retiring in order from before the enemy, or from an advanced position: the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters.-v.i. to draw back : to retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security: to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position. [O. Fr. retret (Fr. retraite)-L. retractus, pa.p. of retraho.]
- Retrench, re-trensh', v.t. to cut off or away: to render less : to curtail.-v.i. to live at less expense: to economise. [O. Fr. retrencher (Fr. retrencher)-re-, and trencher, to cut, which, acc. to Littré, is from L. truncare, to cut off, maim.]
- Retrenchment, re-trensh'ment, n. cutting off: lessening or abridging: reduction: (fort.) a work within another for prolonging the defence.
- Retribution, ret-ri-bū'shun, n. repayment : suitable return : reward or punishment. [L. retri-butio-retribuo, to give back-re-, back, and tribuo, to give. See **Tribute**.]
- Retributive, re-trib'ū-tiv, adj. repaying: reward-ing or punishing suitably.
- Retrievable, re-trēv'a-bl, adj. that may be re-covered.-adv. Retriev'ably.
- Retrieve, re-trev', v.t. to recover: to recall or bring back: to bring back to a former state: to repair .- n. Retriev'al. [O. Fr. retruver, Fr. retrouver-re-, again, and trouver, to find. Cf. Contrive and (for the vowel change) Reprieve.]
- Retriever, re-trev'er, n. a kind of dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot, and to
- recover anything lost. [See Retrieve.] Retrocession, rē-tro-sesh'un, n. a going back: a

## Revenue

- giving back. [L. retrocessus—retrocedo, to go back, to yield—retro, back, and cedo, to go.] Retrograde, retrogrād, adı, going backward : falling from better to worse : (biology) becoming less highly organised.—v.i. to go backwards.— n. Retrograda'tion. [L. retrogradus—retro,
- backward, and gradior, gressus, to go.] Retrogression, rē-tro-gresh'un, n. a going back-ward: a decline in quality or merit.—adj. Retrogress'ive.—adv. Retrogress'ively. [See Retrograde.]
- Retrospect, re'tro-spekt, n. a looking back: a contemplation of the past. [L. retrospectus, pa.p.
- of retrospicio-retro, back, and species, phip. Retrospection, re-tro-spek'shun, n. the act or faculty of looking back on the past.-adj. Re-trospect'ive.-adv. Retrospect'ively.
- Return, re-turn', v.i. to come back to the same place or state : to answer : to retort .- v.t. to bring or send back : to transmit : to give back : to repay : to give back in reply: to report: to give an account.-n. the act of going back : revolution : periodic renewal : the act of bringing or sending back : restitution : repayment : the profit on capital or labour: a reply i a report or account, esp. official - M. a light tobacco. [Fr. re-tourner-re-, back, and tourner, to turn-L. tornare. See Turn.]
- Returnable, re-turn'a-bl, adj. that may be returned or restored.
- Reunion, re-ūn'yun, n. a union after separation : an assembly. [Fr. réunion-re-, and union. See Union. 1
- Reunite, re-ū-nīt', v.t. to join after separation : to reconcile after variance. -v.i. to become united again : to join again. [L. re, again, and Unite.]
- Reveal, re-vēl', v.t. to unveil: to make known: to disclose. [Fr. *révéler*—L. *revelo*—*re*-, reversal, and *velo*, to veil—*velum*, a veil. See Veil.]
- Reveille, rā-vel'yā, n. the sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak to *awaken* soldiers. [Lit. 'awake,' imperative of Fr. *réveiller*, to awake— *re*-, again, and *veiller*—L. *vigilare*, to watch. See Vigil.]
- **Revel**, rev'el, v.i. to feast in a riotous or noisy manner: to carouse: -pr.p. rev'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. rev'elled.-n. a riotous or tumultuous feast: carousal.-n. Rev'eller. [O. Fr. reveler--L. rebellare, to rebel. See Robel ; prob. influenced also by Fr. réveiller (see Roveille), and rêve (see Rave).]
- Revelation, rev-e-la'shun, n. the act of revealing or making known: that which is revealed: the revealing divine truth: that which is revealed by God to man: the Apocalypse or last book [Fr.-L. revelatioof the New Testament.

revelo. See Reveal.] Revelry, rev'el-ri, n. riotous or noisy festivity.

- Revenge, re-venj', v.t. to punish or injure in return : to avenge .- n. the act of revenging : injury inflicted in return : a malicious injuring in return for an offence or injury received : the passion for retaliation .- n. Reveng'er. [O. Fr. revenger, revencher (Fr. revancher)-L. re-, in return, and vindico, to lay claim to. See See Vindicate and Vengeance.]
- Revengeful, re-venj'fool, adj. full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return : vindictive : malicious.-adv. Revenge'fully.

Revengement, re-venj'ment, n. (B.) revenge.

Revenue, rev'en-ū, n. the receipts or rents from any source : return : income : the income of a state. [Lit. 'that which comes back,' Fr.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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revenue, pa.p. of revenir. to return-L. revenire

- -re-, back, venio, to corne.] Reverberate, re-verberat, v.t. to send back, as sound : to echo: to reflect : to drive from side to side, as flame.—v.i. to echo: to resound : to bound back: to be repelled.—w. Reverbera'-tion. [Lit. 'to beat back,' L. ve-, back, and verber-o, -atus, to beat—verber, a lash.]
- Reverberatory, re-ver'ber-a-tor-i, adj. that reverberates: returning or driving back.
- Revere, re-vēr', v.t. to regard with respectful awe: to venerate. [Fr. révérer-L. revereorre-, intensive, and vereor, to feel awe, akin to Gr. horaō, O. Ger. warten, E. Ward.]
- Roverence, rev'er-ens, n. fear arising from high respect: respectful awe: veneration: honour: an act of revering or obeisance : a bow or courtesy: a title of the clergy. -v.t. to regard with reverence : to venerate or honour. [See Revere.]
- Reverend, rev'er-end, *adj.* worthy of reverence: a title of the clergy: (B.) awful, venerable. [Fr.-L. reverendus-revereor. See Revere.]
- Reverent, reverent, adj. shewing reverence: submissive: humble. adv. Reverently.
- Reverential, rev-er-en'shal, adj. proceeding from reverence : respectful : submissive. - adv. Re-veren'tially.
- Reverie, Revery, rev'er-i, n. an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation: voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakeful-ness. [Lit. 'a dreaming,' Fr., from rêver, to dream. See Rave.] Reversal, re-vers'al, n. the act of reversing : a
- change : an overthrowing or annulling.
- Reverse, re-vers', v.t. to place in the contrary order or position : to change wholly : to overthrow : to
- change by an opposite decision: to annul.-n. that which is reversed: the opposite: the back, esp. of a coin : change : misfortune. - adj. turned backward : having an opposite direction. [L. reversus, pa.p. of reverto, to turn back-re-, back, and verto, to turn.]
- Reversible, re-vers'i-bl, adj. that may be reversed. Reversion, re-ver'shun, n. the act of reverting or returning : that which reverts or returns : the return or future possession of any property after some particular event : the right to future possession. [L. reversio.]
- Reversionary, re-ver'shun-ar-i, *adj.* relating to a reversion: to be enjoyed in succession.
- Revert, re-vert', v.t. to turn or drive back: to reverse.-v.i. to return: to fall back: to refer back: to return to the original owner or his heirs. [L. reverto.] [be reverted. Revertible, re-vert'i-bl, adj. that may revert or

Revery. Same as Reverie.

- Roview, re-vū', v.t. to re-examine : to revise : to examine critically : to inspect, as a body of troops .- n. a viewing again : a reconsideration : a careful or critical examination : a critique : a periodical with critiques of books, &c.: the inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships. [Fr. revue, pa.p. of revoir-L. re-, again, and video. See View.] [review.
- Reviewer, re-vū'er, *n*. an inspector : a writer in a Revile, re-vīl', *v.t.* to reproach : to calumniate.—
- Revil'er. [L. re, and Vile.]
   Revindicate, re-vin'di-kät, w.t. to vindicate again: to reclaim. [L. re, again, and Vindicate.]
   Revisal, re-viz'al, Revision, re-vizh'un, n. review:
- re-examination.
- Revise, re-vīz', v.t. to review and amend .- n. review: a second proof-sheet .- n. Revis'er.

- [Fr. reviser-L. re., back, and vise, to look a attentively, inten of videe, to see.] Revisit, reviz'it, v.t. to visit again. [L. re, again and Visit.]
- Revival, re-viv'al, n. recovery from languor neglect, depression, &c.: renewed performance of, as of a play: renewed interest in or atten a time of religious awakening .tion to: -n Reviv'alist, one who promotes religious re vivals.-n. Reviv'alism.
- Revive, re-viv', v.i. to return to life, vigour, o fame: to recover from neglect, oblivion, or de pression .- v.t. to restore to life again : to re awaken in the mind : to recover from neglect o depression : to bring again into public notice, a a play .- n. Reviv'er. [L. re-, again, and vivo to live. See Vivid.]
- Revivify, re-viv'i-fī, v.t. to cause to revive: t reanimate.—n. Revivifica/tion.
- Revocable, rev'o-ka-bl, adj. that may be revoked -ns. Rev'ocableness, Revocabil'ity.-adv Rev'ocably. [reversal
- Revocation, rev-o-kā'shun, n. a recalling : repeal Revoke, re-vok', v.t. to annul by recalling: to
- repeal: to reverse: to neglect to follow suit (a cards). [L. revoco-re-, back, and voco, to call See Voice.]
- Revolt, re-volt, v.i. to renounce allegiance : to be grossly offended. -v.t. to cause to rise in revolt : to shock .- n. a rebellion .- n. Revolt'er [Fr.-It. rivolta-ri, against, and volta, a turn -L. volvere, to turn.] ing-
- Revolting, re-volt'ing, adj. causing a turning away from : shocking. -adv. Revolt'ingly. Revolute, rev'ol-ūt, adj. rolled backward.
- Revolution, rev-ol-ū'shun, n. act of revolving motion round a centre : course which brings to the same point or state : space measured by : revolving body: extensive change in the govern ment of a country : a revolt. [See Revolve.]
- Revolutionary, rev-ol-ū'shun-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or tending to a revolution in government.
- Revolutionise, rev-ol-ū'shun-īz, v.t. to cause a revolution or entire change of anything.
- Revolutionist, rev-ol-ū'shun-ist, n. one who pro motes or favours a revolution.
- Revolve, re-volv', v.i. to roll back: to roll round on an axis: to move round a centre. - v.t. to cause to turn : to consider. [L. revolvo, revo lutum-re-, back, and volvo, to roll.]
- Revolver, re-volver, n. that which revolves: a firearm which, by means of revolving barrels, can fire more than once without reloading.
- Revulsion, re-vul'shun, n. disgust : the diverting of a disease from one part to another. [Lit. 'a tearing away,' L. revulsio-revello, revulsum, to tear off or away-re-, away, and vello, to tear.]
- Revulsive, re-vul'siv, adj. tending to revulsion. Reward, re-wawrd', n. that which is given in
- return for good or evil: recompense: retribution: the fruit of one's own labour.-v.t. to give in return : to requite, whether good or evil : to punish : (B.) to recompense. [O. Fr. reswarder, from re and the Teut. root of Ward or Guard.
- Reynard, ra'nard, n. Same as Renard. Rhapsodic, rap-sod'ik, Rhapsodical, rap-sod'ik-al, adj. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody.—adv. Rhapsod'ically.
- Rhapsodist, rap'so-dist, n. one who recites or sings rhapsodies; one who composes verses extempore : one who speaks or writes disjointedly.
- Rhapsody, rap'so-di, n. any wild unconnected composition : a part of an epic poem for recita-

- tion at one time. [Fr.-Gr. rhapsodia, lit. 'a
- tion at one time. [rr.—Gr. rhapsodia, nt. 'a stringing together of songs'—rhapio, to sew, and odē, a song.] [Rhine. [L. Rhennes.] Rhefish, ren'ish, adj. pertaining to the river Rheforic, ret'o-rik, n. the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. [Fr.—Gr. rhē-torikē—rhētor, a public speaker—rheō, to speak.] Rheforical, re-tor'ik-al, adj. pertaining to rhetoric : orâtorical.—adv. Rhefor'ically.
- Rhetorician, ret-o-rish'an, n. one who teaches the art of rhetoric: an orator.
- Rheum, room, n. the flow or discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: increased action of any organ, esp. of the mucous glands. [L.-Gr. rheuma-rheo, to flow.]
- Rheumatic, roo-mat'ik, Rheumatical, roo-mat'ikal, adj. pertaining to, or affected with rheumatism.
- Rheumatism, room'a-tizm, n. a painful affection of the muscles, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by rheum or humour flowing through the part affected. Rhoumy, room'i, adj. full of or causing rheum.
- Rhinoceros, rī-nos'er-os, n. a very large animal allied to the elephant, having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose. [L.-Gr. rhinokeros-rhin, rhinos, nose, keras, a horn.]
- Rhododendron, ro-do-den'dron, n. a genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beau-tiful flowers like roses. [Lit. 'the rose-tree,' Gr. rhodon, a rose, and dendron, a tree.]
- Rhodomontade. See Rodomontade.
- Bhomb, romb, Rhombus, rom'bus, n. a quadri-lateral figure having its sides equal, but its angles not right angles. [L. -Gr. rhombosrhembo, to turn round and round.]
- **Rhombic**, rom'bik, *adj*. shaped like a rhomb. **Rhomboid**, rom'boid, *n*. a figure of the *form* of a rhomb: a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal. [Gr. rhombos, and eidos, form.] [of a rhomboid. Rhomboidal, rom-boid'al, adj. having the shape
- Rhubarb, roo'barb, n. a plant, the stalks of which are much used in cooking and the root in medicine, so called because brought orig. from the banks of the *Rha* or Volga. [Fr. *rhubarbe*-Low L. *rha-barbarum*-L. *Rhâ*, the Volga, barbarus, foreign.]
- Blumb, rum, *n.* (*orig.*) a meridian, especially the principal meridian of a map: any vertical circle, hence any point of the compass. [Fr. *rumb*, a byform of *rhombe*, through L., from Gr. *rhom-*bas. See **Rhomb**.]
- Rhumb-line, rum'-līn, n. a line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.
- Rhyme, rim, n. (orig.) words arranged in numbers or verse : the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses : poetry .- v.i. to correspond in sound : to make rhymes or verses.—v.t. to put into rhyme.—us. Rhym'er, Rhym'ster. [Properly *vime* (the *ky* being due to the influence of Rhythm)—A.S. *vim*, number, cog. with O. Ger. rîm (Ger. reim).]
- Rhythm, rithm, n., flowing motion : metre : regular recurrence of accents : harmony of proportion. [L. rhythmus-Gr. rhythmos-rheō, rheusomai, to flow.]
- Rhythmic, rith'mik, Rhythmical, rith'mik-al, adj. having or pertaining to rhythm or metre. -adv. Rhyth'mically.
- Rib, rib, n. one of the bones from the backbone which encircle the chest: anything like a rib in form or use: a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship : a vein of

a leaf: a prominence running in a line: (arch.) a moulding or projecting band on a ceiling.-v.t.

to furnish or inclose with risk: to form with rising lines :-pr.p. ribb'ing; pa.t. and pa.p.ribbed. [A.S., cog, with Ger. rippe.] Ribald, rib'ald, n. a loose, low character.-adj. low: base: mean. [O. Fr. ribalt (Fr. riband, It. ribaldo)-O. Ger. ribe, a prostitute, and suffix - add.] fand vulgar scurrility. suffix -ald.) Ribbing, rib'ald-ri, *n.* obscenity: filthiness: low Ribbing, rib'and, *n.* an arrangement of ribs. Ribbon, rib'on, Riband, Ribband, rib'and, *n.* a

fillet or strip of silk : a narrow strip.—v.t. to adorn with ribbons. [O. Fr. riban (Fr. ruban), perh. from Dut. ring-band, necktie, collar (Diez), or from Dut. rij (Ger. reihe), a row, and Band.]

- Rice, rīs, n. one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe. [Fr. riz (It. riso)—L. and Gr. oryza—Ar. rozz, (with art.) ar rozz.]
- Rice-paper, rīs-pā'per, n. a white smooth paper, made by the Chinese from the pith of a plant. [So called because formerly supposed to be made from rice.]
- Rich, rich (comp. Rich'er, superl. Rich'est), adj. abounding in possessions : wealthy : valuable : sumptuous : fertile : full of agreeable or nutritive sumptions : terme : this of agreeable of nutritive qualities: bright, as a colour; full of harmonious sounds: full of beauty.—*adv.* **Rich'ly**. [A.S. *rice*, rule (as *ric* in *bishopric*), having rule, having means or wealth, rich; cog. with Ger. *reich*, empire, also rich, Goth. *reick*, L. *rex*, a king, Sans. *raj-an*, to rule. The fundamental idea is that of power shewn in stretching out the hand guiding obtaining as in F. **Bacth**. Cr. hand, guiding, obtaining, as in E. Reach, Gr. nand, guiding, obtaining, as in E. Keach, Gr. o-reg-5, to reach after, L. reg-ere, to keep straight or guide, Sans. arg-, to obtain. Through the idea of 'keeping straight,' the root is conn. also with E. Right, Ger. rec. t. L. rec. t.s.]
   Richos, rich'ez, n.pl. (in B. sometimes n.sing.), would be in the first of the state of the state.
- wealth : richness : abundance. [M. E. richesse (n.sing.)—Fr. richesse.]
- Richness, rich'nes, n. wealth : abundance : fruit-
- fulness; value: costliness: abundance of imagery. Rick, rik, n. a pile or heap, as of hay. [A.S. hreac, cog, with Ice. hraukr.] Rickets, rik'ets, n.sing: a disease of children,
- characterised by softness and curvature of the bones. [From the Prov. E. verb (*w)rick* (Sw. *vricka*), to twist, whose nasalised form is **Wring**, and freq. **Wriggle**.]
- Rickety, rik'et-i, adj. affected with rickets : feeble. Ricochet, rik'o-shā or -shet, *n*. rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation: the skipping of a flat stone on the surface of
- Ricochet, rik-o-shet', v.t. to fire at with guns at a low elevation, so as to make the balls skip on the ground :- pr.p. ricochett'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. ricochett'ed.
- Rid, rid, v.t. to free: to deliver: to remove by violence : to clear : to disencumber :- pr.p. ridd'-[A.S. hreddan, to ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rid. snatch away ; Ger. retten.]
- Riddance, rid'ans, n. act of ridding or freeing.
- Riddle, rid'l, n. an obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name: a puzzling question: an enigma.-v.i. to make tiddles: to speak obscurely.—v.t. to solve, as a riddle. [A.S. rædels—rædan, to guess, to read ræd, counsel, cog. with Dut. raad, Ger. rath.]
- Riddlo, rid'l, n. a large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer.-v.t. to separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff: to make full of holes

fate, far; mē, her; mine; möte; mūte; moon; then,

like a riddle, as with shot. [A.S. hriddel-hridrian, to sift; Ger. rädel, a riddle-räden, to sift.

- Ride, rīd, v.i. to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage: to practise riding: to float, as a ship at anchor. -v.t. to rest on so as to be carried :pa.t. rode; pa.p. ridd'en.-n. act of riding : an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle : the course passed over in riding : a district inspected by an excise officer. [A.S. *ridan*; Ice. *reida*, to move, Ger. *reiten*, to move along, L. (from Celt.) *rheda*, a carriage. See Road.] Rider, rīd'er, *n*. one who rides on a horse : one
- who manages a horse : an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper: an additional clause.
- Ridge, rij, n. the back or top of the back : anything like a back, as a long range of hills : an extended protuberance : the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows: the upper horizontal tim-ber of a roof.—v.t. to form into ridges: to wrinkle. [A.S. hryg; Prov. E. and Scot. rig; Ice. hryggr, Ger. ricken, the back.] Ridgy, nj; Ad; having, or rising in ridges. Ridiculo, rid'i-kül, n. wit exposing one to langhter:

- derision : mockery .- v.t. to laugh at : to expose to merriment : to deride : to mock. [L. ridicu-
- lus, exciting laughter-rideo, to laugh.] Ridiculous, ri-dik'ū-lus, adj. deserving or exciting ridicule : laughable : absurd .- adv. Ridic'ulously .- n. Ridic'ulousness. [L. ridiculosus ridiculus.]
- Riding, rīd'ing, adj. used to ride or travel: suitable for riding on, as a horse. - n. a road for riding on : a district visited by an excise officer.--n. Rid'ing-habit, Rid'ing-skirt, the long upper habit, garment, or skirt worn by ladies when riding.
- Riding, rīd'ing, n. one of the three divisions of the county of York. [A corr. of A.S. thrithing, thriding, a third part-thry, thri, three.]
- Rife, *rif, adj.* prevailing: abundant.—*adv.* Rife'ly.—*n.* Rife'ness. [A.S. *rif,* prevalent; cog. with Dut. *riff,* Ice. *rifr,* liberal.]
- Riff-raff, rif'-raf, n. sweepings: refuse: the rabble, the mob. [A reduplication of obs. raff, sweepings, conn. with Raffle, Rifle, v. to rob.]
- Rifle, rī'fl, v.t. to carry off by force: to strip, to rob.—n. Ri'fler. [Fr. rifler, rafler; from Teut., as Ger. raffen, to snatch away. See Raffle.]
- Rifle, rī'fl, v.t. to groove spirally, as a gun-barrel. -n. a musket with a barrel spirally grooved. [Allied to Low Ger. *gerifelde*, rifled, grooved, and Ger. riefeln, to channel-riefe, a channel, a groove.]
- Rifleman, rī'fl-man, n. a man armed with a rifle.
- Rift, rift, n. an opening riven or split in anything : a cleft or fissure. -v.t. to rive : to cleave. -v.i.to split: to burst open. [From Rive.] Rig, rig, v.t. to clothe, to dress: to put on: (naut.)
- to fit with sails and tackling :-pr.p. rigg'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rigged.-n. sails and tackling. [Ice. rigga, to bandage, to put on sails-riga, to be stiff.]

Rig, rig, n. (Scotch) a ridge. [A form of Ridge.] Rigging, rig'ing, n. tackle : the system of cordage

- which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails. [See Rig, v.t.]
- Right, rit, adj., straight: most direct: upright: erect : according to truth and justice : according to law: true: correct: just: fit: proper: exact: most convenient: well performed: most dexterous, as the hand : on the right hand : on the right

hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river: (math.) upright from a base : containing 90 degrees. - adv. Right'ly. -n. Right'ness. [A.S. riht, ryht; Ger. recht, L. rectus-rego, to guide. See Rich.]

- Right, rit, adv. in a straight or direct line : in a right manner: according to truth and justice: correctly: very: in a great degree.
- Right, rīt, n. that which is right or correct : truth : justice : virtue : freedom from error : what one has a just claim to : privilege : property : the right side.—w.t. to make right or straight: to set upright: to do justice to.—w.i. to recover the proper position.
- Righteous, rīt'yus or rī'chus, adj. living and acting according to right and justice: free from guilt or sin: equitable: merited.-adv. riht, and wis, a way or manner. The form righteous is due to the influence of such words as bounteous, plenteous, &c.]
- as bounteous, plenteous, &c.] Rightful, rit'kol, adj. having right : according to justice.—adv. Right'fully.—n. Right'fulness. Rigid, rij'id, adj. not easily bent: stiff: severe : strict.—adv. Rig'idly.—n. Rig'idness. [L. rigidus—rigeo, to be stiff with cold; akin to jrigeo and to Gr. rigeo, to shiver with cold.] Rigidity, rijd'iti, n. the quality of resisting change of form: stiffness of manner.
- Rigmarole, rig'-ma-rol, n. a repetition of foolish words: a long story. [A corr. of *ragman-roll*, a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals pendent.]
- Rigorous, rig'ur-us, adj. exercising rigour : allowing no abatement: marked by severity: harsh: scrupulously accurate: very severe.-adv. Rig'orously .- n. Rig'orousness.
- Rigour, rig'ur, n. the quality of being rigid or severe: stiffness of opinion or temper: strict-ness: severity of climate: (*med.* spelt Rigor) a sense of chilliness attended by a shivering. [L. rigor -- rigeo.]

Rilievo. See Relievo.

- Rill, ril, n. a small murmuring brook : a streamlet. -v.i. to flow in small streams. [Prob. a Celt. word, akin to Fr. rigole, and W. rhigol, a furrow, a small trench.]
- Rim, rim, n. a raised margin : a border : a brim. -v.t. to put a rim to :-pr.p. rimm'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. rimmed. [A.S. rima ; ety. unknown.]
- Rime, ime, rim, n. hoar-frost : frozen dew.-adj. Rim'y. [A.S. hrim; Dut. rijm, O. Ger. hrifo. Ger. reif.]
- Rind, rind, n. the external covering, as the skir of fruit, the bark of trees, &c. [A.S. rind, rhind, Ger. rinde; prob. from a Teut. root see in Goth. rindan (O. Ger. rintan), to surround.]
- Rinderpest, rin'der-pest, n. a malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [Ger. 'cattle plague,']
- Ring, ring, n. a circle: a small hoop, usually o metal, worn on the finger as an ornament : a circular area for races, &c. : a circular group o persons.—w.t. to encircle: to fit with a ring [A.S. hring: lce. hring:r, Ger. Dan. and Sw ring. Cf. Rink and Circus.]
- Ring, ring, v.i. to sound as a bell when struck to tinkle: to practise the art of ringing bells to continue to sound : to be filled with report .v.t. to cause to sound, as a metal : to produce by ringing :—pa.t. rang, rung; pa.p. rung.—n. sound, esp. of metals: the sound of many voices : a chime of many bells. [A.S. hringan

cog. with Ice. hringia, to ring bells, hringla,

- to clink, Dan. ringle, to the clink, hringdy, Bingdove, ringduv, n. the cushat or wood-pigeon; so called from a white ring or line on the neck.
- **Ringleader**, ring'led-er, *n*. the head of a riotous body. [Orig. the *leader* in the *ring* of a dance.] Ringlet, ring let, n. a little ring : a curl, esp. of
- hair.
- Ring-ousel, ring'- $\overline{00'}$ , *n.* a species of thrush, with a white band on the breast. [See **Ousel**.] Ring-straked, ring'-strakt, *adj.* (*B.*) streaked with rings.
- Ringworm, ring'wurm, n. a skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings, as if caused by a worm.
- Rink, ringk, n. the area where a race is run, or games are played .- n. Skat'ing-rink, a place artificially prepared for skating. [Simply a variant of Ring, a circle.] Rinse, rins, v.t. to cleanse by introducing water : prepared for skating. [Simply a
- to cleanse with clean water. [O. Fr. rinser (Fr. rincer)-Ice. hreinsa; Ger. and Dut. rein,
- purc.] Riot, rī'ot, n. uproar: tumult: a disturbance of the peace: excessive feasting: luxury .- v.i. to brawl: to raise an uproar: to run to excess in feasting, behaviour, &c.: to be highly excited.
   -n. Rioter. [Fr. riotte; cty. dub.]
   Riotous, rī'ot-us, adj. engaging in riot : seditious :
- tumultuous: luxurious: wanton.-adv. Ri'otously.-n. Ri'otousness.
- Rip, rip, v.t. to divide by cutting or tearing : to cut open : to take out by cutting or tearing : to tear up for search or alteration :-pr.p, ripping : pa.t and pa.p, ripped.-m.a tear : a rent : a place torn, [A.S. rypan; Dan. rippe, akin to Reap.] **Riparian**, rip-irrian, adj, belonging to a river-
- bank. [L. ripa, a river-bank.]
- Ripe, rip, adj. ready for harvest : arrived at per-fection : fit for use : developed to the utmost : finished: ready: resembling ripe fruit. -adv. Ripe'ly. -n. Ripe'ness. [A.S. ripe, conn. with rip, harvest; cog. with Dut. rip, Ger. reif, akin to A.S. ripan, E. Reap.]
- Ripen, rip'en, v.i. to grow ripe: to approach or reach perfection. -v.t. to make ripe : to bring to perfection. [A.S. ripian; Ger. reifen.]
- Ripple, rip'l, n. the little waves on the surface of running water: a little wave .- v.t. to cause a ripple in. -v. i. to curl on the surface, as running water. [Allied to Ger. rippeln, Low Ger. reppen, to move.] Ripple, rip'l, v.t. to pluck the seeds from stalks of
- flax by drawing them through an iron comb.n. the comb for rippling. [Low Ger. repel, machine for breaking flax, Ger. riffel, a flaxcomb.]
- Rise, rīz, v.i. to move from a lower to a higher position : to ascend : to grow upward : to swell in quantity or extent: to take an upright position : to leave the place of rest : to tower up : to appear above the horizon : to break forth : to appear : to have its source : to increase in size, value, &c.: to become excited or hostile : to break forth into commotion or insurrection: to increase in rank, fortune, or fame : to come to mind : to close a session : (B.) to ascend from the grave :- pa.t. rose; pa.p. risen (riz'n).-n. act of rising : ascent : degree of elevation : a steep : origin: increase: advance: (mus.) elevation of the voice. [A.S. risan, cog. with Ice. risa, Goth. reisan, Ger. reisen; intransitive form of Raise.]

- Risible, riz'i-bl, adj. capable of exciting laughter: laughable : amusing .- adv. Ris'ibly .- n. Risi-bil'ity, quality of being risible. [L. risibilis, from rideo, risum, to laugh.] Rising, rīz'ing, n. act of rising: resurrection:
  - (B.) a tumour.
- (b.) a tunour. Risk, risk, n. hazard : chance of loss or injury.— v.t. to expose to hazard : to venture. [Fr. risque (It. risico)—Sp. risco, a rock—L. reseco, to cut off—re, off, seco, to cut. The connection is, an abrupt precipice, hence danger.] Rissole, ris'ol, n. fish or meat minced and fried with bread neurons and rear (IFr. parth from
- with bread crumbs and egg. [Fr., perh. from the Teut., as Dan. riste, to roast.]
- Rite, rīt, n. a religious usage or ceremony. [Fr. rite-L. ritus.]
- Ritual, rit'ū-al, adj. consisting of or prescribing rites.-n. manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it: the body of rites employed in the church.-adv. Rit'ually. [L. ritualis. See Rite.]
- Ritualism, rit'ū-al-izm, n. system of rituals or prescribed forms of religion: the observance of them: the name given to the great increase of ceremonial in religious worship which has taken place in a large section of the Church of England.
- Ritualist, rit'ū-al-ist, n. one skilled in or devoted to a ritual; one of the party in favour of ritualism in the Church of England. -adj. Ritualist'ic, pertaining to the ritual. Rival, ri'val, n. one pursuing the same object as
- another: one who strives to equal or excel another: a competitor.-adj. having the same claims: standing in competition. -v.t. to stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object as another: to try to equal or excel:-pr.p. rī'valling; pa.t. and pa.p. rī'valled. [Lit. one who lives on the opposite side of a river, and contends sometimes for the use of it, Fr.-
- L. rivalis-rivus, a brook. See Rivulet.] Rivalry, rī'val-ri, n. act of rivalling: competition : emulation.
- Rive, riv, v.t. to tear asunder: to split.-v.i. to be split asunder:-pa.t. rīved; pa.p. rīved, riv'en. [A.S. reofan; Dan. rive.]
- River, riv'er, n. a large running stream of water. [Fr. rivière (It. riviera, shore, river)-Low L. riparia, a shore district-L. ripa, a bank.]
- Rivet, rivet, n. a bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends.-v.t. to fasten with a rivet : to make firm or immovable :-  $\beta r.\beta$ , rivet-ing ;  $\beta a.t.$  and  $\beta a.p.$  riveted. [Fr., acc. to Dicz from the root of Ice. rtfa, Dan. rive, Ger. reiben, E. Bive.]
- Rivulet, riv'ū-let, n. a small river or stream : a brook. [L. rivulus, dim. of rivus, a stream, akin to Sans. sru, Gr. rheo, to flow.]
- Roach, roch, n. a fresh-water fish of a silvery colour. [Dut. roch, Ger. roche, Dan. rokke.] Road, röd, n. a highway: an open way for passen-
- gers and traffic: (B.) a plundering excursion.
- [A.S. råd, a riding-råd, pa.t. of rådan, Ride.] Road, röd, Roadstead, röd sted, Roads, rödz, n. a place where ships råde at anchor.
- Roadstor, röd'stör, n. (naut.) a vessel riding at anchor in a road: a horse fitted for travelling. Roadway, röd'wä, n. the way or part of a road or
- street travelled by carriages.
- Roam, rom, v.i. to rove about: to ramble. -v.t. to wander over. [Prob. formed from Roamer.]
- Roamer, rom'er, n. a wanderer. [Usually derived from O. Fr. romier, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome (Sp. romero, It. romeo)-L. Roma, Rome.]

fate, far ; mē, her : mīne ; mote ; mūte ; moon : then.

- Roan, ron, adj. having a bay or dark colour, with spots of gray and white: of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red. -n. a roan colour: a roan horse : grained sheepskin leather. [Fr.
- rouan (lt. roano); ety. unknown.] Roan-tree, Rowan-tree, ro'an-tre, n. the moun-tain-ash. [So called either from the colour of its stem (see Roan), or it is a corr. of Rune, from its use in divination. See Rune.] Roar, ror, v.i. to utter a full, loud sound : to cry,
- as a beast : to cry aloud : to bawl .- n. a full loud sound: the cry of a beast: an outcry of mirth, esp. of laughter. [A.S. rárian, O. Ger. reran, Ger. röhren, to cry as a stag, to bellow; influenced also by an old verb hroren, the Ger. rühren, to move (cf. Uproar).]
- Roaring, ror'ing, n. act or sound of roaring: a disease of horses causing them to roar in breathing.
- Roast, rost, v.t. to cook before a fire : to parch by exposure to heat : to heat to excess : to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat.—n. that which is roasted. [O. Fr. rostir (Fr. rostir)—O. Ger. rôstan (whence Ger. rösten), to roast.]
- Rob, rob, *n*. the juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar. [Fr.—Ar. robb, purified sirup of boiled fruit.]
- Rob, rob, v.t. to take away from by force or theft : to plunder: to steal: to deprive: (B.) to with-hold what is due :-pr.p. robb'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. robbed. -m. Robb'er, one who robs. [O. Fr. rober-Ger. rauben, A.S. reafian.]
- Robbery, rob'er-i, n. theft from the person, aggravated by violence or intimidation : plundering.
- Robe, rob, n. a gown or outer garment : a dress of dignity or state : a rich dress .- v.t. to dress, as with a robe: to clothe. [Fr.; from O. Ger. roubon (Ger. rauben), E. Rob; applied to clothes, because they were so frequently stolen.
- Robin, rob'in, Robin-redbreast, rob'in-red'brest, n. a singing bird with a reddish breast. [A] familiar form of Robert : cf. Jack-daw, Mag-pie.]
- Robust, ro-bust', adj. of great strength or vigour : requiring strength.-adv. Robust'ly.-n. Robust'ness. [Fr.-L. robustus-robur, oak.]
- Roc, rok, n. an enormous bird in Persian folk-tales. [Pers. rukh.]
- Rochet, roch'et, n. a surplice with narrow sleeves
- worn by bishops. [Fr., dim. of Low L. roccus -O. Ger. roc (A.S. rocc, Ger. rock), a coat.] Rock, rok, n. a large mass of stone: (geol) a natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay: that which has the firmness of a rock: (B.) defence. [Fr. roc, roche; prob. Celt., as in Gael. roc, W. rkwg, a projection.] Rock, rok, n. a distaff. [Dut. rokken, Ice. rockr.]
- Rock, rok, v.t. to move backward and forward: to
- hull to sleep.-v.i. to be moved backward and forward: to totter. [Teut., as Ice. rugga, Ger. rücken, to move.]
- Rocker, rok'er, n. the curved support on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks.
- Rockery, rok'er-i, n. Same as Rockwork.
- Rocket, rok'et, n. a firework which is projected through the air, used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel. [It. rocchetta, from root of rock, a distaff, because its thick upper end is like a distaff.] rocks.

Rock-pigeon, rok-pij'un, n. a pigeon inhabiting Rocksalt, rok'sawlt, n., sali in rock-like masses. Rockwork, rok'wurk, n. (arch.) masonry in imi-tation of masses of rock: (hort.) a pile of earth covered with stones with plants growing between.

Rocky, rok'i, adj. full of rocks : resembling a rock . hard : unfeeling .- n. Rock'iness.

- Rooce, roko ko, ". a term applied to a debased style of architecture prevailing in the 18th century, marked by endless multiplication of ornamental details. [Formed from Fr. rocaille, rockwork.]
- Rod, rod, n. a long twig: a slender stick: anything long and slender : an instrument of correction: an emblem of power or authority: a pole or perch  $(s_3^+ yards): (f_{\mathcal{S}}, punishment: authority: oppression: (E) race or tribe; [A.S.;$ Dut, rocde, Ger. ruthe; akin to L. rudis, a rod,Beck, and Beck, and Beck, and Beck, a rod,
- and Sans. ridh, to grow. See Rood.] Roden, röd., pa.t. of Ride. Rodent, rödent, adi, gnauving. [L. rodens, ro-dentis, pr.p. of rodo, to gnaw.]
- Rodomontade, rod-ō-mont-ād', n. vain boasting, like that of Rodomonte in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.-v.i. to boast or bluster.
- Roo, ro, n. the eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ice. hrogn, Ger. rogen.]  $\partial \theta$ ,  $r\delta$ , n. a species of deer, smaller than the
- Roe. fallow-deer: also the female deer.
- Roebuck, ro'buk, n. the male of the roe, having usually one front antler and two hinder ones. [A.S. rah; Ger. reh, Ice. ra.]
- Rogation, ro-ga'shun, n. an asking: supplication. --Rogation-days, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication. [L., from rogo, to ask.]
- Rogue, rög, n. a dishonest person: a knave: a mischievous or froliesome person: a knave: a vagrant. [Fr. rogue, proud; either from Bret. rok, proud, or acc. to Diez, from Ice. kroky, proud, haughty.] [chievousness: waggery.]
- Roguery, rog'er-i, n. knavish tricks: fraud: mis-
- Roguish, rög'ish, adj. knavish: mischievous: waggish.—adv. Rog'uishly.—n. Rog'uishness. Roister, roist'er, v.i. to bluster, swagger, bully. -n. Roist'oror. [Fr. rustre, a rough, rude fellow-O. Fr. ruste-L. rusticus, rustic.]
- Rôle, rol, n. the part performed by an actor in a play: any important part played in public life. [Fr., the part of each actor being written on a roll of paper. See Roll.]
- Roll, rol, v.i. to turn like a wheel: to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder: to move, as waves : to be tossed about : to move tumultuously: to be hurled: to rock, or move from side to side : to wallow : to spread under a roller : to sound as a drum beaten rapidly .v.t. to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to inwrap: to drive forward : to move upon wheels : to press with a roller: to beat rapidly, as a drum .- n. act of rolling: that which rolls : a roller : that which is rolled up: hence parchment, paper, &c. wound into a circular form: a document: a register: a kind of fancy bread: the continued sound of a drum. [O. Fr. roeller (Fr. rouler)-Low L. rotulare-L. rotula, a little wheela wheel.] rota,
- Roll-call, rol'-kawl, n. the calling of the roll or list of names, as in the army.
- Boller, rol'er, n. that which rolls : a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, &c. : a long broad bandage :-pl. heavy waves.
- Rollicking, rol'ik-ing. *adj.* careless, swaggering. [Prob. a form of Roll, with allusion to Frolic.]
- Rolling, rol'ing, adj. moving on wheels : used in colling .- n. Roll'ing-pin, a cylindrical pin or piece of wood for rolling paste. -n. Roll'ing-press, a press of two cylinders for rolling or

calendering cloth .- n. Roll'ing-stock, the stock or store of engines, carriages, &c. of a railway.

- Romaic, ro-ma'ik, n. modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. [Fr. Romaique; from modern Gr. Romaikos-L. Roma.]
- Roman, ro'man, adj. pertaining to Rome or to the Romans: pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion: papal: (print.) noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to Italics: written in letters (used by the Romans, as IV.), not in figures (as 4).—n. a native or citizen of Rome. [L. Romanus—Roma, Rome.]
- Roman Catholic, ro'man kath'ol-ik, adj. denoting the Christians throughout the world who recognise the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of *Rome.-n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Romance, ro-mans', n. the dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language : a tale written in these dialects : any fictitious and wonderful tale : a fictibeyond the limits of real life.—adj. belonging to the dialects called Romance .- v.i. to write or tell romances: to talk extravagantly.-n. Roman'cer. [O. Fr. romans-Low L. adv. (loqui) romanice (to speak) in the Roman or Latin tongue-L. Romanicus, Roman.]
- Romanesque, ro-man-esk', n. that which pertains to romance : (arch.) the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire : the dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [Fr.; It. romanesco-Romanicus.]
- Romanise, ro'man-īz, v.t. to convert to the Roman Catholic religion .- v.i. to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or practices.
- Romanism, ro'man-izm, n. the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Romanist, ro'man-ist, n. a Roman Catholic.
- Romantic, ro-man'tik, adj. pertaining to or re-sembling romance: fictitious: extravagant: wild : fantastic .- adv. Roman'tically .- n. Roman'ticness.
- Romanticism, ro-man'ti-sizm, n. in literature, the revolt from a classical to a medieval style. [So called because the latter was orig. imitated from Romance models.]
- Romish, röm'ish, adj. belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.
- Romp, romp, v.i. to play noisily: to skip about in play .- n. a girl who romps: rude frolic. [A form of Ramp.]
- Rompish, romp'ish, adj. fond of romping or noisy play.-adv. Romp'ishly.-n. Romp'ishness.
- Rondoau, ron'do, n. a little poem in three parts, of which the first two or three words are repeated at the end of the second and third part, and which thus ends as it began. [Fr., from rond, round. See Round.] Rondo, ron'do, n. the same as Rondeau. [It.
- form of the same word.]
- Rood, rood, n. the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches, so called from the rod used in measuring : a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, in R. Cath. churches. [Same as Rod.] oof, roof, n. the top covering of a house or
- Roof, building: a vault or arch, or the inner side of it: a house or dwelling.—v.t. to cover with a roof: to shelter. [A.S. hróf; Dut. roef.]
- Roofing, roof'ing, n. covering with a roof : mate-
- rials for a roof: the roof itself. **Roofless**, roof'les, *adj*. without a roof: having no house or home: unsheltered.

- Rook, rook, u. a kind of crow, so called from its croak. [A.S. hróc; Goth. hrukjan, to croak. See Crow.]
- Rook, rook, n. a castle or piece used in playing chess. [Fr. roc; from Pers. rokh, a camel with a tower for archers.]
- Rookery, rook'er-i, n. a group of trees to which rooks resort to build their nests.
- Room, room, n., space: a chamber: extent of place: space unoccupied: freedom to act: fit occasion : place of another : stead : (B.) a seat. [A.S. and Ice. rum; Ger. raum.] Roomy, room'i, adj. having ample room : wide : spacious.—adv. Room'ilg.—n. Room'iness.
- Roost, roost, n. a pole or support on which a bird rests at night; a number of fowls resting to-gether.— $v_ri$ . to sit or sleep on a roost. [A.S. *hrost*; Dut. *roest*.]
- Root, root, n. the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil: an edible root: anything like a root: the bottom : a word from which others are derived : the cause or occasion of anything : (math.) the factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity: the value of the unknown quantity in an equation. -v.i. to fix the root: to be firmly established. -v.t. to plant in the earth: to implant deeply. [Ice. and Sw. rot; Dan. rod; akin to L. radix, Gr. riza, a root, Sans. ruh, to grow.]
- Root, root, v.t. to turn up with the snout, as swine. -v.i. to turn up the earth with the snout. [A.S. wrotian-wrot, a snout; Dut. wroeten.] Rootlet, root'let, n. a little root: a radicle.
- Rope, rop, n. a thick twisted cord .- v.i. to extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality.-adj. Rop'y.-adv. Rop'ily.-n. Rop'iness. [A.S. ráp; cog. with Ice. reip, Dut. reep, Ger. reif.]
- Rope-dancer, rop'-dans-er, n. one who performs acrobatic feats on a rope.
- Roper, rop'er, n. a maker of ropes.
- Ropery, rop'er-i, n. a place where ropes are made.
- Ropewalk, rop'wawk, n. a long narrow shed used for the spinning of ropes.
- Rorqual, ror'kwal, n. a genus of whales of the largest size. [Norw.]
- Rosaceous, ro-zā'shus, adj. (bot.) pertaining to the rose family: having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [L. rosaceus.]
- Rosary, ro'zar-i, n. the string of beads by which Roman Catholics count their prayers. [Low L. rosarium (lit. a rose-bed), a book of roses or choice extracts, an anthology, esp. a series of prayers.]
- Rose, pa.t. of Rise.
- Rose, roz, n. a plant of many species with a beautiful flower, generally red: a rosette: a perforated nozel of a pipe, &c.: pink, the colour of the rose. [A.S. rose-L. rosa, akin to
- Gr. rodon; prob. akin to erythros, red.] Roseal, roz'e-al, adj. like a rose in smell or colour. Roseate, roz'e-āt, adj., rosy: full of roses : bloom-
- ing : red. Rosemary, röz'mar-i, Rosmarin, roz'ma-rēn, 2. a small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste, once used as an emblem of fidelity. [M. E. rosemaryne-L. ros-marinus, 'seaspray,' from its usually growing on the sea-coast -ros, dew, marinus-mare, the sea.]
- Rosette, ro-zet', n. an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon : (arch.) a rose-shaped ornament. [Fr., dim. of rose.] [rose-leaves. Rose-water, roz'-waw'ter, n., water distilled from Rose-window, roz'-wind'o, n. a circular window

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then,

with its compartments branching from a centre, like a rose.

- Rosewood, roz'wood, n. the wood of a Brazilian tree having a fragrance like that of roses.
- Rosin, roz'in, n. the solid left after distilling off
- Rosin, for in, a. the solution left after distining on the oil from crude turpentine.--w.t. to rub or cover with rosin. [A form of Resin.]
  Rosiny, roz'in-i, adj. like or containing rosin.
  Roster, ros'ter, n. the list of persons liable to a certain duty. [Prob. Prov. Ger. roster-Ger. register, a list. See Register.]
- Rostral, ros'tral, adj. like a rostrum or beak.
- Rostrate, ros'trat, Rostrated, ros'trat-ed, adj.,
- beaked. [shape of a beak. Rostriform, ros'tri-form, adj. having the form or
- Rostrum, ros'trum, n. in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war : the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience. [L., lit. 'the beak'-rodo, rosum, to gnaw.]
- Rosy, roz'i, adj. like a rose: red: blooming: blushing : charming.-n. Ros'iness.
- Rot, rot, v.i. to putrefy: to become decomposed. -v.t. to cause to rot: to bring to corruption :pr.p. rott'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rott'ed.-n. decay: putrefaction: a disease of the potato: a decay (called Dry-rot) which attacks timber: a fatal distemper in sheep. [A.S. rotian, cog. with Ice. rotna.]
- Rotary, ro'tar-i, adj. turning round like a wheel: rotatory. [L. rota, a wheel, akin to Sans. ratha, a chariot, and Ger. rad, a wheel.]
- Rotate, ro'tat, v.t. to turn anything round like a wheel: to cause to turn. -v.i. to turn round like a wheel. [L. roto, rotatus-rota.]
- Rotation, ro-tā'shun, n. a turning round like a wheel: series or appropriate succession, as of crops. [Fr.-L. rotatio.]
- Rotatory, ro'ta-tor-i, adj. turning round like a wheel: going in a circle: following in succession. Rote, rot, n. the frequent and mechanical repeti-
- tion of words without knowledge of the meaning. [M. E. rote, to hum a tune-A.S. hrutan, to roar; cf. Scot. rout, to bellow, O. Fr. rote, a hurdy-gurdy.]
- Rotten, rot'n, adj. putrefied : corrupt : decomposed : unsound : treacherous.-n. Rott'enness.
- Rottenstone, rot'n-ston, *n*. a soft stone used in a state of powder to polish soft metals and glass. [See Rotton and Stone.]
- Rotund, ro-tund', adj. round: spherical.-ns. Rotund'ness, Rotund'ity. [L. rotundus-rota. See Rotary.]
- Rotunda, ro-tund'a, Rotundo, ro-tund'o, n. a round building. [Fr. rotonde, It. rotondo.]
- Rouble. Same as Ruble.
- Roué, roo'ā, n. a fashionable profligate : a rake : a debauchee. [Lit. 'one broken on the *wheel*,' a name given by Philippe, Duke of Orléans, Regent of France 1715-23, to his dissolute companions, Fr., pa.p. of rouer-roue-L. rota, a wheel.]
- Rouge, roozh, n. a red paint used to colour the cheeks or lips. -v.t. to colour with rouge. [Fr. (It. roggio, robbio)-L. rubeus, red. See Ruby.]
- Rouge-et-noir, roozh'-ā-nwawr', n. a game at cards played at a table, marked with four diamondshaped spots, two red and two black. [Fr. 'redand-black.']
- Rough, ruf, adj. not smooth: uneven: uncut: unpolished : unfinished : boisterous : tempestuous: violent: harsh: severe: rude: coarse: disordered in appearance.-adv. Rough/ly.-

n. Rough'ness. [A.S. ruh, rough, cog. with Ger. rauch, rauh, Dut. ruig.] [horse.

Rough, ruf, v.t. to make rough : to break in a Roughen, ruf'n, v.t. to make rough .- v.i. to become rough.

- Rough-rider, ruf'-rīd'er, n. one who rides rough or untrained horses: a horse-breaker.
- Roulette, rool-et', n. a little ball or roller: a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle divided into red and black spaces. [Fr.-rouler,
- to roll, from the balls rolling. See Roll.] Round, rownd, adj. circular: globular: cylindrical: whole : complete : plump : large : smooth : flowing: open: plain: positive: bold: brisk .adv. in a round manner: on all sides : from one side or party to another: circularly.-prep. around: on every side of: all over.-n. that which is round : a circle or globe : a series of actions: the time of such a series: a turn: routine: revolution: cycle: an accustomed walk: a step of a ladder: a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point : a volley or general discharge of firearms: that in which a whole company takes part .- v.t. to make round : to surround : to go round : to complete : to make full and flowing .- v.i. to grow or become round or full: to go round.—*adj.* Round'ish, some-what round. [O. Fr. round, roond (Fr. rond)— L. rotundus—rota, a wheel. See Rotary.]
- Roundabout, rownd'a-bowt, *adj.* encircling : cir-cuitous : indirect. *n.* a horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride.
- Roundel, rownd'el, n. anything of a round form or figure : a circle : a roundelay. [O. Fr. rondet (Fr. rondeau), dim. of rond. See Round.]
- Roundelay, rownd'e-lā, n. a round: a song or dance in which parts are repeated. [Same as above, modified by influence of E. Lay.] Roundhead, rownd'hed, *n*. a Puritan, so called in
- the time of Charles I. from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head.
- Roundhouse, rownd'hows, n. in ships, a cabin or house on the after-part of the quarter-deck.
- Roundly, rownd'li, adv. in a round manner : fully :
- completely: boldly: openly: plainly. Roundness, rownd'nes, n. quality of being round globular, or cylindrical: cylindrical form: fullness : smoothness of flow : plainness : boldness.
- Roundrobin, rownd-rob'in, n. a petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or round ribbon, so as not to show who signed first. [Fr. rond ruban, round ribbon.]
- Roup, rowp, n. a sale by auction. -v. to sell by auction. [A Scotch word.]
- Rouse, rowz, v.t. to raise up: to stir up: to awaken: to excite to: to put into action: to startle or start, as an animal.-v.i. to awake: to be excited to action. [Prob. from the root of Rose, pa.t. of Rise. See also Raise.]
- Rouse, rowz, n. a carousal. [Perh. akin to Ger.
- rausch, drunkenness, perh. short for Carouse.] Rout, rowt, *n*. a tunultuous crowd, a rabble: a large party: a fashionable evening assembly. [O. Fr. route, a band, division-Low L. rupta,
- thing broken—L. rumpo, ruptus, to break.] Rout, rowt, n. the defeat of an army or body of troops: the disorder of troops defeated .- v.t. to put to disorderly flight: to defeat and throw into confusion: to conquer. [O. Fr. route-L. ruptus, rupta, pa.p. of rumpo, to break. See Rupture.]
- Route, root, n. a course to be traversed : a line of march : road : track. [Fr.-L. rupta (via), 'a broken way.']

- Routine, root-en', n. course of duties : regular course of action. [Fr.] Bove, rov, v.t. (lit.) to rob: to wander over like
- robbers.—v.i. to wander about: to ramble: to range. [A byform of **Reave**, modified by influence of Dit. *roven*, to plunder. See **Rob**.] **Rover**, *rovér*, *n*. one who roves: a robber or
- pirate: a wanderer: an inconstant person.
- Row, ro, n. a line : a rank : persons or things in a line. [A.S. rawa ; Ger. reihe, Dut. rij.]
- Row, ro, v.t. to impel with an oar: to transport by rowing. -v.i. to work with the oar: to be by rowing.—v.t. to work with the oar; to be moved by oars.—n. an excursion in a rowing-boat.—n. Row'er. [A.S. rovan; Ger. rudern, Ice. roa.] [a corr. of Rout, a rabble.] Row, row, n. a noisy squabble: uproar. [Prob. Rowan-tree, ro'an-tre, n. See Roan-tree, Row'dy row'di, adj. noisy and turbulent.—n. Row'dyism. [Short for rovudydow, an expres-cion formed on the basis of Row uproar and

- sion formed on the basis of Row, uproar, and Rout, a rabble.]
- Rowel, row'el, n. the little wheel in a spur, set with sharp points : a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits. [Fr. rouelle-Low L. rotella, dim.
- of L. rota, a wheel.] Rowlock, ro'lok or rul'uk, n. a contrivance on the wale of a boat, to hold the oar in rowing. [Row, v. and Lock.]
- Royal, roy'al, adj., regal, kingly: magnificent: illustrious : magnanimous : enjoying the favour or patronage of the sovereign.—*adv.* Roy'ally. [Fr.—L. *regalis.* See Regal.]
- Royal, roy'al, n. a large kind of paper : a sail above the topgallant sail : one of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot: one of the shoots of a stag's head. Royalism, roy'al-izm, n. attachment to kings or

- **Royalist**, toy arizin, *n*, attachment to *kings* of to kingly government. **Royalist**, roy'al-ist, *n*. an adherent of royalism. **Royality**, roy'al-ist, *n*. *kingship*: the character, state, or office of a king: majesty: the person of the king or sovereign: fixed sum paid to the crown or other proprietor, as on the produce of a mine, &c.: kingdom.
- Rub, rub, v.t. to move something over (the surface of) with pressure or friction : to clean : to polish : to wipe: to scour: to erase or beat out: to touch hard .- v.i. to move along with pressure : rubbed,—*n*, the act of rubbing ; pa, t and pa, r, rubbed,—*n*, the act of rubbing ; that which rubs ; a collision : an obstruction : difficulty : a pinch ; a
- joke. [Gael. rub, W. rhaubio, to rub, to grind.] Rubber, rub'er, n. caoutchouc: a coarse file: a contest of three games at cards.
- Rubbish, rub'ish, n. waste matter : the fragments
- of ruinous buildings: any mingled mass: non-sense.-acif. RubD'isby. [From Rub.] RubDle, rub'l, n. the upper fragmentary decom-posed matter of a mass of rock: water-worn stones : small, undressed stones used in coarse
- masony. [From Rub.] Rubescent, roo-bes'ent, adj. tending to a red colour. [L. rrdsca, to grow red-ruber, red.] Rubicund, roo bi-kund, adj. inclining to ruby or
- redness: ruddy.—n. Rubicun'dity. Ruble, roo'bl, n. a Russian silver coin equal in value to 100 copper copecks, worth about 3s. [Russ. rubl, a piece cut off-rubitj, to cut.]
- **Rubric**, roo' brik, *n*. the title of a statute : the directions for the service, in Prayer-books, formerly in red letter : an ecclesiastical injunction : a thing definitely settled. -adjs. Ru'brical, Ru'bric. [L. rubrica, red earth, hence the title of a law (because written in red)—ruber, red.]

- rubeus-ruber, red.] Rudder, rud'er, n. the instrument by which a ship is rowed or steered, which originally was an oar working at the stern. [A.S. rother; Ger. ruder, an oar. See Row, v.t.] Ruddy, rud'i (comp. Rudd'ier, superl. Rudd'iest),
- adj, of a red colour : of the colour of the skin in high health. adv. Rudd'ily. n. Rudd'iness. [M. E. rude, the colour of the face, from root of Red.]
- crude : uncultivated : barbarous : rough : harsh : ignorant : uncivil.-adv. Rude'ly .- n. Rude'ness. [Fr.-L. rudis; conn. with Crude.]
- or first state : a first principle or element.
- Rudimental, rood-i-ment'al, Rudimentary, roodi-ment'ar-i, adj. pertaining to, consisting in, or containing rudiments or first principles : initial.
- Rue, roo, n. a plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell. [Fr. rue-L. ruta
- Rue, roo, v.t. to be sorry for : to lament :- pr.p. rue'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rued. [A.S. hreowan, to be sorry for-hreow, sorrow; Ger. reue, O. Ger. hriuwa, mourning.]
- Rueful, roo'fool, adj., sorrowful: piteous.-adv. Rue'fully.-n. Rue'fulness.
- Ruff, ruf, n. an ornament of frills formerly worn wading bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in the breeding season with a *ruff* of long feathers.—fem. Reeve.-v.t. to ruffle; to trump at whist instead of following suit. [Prob. a form of Rough.]
- Ruffian, ruf'i-an, n. a brutal, boisterous fellow : a robber: a murderer.-adj. brutal: boisterous. Folder, a mindretter aug, proh. from a root ruf, seen in Prov. Ger. ruffer, ruffeln, to pander.] Ruffianism, ruf'i-an-izm, n. conduct of a ruffian. Ruffianity, ruf'i-an-i, adj. like a ruffan i violent. Ruffler, ruf'i, v.t. to make like a ruff, to wrinkle : to form into plaits; to form with ruffles: to discriber to aritize ar it or grow rough : to grow rough :

- disorder: to agitate. -v.i. to grow rough: to flutter. -n. a plaited article of dress: agitation: a low roll of the drum. [See Ruff.]
- Ruffler, ruf'ler, n. a swaggerer, a bully.
- Rufous, roo'fus, adj., reddish or brownish-red: having reddish hair. [L. rufus, akin to ruber, red.]
- Rug, rug, n. a coarse, rough woollen cloth or coverlet : a soft, woolly mat. [From root of Rough.]
- Rugged, rug'ed, adj., rough: uneven: shaggy: sour: stormy: grating to the ear.—adv. Rugg'edly .- n. Rugg'edness. [M. E. rogge, to
- shake, Scot. rug, to tear, from Scand. rugga.] Rugose, roo'gos, Rugous, roo'gus, adj., vorinkled: full of wrinkles. [L. rugosus-ruga, a wrinkle.]
- Ruin, roo'in, n. a rushing or falling down violently: destruction : overthrow : that which destroys : the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in pl.).-v.t. to demolish: to destroy : to defeat : to impoverish. [Fr.-L.
- ruina—ruo, to rush or tumble down.] Ruinous, roo'in-us, adj. fallen to ruins : decayed : pernicious.—adv. Ru'inously.
- **Bule**, rool, *n*. government : a principle : a standard : a statute : a maxim : order : an instrument used in drawing lines.—*v.t.* to govern : to

- Rude, rood (comp. Rud'er, superl. Rud'est), adj.
- Rudiment, rood'i-ment, n. anything in its rude

-Gr. rhytē.]

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manage: to settle as by a rule: to establish by decision: to determine, as a court: to mark with lines. -v.i. to exercise power: to decide: to lay down and settle : to stand or range, as prices. [O. Fr. reule, Fr. règle-L. regularego, to keep straight, to rule.]

Ruler, rool'er, n. a sovereign : a governor : an instrument used in drawing lincs.

- Ruling, roöl'ing, adj. predominant : prevailing.
   Run, run, n. a kind of spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. [Prob. a West Indian word.]
- Rumble, rum'bl, n. a seat for servants behind a
- carriage. [Ety., dub.] Rumble, rumbl, v.t. to make a confused noise from rolling heavily .- n. a low, heavy continued sound. [Teut., found in Dut. rommelen, rummeln, from the sound.] fsound.

Rumbling, rum'bling, n. a low, heavy, continued Ruminant, roo'mi-nant, adj. having the power of

- ruminating or chewing the cud.-n. an animal that chews the cud, as the ox, &c.
- Ruminate, roo'mi-nat, v.i. to chew the cud: to meditate .- v.t. to chew over again : to muse on,
- [L. rumino, -atum-rumen, the throat, gullet.] Rumination, roo-mi-nā'shun, n. act of chewing the cud : calm reflection.
- Rummage, rum'āj, v.t. and v.i. to search narrowly by turning things over: to clear a ship's hold of goods.—n. a careful search. [Orig. a naut. term, M. E. rume, to clear a space—A.S. rum, room, or from Dut. ruim, a ship's hold. See Room.]
- Rummer, rum'er, n. a large drinking-glass. [Dut. roemer, Ger. römer, perh. from Low L. romarius, a glass of Roman ware.]
- Rumour, roo'mur, n. flying report: a current story.-v.t. to report: to circulate by report. [L. rumor, a noise; conn. with raucus, hoarse, rudo, to bray, Sans. ru, to sound.]
- Rump, rump, *n*. the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. [Ice. rumpr,
- Ger. rumpf, Dut. rompe.] Rumple, rum'pl, v.t. to crush out of shape : to make uneven .-- n. a fold or wrinkle. [A.S. hrympelle, a fold ; Dut. rompelen, to fold.]
- Run, run, v.i. to move swiftly: to pass quickly on the ground: to flee: to go, as ships, &c.: to have course in any direction : to flow : to dart : to turn : to extend : to pierce : to melt : to be busied : to become : to be in force : to discharge matter, as a sore : to press, esp. for immediate payment.-v.t. to cause to move swiftly: to force forward: to push: to cause to pass: to fuse: to discharge, as a sore: to pursue in thought: to incur: -pr.p. runn'ing; pa.t. ran; thought: to incur: -pr.p. runn'ing; pa.t. ran; pa.p. run.-n. act of running: course: flow: discharge from a sore : distance sailed : voy-age : continued series : general reception : prevalence : popular clamour : an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment of notes. [A.S. rennan; Ger. rennen, Ice. renna, to run.]
- Runagato, run'a-gāt, n. a vagabond : renegade. [A corr. of Renegade, but modified both in form and meaning by Run.]
- Runaway, run'a-wā, n. one who runs away from danger or restraint : a fugitive. adj. fleeing from danger or restraint : done by or in flight.
- Rune, roon, n. one of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations. [A.S. run, a secret, mysterious talk, mysterious writing; applied to the old Teutonic written characters from their use in divination. The word is found in M. E. rounen, to whisper, and is cog.

with Ice. run, with O. Ger. runa, a secret, whispering, Goth. runa, secret

- Rung, rung, pa.t. and pa.p. of Ring. Runic, roon'ik, adj. relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language. Runner, run'er, n. one who or that which runs : a
- racer: a messenger: a rooting stem that runs along the ground : the moving stone of a mill :
- a rope to increase the power of a tackle. **Running**, runing, *adj*. kept for the race: successive : continuous : flowing : easy : discharging matter. -n. act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows: a discharge from a wound.
- Rupee, roo-pe', n. the standard silver coin of India, once valued at 2s., now fallen to 1s. 2d. [Hind. rupiyah-Sans. rupya, silver.]
- Rupture, rup'tur, n. the act of breaking or burst-ing: the state of being broken: a breach of the peace : (med.) the protrusion of any of the viscera.—v.t. to break or burst: to part by violence.—v.t. to suffer a breach. [Fr.—Low L. ruptura—L. rumpo, ruptum, to break.] Rural, rooral, adj. of or belonging to the
- country: suiting the country: rustic: pertaining to agriculture .- adv. Rur'ally .- n. Rural dean, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon, with the peculiar care of the clergy of a district. [Fr.-L. ruralis-rus, ruris, the [become rural. country.]
- Ruralise, roor'al-īz, v.t. to render rural.-v.i. to Ruse, rooz, n. a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs : a trick : fraud. [Fr. ruser, to turn, O. Fr. reüser, to get out of the way; prob. from L. recusare, to decline.]
- Rush, rush, v.i. to move with a shaking, rustling noise, as the wind : to move forward violently : to enter rashly and hastily.—n. a rushing or [A.S. hriscian, to shake, driving forward. Ger. rauschen, to make a noise.]
- Rush, rush, n. a plant with a round stem and no leaves, common in wet ground. [A.S. risce, like Ger. risch, from L. ruscum.] Rushy, rush'i, adj. full of or made of rushes.
- Rusk, rusk, n. a kind of light hard cake : a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit. [Acc. to Mahn, prob. from Low Ger. rusken, to crackle.]
- Russet, rus'et, adj., rusty or reddish-brown: coarse : rustic. -n. a coarse homespun dress. adj. Russ'ety. [Dim. of Fr. rousse-L. russus, red; said to be from rubeo, to be red, like jussus, from jubeo.]
- Russeting, rus'et-ing, n. an apple of a russet colour and rough skin.
- Rust, rust, n. the reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: anything resembling rust: a disease of cereals and grasses, showing itself in brown or orange spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi.-v.i. to become rusty : to become dull by inaction. -v.t. to make rusty : to impair by time and inactivity. [A.S.; Ger. rost.]
- Rustic, rus'tik, adj. pertaining to the country: rural : rude : awkward : simple : coarse : artless : unadorned.-adv. Rus'tically. [Fr.-L. rusticus-rus, the country.] Rusticate, rus'ti-kāt, v.t. to send into the country :
- to banish for a time from a town or college. v.i. to live in the country.-n. Rustica'tion. [L. rusticor, rusticatus-rus.]
- Rusticity, rus-tis'i-ti, n., rustic manners : sim-plicity : rudeness. [Fr. rusticité-L. rusticitas.]
- Rustle, rus'l, v.i. to make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, &c. -n. a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves : a rustling. [A.S. hristlan; Ger. rasseln: perh. from the sound.]

- Rustling, rus'ling, n. a quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves. Rusty, rust'i, adj. covered with rust : impaired by
- inactivity : dull. -adv. Rust'ily. -n. Rust'iness.
- Rut, rut, n. a track left by a wheel .-- v.t. to form ruts in :- pr.p. rut'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. rutt'ed. [Fr. route. See Route.] Rut, rut, n. the copulation of animals, esp. of
- deer -v.t. to cover in copulation. -v.i. to lust, said of animals :- pr. p. rutting; pa.p. rutted. [Fr. rut-L. rugitus-rugio, to roar.] **Buthless**, roothles, adj., without pity or tender-
- ness : insensible to misery : cruel. adv. Ruth'-lessly. -n. Ruth'lessness. [Obs. ruth, pity-Ruo, v.]
- Rye, rī, n. a genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain. [A.S. ryge; Ice. rugr, Ger. roggen, W. rhyg.]
- **Ryegrass**, rī'gras, *n*. a variety of grass like rye, cultivated for pasture and fodder.
- Ryot, rī'ut, n. a Hindu cultivator or peasant. [From Ar. raaya, to pasture.]

Sabaism, sā'ba-izm. Same as Sablanism.

- Sabaoth, sa-bā'oth, n.pl., armies, used only in the B. phrase, the Lord of Sabaoth. [Heb. tzebaoth,
- pl. of *tzaba*, an army—*tzaba*, to go forth.] Sabbatarian, sab-a-tā'ri-an, *n*. one who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath: a very strict observer of the Sabbath .- adj. pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians. Sabbata'rianism. [L. sabbatarius-Sabbata. See Sabbath.]
- **Sabbath**, sab'ath, *n*. among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for *rest* from work : among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ: among the ancient Jews, the seventh year, when the land was left fallow. [Lit. rest, L. Sabbata-Heb. Shabbath, rest.]
- Sabbatic, sab-at'ik, Sabbatical, sab-at'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath: enjoy-ing or bringing rest. [Low L. sabbaticus.] Sabianism, sā'bi-an-izm, Sabaism, sā'ba-izm, n.
- Bauanism, sa 0i-an-izm, Sa0alsm, sä'ba-izm, n. the worship of the *kost* of heaven, *i.e.* heavenly bodies, angels, &c., as well as the Deity. [Prob. from Heb. *tzaba*, an army, a host.]
  Sablə, sä'bl, n. an animal of the weasel kind found in N. Europe and N. Asia, valuable for its glossy black fur: its fur. [O. Fr. sable, through Low L. sabelus, from Russ. sabel'.]
  Sablə, adi, d. the calculate of the sub-it of the sabelus of
- Sable, sā'bl, adj. of the colour of the sable's fur: black : dark : made of the fur of the sable.
- Sabre, sā'br, n. a heavy one-edged sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by cavalry .- v.t. to wound or kill with a sabre. [Fr. sabre-Ger. säbel, prob. from the Slav., as Russ. sablo, Polish szabla.
- Sabro-tache, sab'er-tash, n. an ornamental leather case worn by cavalry officers at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt. [Fr. sabre-
- tache, from sabre, and Ger. tasche, a pocket.] Sac, sak, n. (nat. hist.) a sack or bag for a liquid. [Fr. form of Sack, a bag.]
- Saccharine, sak'a-rin, adj. bertaining to or having the qualities of sugar. [Fr. saccharin-L. sac-charum, sugar. See Sugar.]
- Saccharomotor, sak-ar-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter

in a liquid. [Gr. sakcharon, sugar, and metron, a measure.]

- Sacerdotal, sas-er-dot'al, adj., priestly .- adv. Sacerdot'ally. [L.—sacer.dos, a priest—sacer, sacred, and prob. either do, to give, or root dhä, to do. See Sacred.]
- Sacordotalism, sas-er-dot'al-izm, n. the spirit of the priesthood : devotion to priestly interests. Sachel. Same as Satchel. [Indian tribe.
- Sachom, sa'kem, n. one of the chiefs of a N. Amer.
- Sack, sak, n. a large bag of coarse cloth, for holding grain, flour, &c. : the contents of a sack : a loose upper garment or cloak.-v.t. to put into a sack. [A.S. sac, sacc, a word common to all European tongues, perh. orig. Semitic, as Heb. sak, a coarse cloth or garment.]
- Sack, sak, v.t. to plunder: to ravage.—n. the plunder or devastation of a town: ravage. [Fr. sac, a sack, plunder (saccager, to sack); cf. Dut. sacken, to put in sacks, to plunder (from the use of a sack in removing plunder).]
- Sack, sak, n. the old name of a dry Spanish wine. [O. E. seck-Fr. sec (Sp. seco)-L. siccus, dry.]
- **Sackbut**, sak'but, *n*. the name of the trombone when first brought to England: (*B*.) a kind of lyre or stringed instrument. [Fr. saquebute; of uncertain origin.]
- Sackcloth, sak'kloth, n., cloth for sacks : coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance.
- Sacking, sak'ing, n. cloth of which sacks are made : the coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.
- Sacking, saking, n. the storming and pillaging of a town.
- Sacramont, sak'ra-ment, n. one of the solemn religious rites in the Christian Church, esp. the Lord's Supper. [L. sacramentum, a sacred thing-sacro, to consecrate-sacer, sacred.]
- Sacramental, sak-ra-ment'al, adj. belonging to or constituting a sacrament. -adv. Sacrament'ally.
- Sacred, sa'kred, adj., set apart or dedicated. esp. to God: made holy: proceeding from God: religious: entitled to respect or veneration: inviolable.-adv. Sa'credly.-n. Sa'credness. [M. E. sacre, to set apart, consecrate, pa.p. sa-cred—Fr. sacré—L. sacer, from root sa, akin to sanus, sound, Gr. sõs, safe. Cf. Whole and Holy.]
- Sacrifice, sak'ri-fīz, v.t. to offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity: to destroy or give up for something else: to devote or destroy with loss or suffering : to kill. -v.i. to make offerings to God.-n. Sac'rificer. [L. sacrifico-sacer, sacred, and *facio*, to make, to do.] Sacrifice, sak'ri-fīs, *n*. act of sacrificing or offering
- to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar: that which is sacrificed or offered: destruction or loss of anything to gain some object: that which is
- given up, destroyed, or lost for some end. Sacrificial, sak-ri-fish'al, *adj*. relating to or consisting in sacrifice : performing sacrifice. *sacrificialis*.] IL.
- **Sacrilege**, sak'ri-lej, *n*. profanation of a sacred place or thing : the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom. [Lit. the crime of stealing sacred things, Fr. sacrilège-L. sacrilegium-sacer, sacred, and lego, to gather, to steal.]
- Sacrilegious, sak-ri-le'jus, adj. polluted with sacrilege : profane : violating sacred things .- adv. Sacrile'giously .- n. Sacrile'giousness. [L. sacrilegus.]
- Sacrist, sa'krist, n. a person in a sacred place or cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books : a sacristan. [Low L. sacrista-L. sacer.]

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- Sacristan, sak'rist-an, n. an officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and other movables: a sexton. [Low L. sacristanus-L. sacer.]
- Sacristy, sak'rist-i, n. an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c. are kept: vestry. [Low L. sacristia-L. sacer.] Sad, sad (comp. Sadd'er, superl. Sadd'est), adj.
- heavy: serious: cast down: calamitous.-adv. Sad'ly.-n. Sad'ness. [A.S. säd, sated, weary, with cog. words in all the Teut. tongues and in L. satur, full.]

Sadden, sad'n, v.t. to make sad. -v.i. to grow sad.

- **Saddle**, sad'l, *n*. a seat or pad, generally of leather, for a horse's back: anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided), &c. -v.t. to put a saddle on : to load. [A.S. sadel. Cog. words are in all the Teut. tongues, and even in Slav. sadelo, Celt. sadell, and Finn. satula.]
- Saddler, sad'ler, n. a maker of saddles.
- **Saddlery**, sad'ler-i, *n*. occupation of a saddler: materials for saddles: articles sold by a saddler. Sadducean, sad-ū-sē'an, adj. of or relating to the
- Sadducees.
- Sadducee, sad'ū-sē, n. one of a Jewish school or party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state .- n. Sadduceeism, sad-ū-sē'izm. [Gr. Saddoukaios; Heb. Zedukim.] Sadly, Sadness. See under Sad.
- Safe, saf, adj. unharmed : free from danger or injury: secure : securing from danger or injury: no longer dangerous.-adv. Safe'ly.-n. Safe'ness. [Fr. sauf-L. salvus; allied to Gr. holoos, Sans. sarva, whole, entire, and Goth. sêls.]
- Safe, saf, n. a chest or closet for money, &c., safe against fire, thieves, &c., generally of iron: a chest or cupboard for meats.
- Safe-conduct, saf'-kon'dukt, n. a writing, passport, or guard granted to a person, to enable him to travel with safety. [See Safe, adj. and Conduct.]
- Safeguard, saf'gard, n. he or that which guards or renders safe: protection: a guard, passport, or warrant to protect a traveller.
- Safety, sāf'ti, n. freedom from danger or loss: close custody.
- Safety-fuse, sāf'ti-fūz, n. a waterproof woven tube inclosing an inflammable substance which burns
- at a regular rate. [See **Safety** and **Fuse**, n.] **Safety-lamp**, sāf'ti-lamp, n. a *lamp* surrounded by wire-gauze, used for safety in mines.
- Safety-valve, sāf ti-valv, n. a valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure is too great for safety.
- Safflower, saf'flowr, n. a plant of Asia and S. Europe, whose flowers yield a red dye. [Corr. of Saffron Flower.]
- Saffron, saf'run, n. a bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers : a colouring sub-stance prepared from its flowers.—*adj.* having the colour of saffron : deep yellow. [Fr. *safran* (It. zafferano)—Ar. za'farân, the plant having been cultivated by the Moors in Spain.]
- Saga, sa'ga, n. a Scandinavian legend. [Ice. saga segja, E. Say. Doublet Saw, a saying.]
   Sagacious, sa-ga'shus, adj. keen or quick in per-
- ception or thought: acute: discerning and judi-cious: wise.—adv. Saga'ciously.—n. Saga'-ciousness. [L. sagax, sagacis—sag-io, to perceive quickly or keenly.]
- Sagacity, sa-gas'i-ti, n. acuteness of perception or thought : acute practical judgment : shrewdness. [L. sagacitas-sagax. See Sagacious.]

Sage, sāj, n. an aromatic garden herb, so called

from its supposed healing virtue. [Fr. sauge

- (It. salvia)—L. salvia-salvus, safe, sound.]
   Sage, sāj, adj. discriminating, discerning, wise : well judged.—n. a sage or wise man : a man of gravity and wisdom.-adv. Sage'ly.-n. Sage'-[Fr. sage (It. saggio, savio), from a L. ness. sapius (seen in ne-sapius), wise-sapio, to taste, discriminate, be wise.]
- Sagittal, saj'it-al, adj. of or like an arrow. [L. sagitta, an arrow.]
- Sagittarius, saj-i-tā'ri-us, *n*. the Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L.—sagitta, an arrow.]
- Sago, sa'go, *n*. a dry starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, &c., used for food. [Papuan name for the sago-palm.] Said, sed, pa.t. and pa.p. of Say.
- Sail, sal, n. a sheet of canvas, &c. spread to catch the wind, by which a ship is driven forward : a ship or ships : a trip in a vessel .- v.i. to be moved by sails : to go by water : to begin a voyage : to glide or float smoothly along. -v.t. to navigate : to pass in a ship: to fly through. [A.S. segel, and found in nearly all the Teut. tongues.]
- Sailcloth, sal'kloth, n. a strong cloth for sails.
- Sailer, sāl'er, n. he who or that which sails, mainly limited to ships and boats.
- Sailing, sāl'ing, n. act of sailing: motion of a vessel on water : art of directing a ship's course.
- Sailor, sāl'or, n. one who sails in or navigates a ship: a seaman.
- Sainfoin, sān'foin, n. a leguminous fodder-plant. [Fr. sain, wholesome, and foin, hay-L. sanum fænum.]
- Saint, sant, n. a sanctified or holy person : one eminent for piety : one of the blessed in heaven : one canonised by the R. Cath. Church. [Fr.-L. sanctus, holy-sancio, to render sacred.]
- Sainted, sant'ed, adj. made a saint : holy : sacred : gone to heaven.
- Saintlike, sānt'līk, Saintly, sānt'li, adj. like or becoming a saint.—n. Saint'liness.
- Sake, sāk, n. cause : account : regard. [Lit. 'dis-' 'cause,' A.S. sacu (with cog. words in all pute, ' cause,' A.S. sacu (with cog. words in an the Teut. tongues)-sacan, to strive, Gothsakan. Seek is a doublet.]

Salaam, Salam, sa-läm', n. a word of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans: homage. [Lit. 'peace,' Ar. salam, Heb. shalom.] Salacious, sal-ā'shi-us, adj. lustful: lecherous.

- [L. salax-salio, to leap.]
- Salad, sal'ad, n. raw herbs cut up and seasoned
- with salt, vinegär, &c. [Fr. salade [It. salado], lit. salted—L. sal, salt.] Salæratus, sal-ē-rā'tus, n. a mixture of carbonate of soda and salt, used in baking. [See Salt and Aerate.] Salam. See Salaam.
- Salamander, sal'a-man-der, n. a genus of reptiles allied to the frog, once supposed able to live in
- fire. [Fr. salamandre-L. and Gr. salamandra.] Salamandrine, sal-a-man'drin, adj. pertaining to or resembling a salamander: enduring fire.
- Sal-ammoniac, sal-am-mon'i-ak, n. chloride of ammonium, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste. [From L. sal, salt, and Ammoniac.]
- Salaried, sal'a-rid, adj. receiving a salary.
- Salary, sal'a-ri, n. a recompense for services: wages. [Lit. 'salt-money,' O. Fr. salarie (Fr. salaire, It. salario)—L. salarium, money given to Roman soldiers for salt-sal, salt.]
- Sale, sal, n. act of selling : the exchange of anything for money : power or opportunity of sell-ing : demand : public showing of goods to sell : auction. [Ice. and O. Ger. sala. See Sell.]

fate, far; me, her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

- Saleable, sāl'a-bl, adj. that may be sold : in good demand.-n. Sale'ableness.-adv. Sale'ably.
- Salep, sal'ep, n. the dried tubers of the Orchis mascula: the food prepared from it. [Ar.] Salesman, sālz'man, n. a man who sells goods. Salic, sal'ik, adj. denoting a law, as in France, by

- which males alone can succeed to the throne. [Fr. salique, prob. from the Salian Franks, among whom this law existed.]
- Salient, sä'li-ent, adj., leaping or springing : (fort.) projecting outwards, as an angle: prominent: (geom.) denoting any angle less than two right angles.-adv. Sa'liently. [L. saliens, -entis, pr.p. of salio, to leap.]
- Salify, sal'i-fi, v.t. to combine with an acid in order to make a salt:-pa.t. and pa.p. sal'ified. -adj. Salifi'able. [L. sal, salt, and facio, to make.]
- Saline, sā'līn or sal-īn', adj. consisting of or con-taining salt: partaking of the qualities of salt. -n. a salt-spring.-n. Saline'ness. [Fr.-L. salinus-sal, salt.]
- Saliva, sa-lī'va, n. the spittle: the fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth, and used to mix with the food and aid digestion. [It. and L.,
- allied to Gr. sialon, saliva, and to Slaver.] Salival, sa-lival, Salivary, sal'i-var.] taining to, secreting, or containing saliva.
- Salivate, sal'i-vat, v.t. to produce an unusual [saliva. amount of saliva.
- Salivation, sal-i-vā'shun, n. an unusual flow of Sallow, sal'ō, n. a tree or low shrub of the willow kind. [Scot. saugh, A.S. sealh; cog. with Ger. sahl (whence Fr. saule), L. salix, Gr. helike.]
- Sallow, sal'ō, adj. of a pale, yellowish colour.— n. Sall'owness. [A.S. salu, cog. with Dut. zaluw, O. Ger. salo.]
- Sally, sal's, n. a leaping or bursting out : a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers : excursion : outburst of fancy, wit, &c. : levity. -v.i. to rush out suddenly :-pa.t. and pa.p. sall'ied. [Fr. saillie-saillir (It. salire)-L. salio, to leap, spring.] Sally-port, sali-port, n. a port, gate, or passage,
- by which a garrison may make a *sally*. Salmagundi, sal-ma-gun'di, *n*. a mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients : a medley. [Fr. salmigondis; ety. unknown.]
- Salmon, sam'un, n. a well-known fish, living mostly in the sea, but ascending rivers to spawn. [O. Fr. saulmon-L. salmo, perh. from salio, to leap, from its leaping obstacles on its way from the sea.]
- Salmon-trout, sam'un-trowt, n. a trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion.
- Saloon, sa-loon', n. a spacious and elegant hall, or apartment for the reception of company, works of art, or for refreshment, &c. : a main cabin. [Fr. salon-salle; from O. Ger. sal, a dwelling, Ger. saal.]
- Saloop, sa-loop', n. a drink composed of sassafras
- tea, with sugar and milk. [A form of Salep.] Salsify, sal'si-fi, n. a biennial plant with an eatable root like the carrot or parsnip. [Fr.-It. sassefrica.]
- Salt, sawlt, *n*. a well-known substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water: anything like salt: seasoning: piquancy: (*chem.*) a combina-tion of an acid with a base.—*adj.* containing *salt*: tasting of salt: overflowed with or growing in salt water: pungent.—*adj.* Salt'ish, somewhat salt.—*adv.* Salt'ly.—*n.* Salt'ness. [A.S. *sealt, salt;* with cog. forms in all the

Teut. and nearly all the Slav. tongues, and in L. sal, Gr. hals, Sans. sara.]

Salt, sawlt, v.t. to sprinkle or season with salt.

- Saltant, sal'tant, adj., leaping: dancing. [L. saltans, pr.p. of salto, -atum, inten. of salio, to leap.
- Saltation, sal-tā'shun, n. a leaping or jumping: beating or palpitation. [L. saltatio-salio.]
- Saltatory, sal'ta-tor-i, adj., leaping, dancing : having the power of or used in leaping or dancing.
- Saltcellar, sawlt'sel-ar, n. a small hollow vessel for holding salt. [Cellar, a corr. of M. E. saller -Fr. saliere, salt-box-L. salarium (vas), vessel for salt-sal. Salt has been unnecessarily prefixed.]
- Saltire or Saltier, sal'ter, n. (her.) a diagonal cross, also called a St Andrew's Cross, from the belief that he suffered martyrdom on such a cross. [O. Fr. saulteur (Fr. sautoir)-Low L. saltatorium, an instrument to help in mounting a horse-L. salto, to leap.]
- Saltpan, sawlt'pan, n. a pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.
- Saltpetre, sawlt-pe'ter, n. a salt consisting of nitric acid and potash : nitre. [Lit. 'salt-rock,
- Salt, and L. and Gr. petra, a rock.] Salubrious, sa-loo'bri-us, adj., healthful: favour-able to health.—adv. Salu'briously.—n. Salu'brity. [L. salubris-salus, salutis, health, akin to Safe.]
- Salutary, sal'ū-tar-i, adj. belonging to health : promoting health or safety : wholesome : bene-1055. [L., from salus, [which is said in saluting. ficial.-n. Sal'utariness. health.]
- Salutation, sal-ū-tā'shun, n. act of saluting : that Salute, sal-ūt', v.t. to address with kind wishes:
- of cannon in honour of any one. [Lit. ' to wish
- health to,' L. saluto, -atum, from salus, salutis.] Salvage, salvaj, n. money paid to those who assist in *saving* a ship or goods at sea: the goods and materials saved. [Fr., from L. salvo, atum, to save.
- Salvation, sal-va'shun, n. act of saving : preservation: (*theol.*) the saving of man from eternal misery: (*B.*) deliverance from enemies.
- Salve, säv, n. (B.) an ointment : anything to cure sores. [A.S. sealf; Dan. salve, Ger. salbe.]
- Salver, sal'ver, n. a plate on which anything is presented. [Found in Sp. salvilla, a salver-Low L. salva, a testing, trial-L. salvo, to save; from the practice of tasting food as a guarantee against poison.]
- Salvo, sal'vō, n. an exception: a reservation.
   [L. salvo jure, one's right being safe, an expression used in reserving rights.]
- Salvo, sal'vo, n. a military or naval salute with guns: a simultaneous and concentrated dis-charge of artillery :- pl. Salvos, sal'voz. [Fr. salve-L. salve, a form of salutation-root of salus. See Safe, adj.] au volotile, salve heri heri e salutation
- Sal-volatile, sal-volati-le, *n*. a solution of carbonate of ammonia. [L., 'volatile salt.'] Samaritan, sa-mar'i-tan, *adj.* pertaining to Sa-
- maria, in Palestine .- n. an inhabitant of Samaria : the language of Samaria.
- Same, sām, adj. identical: of the like kind or degree : similar : mentioned before .- n. Same'ness. [A.S.; Goth. samana; akin to L. similis, like, Gr. homos, Sans. samas.] Samite, sā'mīt, n. a kind of silk stuff. [O. Fr.-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Low L. examitum, from Gr. kex, six, and | mitos, thread.

- Samphire, sam'fir or sam'fer, n. an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [Lit. 'the herb of St Peter, corr. from Fr. Saint Pierre, Saint Peter.]
- Sample, sam'pl, n. a specimen: a part to show the quality of the whole.-v.t. to make up samples of. [Short for esample, from O. Fr. essample-L. exemplum. Doublet Example.]
- Sampler, sam'pler, n. one who makes up samples. [Used in compounds, as wool-sampler; from Sample.]
- Sampler, sam'pler, n. a pattern of work : orna-mental needle-work. [Formed from L. exemplar.]
- Sanable, san'a-bl, adj. able to be made sane or sound: curable.—n. Sanabil'ity. [L. sanabilis sano, -atum, to heal. See Sane.]
- Sanative, san'a-tiv, adj. tending or able to heal: healing .--- n. San'ativeness.
- Sanatorium, san-a-to'ri-um, n. a place for restoring to health, a health-station. [health.

- Sanatory, san'a-tor-i, adj., healing: conducive to Sanctification, sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun, n. act of sanctifying : state of being sanctified.
- Sanctify, sangk'ti-fi, v.t. to make sacred or holy: to set apart to sacred use : to free from sin or evil : to make the means of holiness : to secure from violation :- pa.t. and pa.p. sanc'tified.-n. Sanc'tifier. [Fr.-L. sanctifico, -atumsanctus, sacred, facio, to make.]
- Sanctimonious, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us, adj. havir sanctity: holy: devout: affecting holiness.adj. having adv. Sanctimo'niously .- n. Sanctimo'niousness.
- Sanctimony, sangk'ti-mun-i, n. devoutness : appearance of sanctity. [L., from sanctus, holy. See Saint.]
- Sanction, sangk'shun, n. act of ratifying, or giving authority to : confirmation : support. -v.t. to give validity to : to authorise : to countenance. [Fr.-L. sanctio.]
- Sanctity, sangk'ti-ti, n. quality of being sacred
- or holy: purity: godliness: inviolability. Sanctuary, sangk'tū-ar-i, *n*. a sacred place: a place for the worship of God: the most sacred part of the Temple of Jerusalem : the Temple itself: the part of a church round the altar: an inviolable asylum: refuge. [See Sanctify.]
- Sanctum, sangk'tum, *n*. a sacred place : a private room. [L., 'holy.']
- Sand, sand, n. fine particles of crushed or worn rocks: -pl. lands covered with sand: a sandy beach : moments of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass. -v.t. to sprinkle with sand. [A.S.; cog. with Ger. sand, Ice. sand-r.] Sandal, san'dal, n. a kind of shoe consisting of a
- sole bound to the foot by straps : a loose slipper. [Fr.-L. sandalium-Gr. sandalon, prob. from Pers. sandal, a kind of shoe.] Sandallod, san'dald, adj. wearing sandals.

- Sandalwood, san'dal-wood, n. a wood, remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Fr.—Port. sandalo —Ar. sandal—Sans. tschandana, and Wood.]
- Sandeel, sand'el, n. a small cel-like fish, which

buries itself in the sand when the tide retires. Sanderling, sand'er-ling, n. a small wading bird which feeds on the insects in sea-sands.

Sandglass, sand'glas, n. a glass instrument for measuring time by the running of sand.

Sandheat, sand'het, n. the heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

- Sandiver, san'di-ver, n. the saline scum which forms on glass during its first fusion : glass-gall. [Said to be a corr. of Fr. sel de verre, ' salt of glass.']
- Sand-martin, sand'-mär'tin, n. the smallest of British swallows, which builds its nest in sandy
- river-banks and gravel-pits. [See Martin.] Sand-paper, sand'-pā'per, n., paper covered with a kind of sand for smoothing and polishing.
- Sandpiper, sand'pī-per, n. a wading-bird of the snipe family, which frequents sandy river-banks, distinguished by its clear *piping* note. Sandstone, sand'ston, *n.*, *stone* composed of con-
- solidated sand.
- Sandwich, sand'wich, n. two slices of bread with ham, &c. between, said to be named after an Earl of *Sandwick*; hence armour-plating made up of two plates of iron with a plate of wood between, or vice versa.
- Sandy, sand'i, adj. consisting of or covered with sand: loose: of the colour of sand.—n. Sand'iness
- Sane, sān, adj., sound in mind or body : healthy : not disordered in intellect.—n. Sane'ness. [L. sanus, akin to Gr. saos, sos, sound.]
- Sang, pa.t. of Sing.
- Sanguinary, sang gwin-ar-i, adj., bloody: attended with much bloodshed: bloodthirsty.-adv. San'guinarily.-n. San'guinariness. [Fr. See Sanguine.]
- Sanguine, sang'gwin, adj. abounding with blood: ardent: hopeful: confident.—adv. San'guinely. -n. San'guineness. [L. sanguineus-sanguis, sanguinis, blood, prob. from root sag, sak, to drop, flow, as in A.S. suc-an, Ger. saugen, E. Suck.
- Sanguineous, sang-gwin'e-us, *adj., sanguine:* resembling or constituting blood.
- Sanhedrim, san'he-drim, n. the highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high-priest. [Lit. 'a sitting together,' Heb. sanhedrin, from Gr. synedrion—syn, together, and hedra, a seat.]
- Sanitary, san'i-tar-i, adj. pertaining to, tending, or designed to promote health. [From Sanity.]
- Sanity, san'i-ti, n. state of being sane : soundness of mind or body. [L. sanitas-sanus. Sec Sane.]
- Sanskrit, sans'krit, n. the ancient language of the Hindus. [Lit. the 'perfect' language, from Sans. sam, with (Gr. kama), and krita, done, perfected, from kri, root of L. crer. See Create.]
- Sap, sap, n. the vital juice of plants: (bot.) the part of the wood next to the bark. [A.S. sap; Low Ger. sapp, juice, Ger. saft; all borrowed
- from L. sapa, new wine boiled thick.] Sap, sap, v.t. to destroy by digging underneath: to undermine. - v.i. to proceed by undermining: pr.p. sapping; pa.t. and pa.p. sapped.—n. an approach dug to a fortification under cover of gabions.—n. Sapp'er, one who saps. [Fr. saper,
- from Low L. sa/pa, a pick.] Sapid, sap'id, adj., well-tasted: savoury: that affects the taste. [Fr.-L. sapidus-sapio, to taste.]
- Sapidity, sa-pid'i-ti, n. savouriness.
- Sapience, sa'piens, n. discernment: wisdom: knowledge. [Fr. See Sapient.] Sapient, sa'pient, adj., wise: discerning: saga-cious.-adv. Sa'piently. [L. sapiens, sapientis, pr.p. of sapio, to taste, to be wise, akin to Gr. saphës, clear, distinct.]

Sapless, saples, adj. wanting sap: not juicy.

- Sapling, sap'ling, n. a young tree, so called from being full of sap.
- Saponaceous, saponaćshus, adj., soapy: soap-like. [Fr. saponacé-L. sapo, saponis, Gr. sapôn, both borrowed from the ancient Celts or Germans. See Soap.]
- Sapphic, saf'ik, adj. pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess : denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.
- Sapphire, saf'ir or saf'ir, n. a highly brilliant precious stone, inferior only to the diamond. [Fr.—L. sapphirus—Gr. sappheiros—Ar. safir, Heb. sappir, fair, from shaphar, to shine.]
- Sapphirine, saf'ir-in, adj. made of or like sapphire.
- Sappy, sap'i, adj. abounding with sap : juicy.-n. Sapp'iness.
- Saracen, sar'a-sen, n. a name applied in the middle ages to the Mohammedans.--adjs. Saracen'ic, Saracen'ical. [L. Saracenus-Ar. sharkeyn, eastern people, first applied to some tribes of Bedouins in E. Arabia.]
- Sarcasm, särkazm, n. a bitter sneer : a satirical remark in scorn or contempt. [Fr.-L. sarcasmus-Gr. sarkasmos-sarkazo, to tear flesh
- like dogs, to speak bitterly—sarz, sarkos, flesh.] Sarcastic, sär-kas'tik, Sarcastical, sär-kas'tik-al, adj. containing sarcasm: bitterly satirical. adv. Sarcas'tically.
- Sarconot, särs'net, n. a very thin fine silk. [O. Fr., from Low L. sericinus, silken-L. sericum, silk-L. seres, Gr. sēres, a people of E. Asia, from whom the ancients got their first silk.]
- Sarcophagous, sär-kof'a-gus, adj., flesh-eating: feeding on flesh.
- sarcophagus, sär-kof'a-gus, n. a kind of lime-stone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to *consume* the flesh of corpses: any stone receptacle for a corpse. [L.-Gr. sarkophagus-sarx, sarkos,
- flesh, and *phago*, to eat.] Sardine, särdin, *n*. a small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of *Sardinia*, potted with olive oil for export. [Fr. (It. sardina)-L. sarda, sardina-Gr. sardinē.]
- Sardine, sär'din, Sardius, sär'di-us, n. a name of the cornelian stone.—adj. relating to the sardius. [Fr. sardoine-L. sardonyx-Gr. sardonyx.]
- [11] M. Kardonick, adj. forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a laugh. [Fr.-L. sardonius, sardonicus-Gr. sardanios, referred to sar-donion, a plant of Sardinia (Gr. Sardo), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, but more prob. from Gr. sairo, to grin.]
- Sardonyx, sär don-iks, n. a reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony, said to have been found orig. at Sardis in Asia Minor, and to be so called because its colour resembles that of the flesh under the nail. [Gr.-Sardios, Sardian, and onyx, a nail.]
- Sarsaparilla, sär-sa-pa-ril'a, Sarsa, sär'sa, n. a Satsaparina, sarsa-pa-ria, Satsa, sarsa, a a twining shrub like the bramble, found chiefly in Mexico, used in medicine. [Sp. zarzaparilla—zarza, bramble, and parilla, a little vine, and so sig. 'a thorny vine.']
   Sash, sash, n. a band, riband, or scarf worn as a bramble parilla and parilla an
- badge or ornament. [Pers. shash, a turban, perh. from Heb. shesh, fine cloth.]
- Sash, sash, n. a case or frame for panes of glass .v.t. to furnish with sashes. [Fr. chasse, chassis -L. capsa, the receiving thing, a case-capio, to take. See Case, a covering.]
- Sassafras, sas'a-fras, n. a kind of laurel, the wood of which has a pungent taste, and is much used in medicine, so called because formerly

- used to break or dissolve stone in the bladder. [Fr.—L. saxifraga—saxum, a stone, and frango, to break. See Saxifrage.]

- Sat, sat, pa.t. and pa.p. of Sit. Satan, sā'tan, m. the enemy of men: the devil: the chief of the fallen angels. [Heb. satan,
- enemy-satan, Ar. shatana, to be adverse.] Satanic, sa-tan'ik, Satanical, sa-tan'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or like Satan: devilish.
- Satchel, sach'el, n. a small sack or bag, esp. for papers, books, &c. [Older form sachel, dim. of Sack; cf. L. saccellus, dim. of saccus.]
- Sate, sat, v.t. to satisfy or give enough: to glut. [A.S. sæd; L. satio, -atum—satis, enough.]
- Satellite, sat'el-līt, n. an obsequious follower : one of the bodies which revolve round some of the planets. [L. satelles, satellitis, an attendant.]
- Satiable, sā'shi-a-bl, adj. that may be satiated.
- Satiate, sa'shi-at, w.t. to satisfy or give enough: to gratify fully: to glut.—*adj*, glutted.—*a*. Satiation. [L. satio—satis, enough.] Satiety, sa-tī<sup>c</sup>-ti, *n*. state of being satiated :
- surfeit.
- Satin, sat'in, n. a closely woven glossy silk. [Fr. (It. setino)-Low L. setinus, adj., from L. seta, hair.]
- Satinet, sat'i-net, n. a thin species of satin: a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft.
- Satinwood, sat'in-wood, n. a beautiful orna-mental wood from E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin. Satiny, sat'in-i, adj. like or composed of satin.
- Satire, sat'ir or sat'er, n. a species of poetry, exposing and turning to ridicule vice or folly: severity of remark: ridicule. [Fr.—L. satira, satura (lanx, a dish, understood), a dish full of various kinds of fruit, food composed of various ingredients, a medley; hence applied to a dra-matic piece in which dancing, music, and words were intermixed, afterwards to satire in its pres-
- ent sense-satur, full, akin to satis, enough.] Satiric, sa-tirik, Satirical, sa-tirik-al, adj. per-taining to or conveying satire: sarcastic: abusive.-adv. Satirically.
- Satirise, sat'ir-īz, v.t. to make the object of satire: to censure severely .- n. Sat'irist, a writer of satire.
- Satisfaction, sat-is-fak'shun, n. state of being satisfied : gratification : comfort : that which satisfies : amends : atonement : payment : conviction.
- Satisfactory, sat-is-fak'tor-i, adj., satisfying: giving content: making amends or payment: atoning: convincing.—adv. Satisfac'torily.-n. Satisfac'toriness.
- Satisfy, sat'is-fī, v.t. to give enough to: to sup-ply fully: to please fully: to discharge: to free from doubt: to convince.--v.i. to give content: to supply fully: to make payment:-pa.t. and pa.p. sat'isfied. [Fr. satisfaire-L. satis, enough, and facio, to make.]
- Satrap, sa'trap or sat'rap, n. a Persian viceroy or ruler of one of the greater provinces.—fem. Sa'traposs. -n. Sat'rapy, the government of a satrap. [Gr. satrapēs, from the Persian, lit. 'chief of a district.']
- Saturable, sat'ū-ra-bl, adj. that may be saturated.
- Saturate, sat'ū-rāt, v.t. to fill: to unite with till no more can be received : to fill to excess. [L. saturo, -atum-satur, full, akin to satis, enough.]
- Saturation, sat-ū-rā'shun, n. act of saturating: state of being saturated : the state of a body when quite filled with another.

fate, far : më, her : mine : mote : mute : moon : then.

- **Saturday**, sat'ur-dā, n. the seventh or last day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to Saturn. [A.S. Sæter-dæg, Sætern-dæg, day of Saturn-L. Saturnus.]
- Saturn, sat'urn or sa'-, n. the ancient Roman god of agriculture : one of the planets. [L. Saturnus-sero, satum, to sow.]
- Saturnalia, sat-ur-nā'li-a, n.pl. the annual festival in honour of Saturn, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment.

Saturnalian, sat-ur-nā'li-an, adj. pertaining to the Saturnalia: riotously merry : dissolute.

- Saturnian, sa-turn'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called 'the golden age:' happy: pure: simple: denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written.
- Saturnine, sat'ur-nīn, adj. grave: gloomy: phlegmatic :- because the astrologers said that those born under the planet Saturn were so disposed.
- Satyr, sat'er or sa'ter, n. a silvan deity, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton. [L. satyrus-Gr. satyros.]

Satyric, sa-tir'ik, adj. pertaining to satyrs.

Sauce, saws, n. a liquid seasoning for food, consisting of salt, &c.: a relish : impudence. -v.t. to put sauce in to relish : to make poignant : to treat with bitter or pert language. [Fr.-salio, salsum, to salt—sal, salt. See Salt.] [Fr.-L.

Saucepan, saws'pan, n. a pan in which sauce or any small thing is boiled.

Saucer, saws'er, n. the shallow platter for a tea or

- coffee cup: (orig.) a small vessel to hold sauce. Saucy, sawsi, adj. (comp. Sauc'ier, superl. Sauc'iest) sharp: pungent: insolent: impu-dent.—adv. Sauc'ily.—u. Sauc'iness. [From Sauce.]
- Saunter, sawn'ter dr sän'ter, v.i. to wander about idly: to loiter.—n. a sauntering: a place for sauntering.—n. Saun'terer. [Said to be from Fr. sainte terre, holy land, to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.]
- Saurian, saw'ri-an, n. a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard .- adj. pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian. [Gr. saura, sauros, the lizard.]
- Sausage, saws'āj, n. a gut stuffed with chopped meat salted and seasoned. [Fr. saucisse, through Low L. salcitia, from root of Sauce.]
- Sauterne, so-tern', n. a kind of white wine pro-
- duced at *Sauterne*, in France. **Savage**, sav'āj, *adj*. wild: uncivilised: fierce: cruel: brutal.—n. a human being in a wild state: a brutal person: a barbarian.—adv. Sav'agely.—ns. Sav'ageness, Sav'agery. [Lit. living in the woods, Fr. sauvage, O. Fr. salvage -L. silvaticus, pertaining to the woods-silva, a wood.]
- Savanna, Savannah, sa-van'a, n. one of the vast meadows in the west of N. America. [Sp. savana, sabana, bed-sheet, a meadow-L. sabanum-Gr. sabanon, a linen cloth.]
- Save, sav, v.t. to bring safe out of evil : to rescue : to reserve: to spare. -v.i. to be economical.prep. except.—n. Sav'er. [Fr. sauver—L. salvo-salvus. See Safe.]

Save-all, sav'-awl, n. a contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.

- Saveloy, sav'e-loy, n. a kind of sausage made of meat chopped and seasoned, orig. of brains. [Fr. cervelas, a saveloy, cervelle, brains-L. cerebellum.]
- Saving, saving, adj. disposed to save or be eco-

- nomical: incurring no loss, preserving from wrong: (theol.) securing salvation.—prep. ex-cepting.—adv. Sav'ingly.—n. Sav'ingness.
- Saving, saving, n. that which is saved :-pl. earnings.
- Savings-bank, savingz-bangk, n. a bank in which savings are deposited at interest.
- Saviour, sāv'yur, n. one who saves from evil.— The Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men.

Savory, sā'vor-i, n. an aromatic kitchen herb. [From Savour.]

Savour, sā'vur, n., taste: odour: scent: (B.) reputation. -v.i to have a particular taste or smell: to be like. [Fr. saveur-L. sapor-sapio, to taste.]

Savoury, sā'vur-i, adj. having savour or relish: pleasant.-adv. Sa'vourily.-n. Sa'vouriness.

Savoy, sa-voy', n. a kind of cabbage brought orig. from Savoy, in France.

Saw, saw, pa.t. of See.

- Saw, saw, n. an instrument for cutting, formed of a blade, band, or disc of thin steel, with a toothed edge. -v.t. to cut with a saw. -v.i. to use a saw: to be cut with a saw: pa.t. sawed; pa.p. sawed or sawn. [A.S. saga; cog. with Ger. säge, and allied to L. seco, to cut.
- Saw, saw, n. a saying : a proverb. [A.S. sagusagian, secgan, to say. Doublet Saga. See also Say.]
- Sawdust, saw'dust, n., dust, or small pieces of
- wood, &c. made in *savoing*. Sawfish, saw'fish, *n*. a *fish* allied to the shark, so called from the *savo*-like form of its snout.
- Sawmill, saw'mil, n. a mill for sawing timber.
- Sawpit, saw'pit, n. a *pit* where wood is *sawed*. Sawyer, saw'yer, n. one who *saws* timber. Saxifrage, saks'i-frāj, n. a genus of alpine plants
- formerly used for dissolving stone in the bladder.
- [Fr.—L. saxum, a stone, and frango, to break.] Saxon, saks'un, n. one of the people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries : the language of the Saxons. - adj. pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture. [A.S. Seaxe-seax, O. Ger. sahs, a knife, a short sword ; so called from the short sword which they carried.]
- Saxonism, saks'on-izm, n. a Saxon idiom.
- Say, sā, v.t. to utter in words: to speak: to declare: to state: to answer. -v.i. to speak: to relate: to state: -pa.t. and pa.p. said (sed). *n.* something said: a remark: a speech. [A.S. *sagian, secgan;* cog. with Ice. *segja*, Ger. *sagen.* See Saw, a saying.]
- Saying, sa'ing, n. something said : an expression : a maxim
- Scab, skab, n. a crust over a sore: a disease of [A.S. scæb; sheep, resembling the mange. Dan. scab, Ger. schabe; L. scabies, from scabo, Ger. schaben, to scratch; akin to Shave.]
- Scabbard, skab'ard, n. the case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [M. E. scauberk, prob. from Ice. skafa, chisel, and biarga, Ger. bergen, to hide.]
- Scabbed, skab'ed, adj. affected or covered with scabs: diseased with the scab.—n. Scabb'ed. ness.

Scabby, skab'i, adj., scabbed.-n. Scabb'iness.

Scaffold, skaf'old, n. a temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something : for the execution of a criminal. -v.t. to furnish with a scaffold; to sustain. [O. Fr. eschafault, Fr. eschafault, Fr. eschafault (It. catafalco); from a Romance word, found in Sp. catar, to view, and falco, It. palco,

a scaffold, from Ger. balke, a beam. Doublet Catafalque.]

- Scaffolding, skaf'old-ing, n. a scaffold of wood for supporting workmen while building : materials for scaffolds : (*fig.*) a frame : framework. Scalable, skāl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be scaled or
- climbed.
- **Scald**, skawld, v.t. to burn with hot liquid: to expose to a boiling liquid.—n. a burn caused by hot liquid.—Scalding hot, so hot as to scald. [O. Fr. eschalder, Fr. échauder—L. excaldo, to bathe in warm water, from calidus, warm, hot.]
- Scald, Skald, skald, n. one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. [Ice. and Sw. skald.]
- **Scale**, skal, *n*. a ladder : series of steps : a gradu-ated measure : (*music*) a series of all the tones : the order of a numeral system : gradation : proportion : series. -v.t. to mount, as by a ladder: to ascend. [L. scala, a ladder (for scandla), from scando, to mount, Sans. skand, to ascend.]
- Scale, skal, n. one of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile: a thin layer.-v.t. to clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers. -v.i. to come off in this layers. [A.S. scealu, the scale of a fish; Ger. schale, shell (whence Fr. écaille, a fish-scale). Doublets Shell and Skull.]
- Scale, skal, n. the dish of a balance: a balancechiefly in pl. :-*pl*. Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac. [A.S. *scalu*, a balance. It is simply a form of Scale, a thin plate.] Scaled, skäld, *adj.* having scales. Scalene, ska-len', *adj.* (geom.) having three un-

- equal sides.—n. a scalene triangle. [Lit. 'limping,' Fr.—L. scalenus—Gr. skalēnos, un-even, from root of skazō, to limp.]
- Scall, skawl, n. (B.) a scab: scabbiness. [A.S. scalu, scale; simply a form of Scale, a thin plate.]
- Scallop, skol'up, n. a bivalvular shell-fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything, -v.t. to cut the edge or border into scallops or curves. [O. Fr. escalope; from Ger. schale, shell. See Scale, a shell.] Scalp, skalp, u. the skin of the head on which the
- hair grows: the skin of the top of the head torn off as a token of victory by the N. American Indians. -v.t. to cut the scalp from. [Prob. from Ice. skal, a skull, modified by confusion with L. scalpo, to cut; akin to Scale, a shell, and Shell.]
- Scalpel, skalp'el, n. a small surgical knife for dissecting and operating. [L. scalpellum, dim.
- of scalprum, a knife—scalpo, to cut.] Scaly, skal'i, adj. covered with scales: like scales: (bot.) formed of scales.-n. Scal'iness.
- Scammony, skam'o-ni, *n*. a cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus in Asia Minor. [Gr. skamonia.]
- Scamp, skamp, n. a vagabond : a mean fellow. -v.t. in phrase to scamp work, to do it dishonestly, without thoroughness. [From Scamper.]
- Scamper, skamp'er, v.i. to run with speed and trepidation. [Lit. 'to quit the field,' O. Fr. escamper-L. ex, out of, from, and campus, field ; cf. Decamp.]
- Scan, skan, v.t. to count the feet or measures in a verse: to examine carefully: to scrutinise :--pr.p. scann'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. scanned. [Lit. 'to climb,' Fr. scander, to scan-L. scando, scansum, Sans. skand, to ascend.]
- Scandal, skan'dal, n. something said which is false and injurious to reputation: disgrace:

- opprobrious censure. [Orig. offence, Fr. scan-dale-L. scandalum-Gr. skandalon, a snare
- laid for an enemy, a stumbling-block.] Scandalise, skan'dal-iz, v.t. to give scandal or offence to: to shock: to reproach: to disgrace.
- **Scandalous**, skan'dal-us, *adj*. giving *scandal* or offence: calling forth condemnation: openly vile : defamatory.-adv. Scan'dalously. - n. Scan'dalousness.
- Scandinavian, skan-di-nā'vi-an, *adj.* of Scandi-navia, the peninsula divided into Norway and Sweden. The Scandinavian languages are Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian. [Latinised form of the native name; the termination - avia, sig. ' island,' being the same as the Goth. avi, Ice. ey (as in Orkn-ey), A.S. ig.] Scansion, skan'shun, n. act of scanning or count-
- ing the measures in a verse.
- Scansorial, skan-sō'ri-al, adj., climbing: formed for climbing. [From L. scando, scansum. See Scan.]
- Scant, skant, adj. not full or plentiful: scarcely sufficient: deficient. [Ice. skammt, short, [Ice. skammt, short, narrow.]
- Scantling, skant'ling, n. a little piece : a piece or quantity cut for a particular purpose: a certain proportion. [Fr. *echantillon*, a sample—O. Fr. *cant*, edge, corner. See **Cant**, an edge.]
- Scanty, skant'i, adj., scant: not copious or full: hardly sufficient : wanting extent : narrow : small. -adv. Scant'ily.-n. Scant'iness.
- Scapegoat, skāp'göt, n. a goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest confessed the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. [Escape and Goat.]
- Scapegrace, skāp'grās, n. a graceless harebrained fellow. [Lit. 'one who has escaped grace.']
- Scapement. Same as Escapement.
- Scapular, skap'ū-lar, adj. pertaining to the shoul-der. [Fr.-Low L. scapularis-L. scapulæ, the shoulder-blades.]
- Scapular, skap'ū-lar, Scapulary, skap'ū-lar-i, n. an ornament worn by some R. C. orders, consisting of two woollen bands, one of which
- crosses the *shoulders*, and the other the breast. Scar, skär, *n*. the mark left by a wound or sore: any mark or blemish. -v.t. to mark with a scar. -v.i. to become scarred :- pr.p. scarring; pa.t. and pa.p. scarred. [Fr. escarre-L. eschara-Gr. eschara, a fireplace, a scab on a wound produced by burning.]
- Scar, skär, n. a precipitous bank or rock. [A Scand, word, as Ice. sker, from the root of Shear, v., and Shore, the coast.] Scaramouch, skar'a-mowch, n. a buffoon : a brag-
- or and the state of the state o (B.) Scarce.—n. Scarce'ness. [Lit. 'picked out,' O. Fr. escars (Fr. échars), niggardly—Low L. scarpsus = ex-carpsus, for L. excerptus, pap. of excerpo-ex, out of, and carpo, to pick.] Scarcity, skärs'i-ti, n. state of being scarce: defi-
- ciency: rareness.
- Scare, skär, v.t. to drive away by frightening: to strike with sudden terror. [Scot. skair, to take fright, conn. with Ice. skjarr, shy, timid, Ger. (sich) scheren, to make off.]
- Scarecrow, skär'krö, n. anything set up to scare away crows or other birds : a vain cause of terror.
- Scarf, skärf, n. a light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck: a light handkerchief for the neck :- pl. Scarfs. [Fr.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then

écharpe, a scarf, a girdle, orig. the pocket which a pilgrim bore suspended from his neck (cf. Scrip), from O. Ger. scherbe, a pocket.]

- Scarf, skärf, v.t. to join two pieces of timber end-Scarffing. [Sw. skarfa, Dan. skarve, to join together; Ger. scharben, to cut small, A.S. scearfe, a fragment. The fundamental idea is that of pointing, cutting, and so piecing to-gether; conn. with Shear, v.]
- Scarfskin, skärf'skin, n. the scurf or surface skin: the cuticle or outer skin of animals. [A.S. sceorf, scurf, and Skin. See Scurf.
- Scarification, skar-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of scarifying. Scarify, skar'i-fī, v.t. to scratch or slightly cut the skin: to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood :- pa.t. and pa.p. scarified. [Fr. scarifier-L. scarifico, -atum-Gr. ska-riphaomai-skariphos, an etching tool.]
- Scarlatina, skär-la-të/na, Scarlet-fever, skär/letfe ver, n. a contagious fever, known by the scarlet flush which accompanies it.
- Scarlet, skär'let, n. a bright-red colour : scarlet cloth.-adj. of the colour called scarlet. [O. Fr. escarlate (Fr. écarlate), through Low L. scarlatum-Pers. sakirlat, perh. from Gr. Sikelia, Sicily, which during the Arab domination had a large cotton and silk manufacture.]
- Scarlet-runner, skär'let-run'er, n. a plant with scarlet-runner, skarlet-runs up any support. scarlet flowers which runs up any support. Same as Escarp. [Fr. escarpe,
- Scarp, skärp. Same as Escarp. through It. scarpa, from O. Ger. scarp (Ger. scharf), E. Sharp.] Scath, Scathe, skäth, n. damage, injury.—v.t. to
- [A.S. sceatha, an enemy, cog. with injure. Ger. schade, injury.] [damage, or injury.
- Scathless, skath'les or skath'les, adj. without Scatter, skat'er, v.t. to disperse in all directions : to throw loosely about : to strew : to sprinkle .-
- v.i. to be dispersed or dissipated. [A.S. scateran, scaterian. See Shatter.]
- **Scavenger**, skaven-jer, *n*. one who cleans the streets. [Orig. *scavenger*, an inspector of goods for sale, and also of the streets; from obs. E. scavage, duty on goods for sale—A.S. sceawian, to inspect, E. Show.]
- Scene, sen, n. (orig.) the stage of a theatre on which the actors perform : a picture of the place of an action : a large painted view : place of action, occurrence, or exhibition : the part of a play acted without change of place : a series of events connected and exhibited : a number of objects presented to the view at once : spectacle : view: a display of strong feeling between two or more persons. [Fr. scène-L. scena-Gr. skēnē, a covered place, a booth, a stage.]
- Scenery, sēn'er-i, n. the painted representation on a stage: the appearance of anything presented
- to the eye : general aspect of a landscape. Scenic, sen'ik or se'nik, adj. pertaining to scenery: dramatic : theatrical.
- Scenographic, sēn-o-graf'ik, Scenographical, sēn-o-graf'ik-al, adj. drawn in perspective.adv. Scenograph'ically.
- Scenography, se-nog'ra-fi, n. the art of perspective : representation in perspective. [Gr. skēnē, a scene, and grapho, to write, delineate.
- Scent, sent, v.t. to discern by the sense of smell : to perfume.-n. odour : sense of smell : chase followed by the scent : course of pursuit. [Fr. sentir-L. sentio, lit. 'to discern by the senses.' See Sense.]
- Sceptic, skep'tik, Sceptical, skep'tik-al, adj. doubting : hesitating to admit the certainty of

## Scholium

doctrines or principles : (theol.) doubting or denying the truth of revelation.-n. Scep'tic, one who is sceptical: (theol.) one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation .- adv. Scep'tically. [L. scepticus-Gr. skeptikos, thoughtful, reflective-skeptomai, to look about, to consider.]

Scepticism, skep'ti-sizm, n. doubt : the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known : (theol.) doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation.

Sceptre, sep'ter, n. the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority : royal power. [L. sceptrum-Gr. skeptron, a staff to lean upon -skēpto, to lean.]

Scoptred, sep'trd, adj. bearing a sceptre.
Schedule, shed'al, n. a piece of paper containing some writing : a list, inventory, or table.—n.t. to place in a schedule or list. [O. Fr. schedule (Fr. cédule)-L. schedula, dim. of scheda, a strip of papyrus, Gr. schedē, anything formed by cleaving, a leaf, from L. scindo, Gr. schizō, to cleave.]

Scheik. Same as Sheik.

- Scheme, skēm, n. plan: something contrived to be done: purpose: plot: a combination of things by design: an illustrative diagram .v.t. to plan: to contrive.—v.i. to form a plan or scheme.—n. Schem'er. [Fr.—L. schema— Gr. schēma, form or shape-echō, schēsō, to have or hold.] [intriguing.
- Scheming, skem'ing, adj. given to forming schemes : Schism, sizm, n. a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion. [L. schisma-Gr. schizo,
- to split.
- Schismatic, siz-mat'ik, Schismatical, siz-mat'ikal, adj. tending to, or of the nature of schism. -n. Schismat'ic, one who separates from a church on account of difference of opinion.-adv. Schismat'ically. [L. schismaticus-Gr. schis-matikos-schisma.]
- Schist, shist, n. (geol.) a kind of rock splitting into thin layers : slate-rock. [Fr. schiste-Gr.
- schistos-schizō, to split.] Schistic, shist'ik, Schistous, shist'us, Schistose, shist-ōs', adj. like schist: having a slaty structure.
- Scholar, skol'ar, n. a pupil: a disciple: a student: one who has received a learned edu-cation: a man of learning: in the English universities, an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of a college. [L. scholaris, belonging to a school-schola. See School.] Scholarly, skol'ar-li, adj. like or becoming a
- scholar.
- Scholarship, skol'ar-ship, n. the character of a scholar: learning: in the English universities, maintenance for a scholar.
- Scholastic, sko-las'tik, adj. pertaining to a scholar or to schools : scholar-like : pertaining to the schoolmen : excessively subtle .- n. one who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. [Fr.-L. scholasticus-Gr. scholastikos-scholazo, to have leisure, to attend school-schole, leisure. Cf. School.]
- Scholiast, sko'li-ast, n. a writer of scholia. [Gr.
- scholiastēs-scholion, a scholium.] Scholiastic, skō-li-ast'ik, adj. pertaining to a scholiast or to scholia.
- Scholium, skö'li-um, n. one of the marginal notes of the old critics on the ancient classics : (math.) an explanation added to a problem :-pl. Scho'-lia, Scho'liums. [Low L.-Gr. 'scholion, a short note or comment-schole, leisure.]

School, skool, *n*. a place for instruction : an institution of learning, esp. for children : the pupils of a school : exercises for instruction : the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine. -v.t. to educate in a school : to instruct : to admonish. [L. schola-Gr. schole, leisure, a lecture, a school.]

Schoolman, skoolman, n. one of the philosophers and divines of the second half of the middle-ages.

- Schoolmaster, skool'mas-ter, n. the master or teacher of a school: (B.) a pedagogue.-fem. School'mistress.
- Schooner, skoon'er, n. a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged either with fore-and-aft sails on both masts, or with square top and top-gallant sails on the foremast. [Coined in New England from the Prov. Eng. scoon (Scot. scon), to make a flat stone skip along the surface of water.]
- Sciatic, sī-at'ik, Sciatical, sī-at'ik-al, adj. per-taining to or affecting the hip. [Low L. sciaticus-Gr. ischion, the hip-joint.]
- Sciatica, sī-at'ik-a, n. a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint: a neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve. [Low L. sciatica-Gr. ischion.]
- Science, sī'ens, n., knowledge (systematised): truth ascertained: pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake: knowledge arranged under general truths and principles : that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from 'art. [Fr.-L. scientia-sciens, -entis, pr.p. of scio, to know.]
- Scientific, sī-en-tif'ik, Scientifical, sī-en-tif'ik-al, adj. producing or containing science : according to or versed in science.-adv. Scientif'ically. [Fr. scientifique—L. scientia, science, facio, to make.] [esp. natural science.
- Scientist, sī'ent-ist, n. one who studies science,
- Scimitar, sim'i-tar, n. a short, single-edged curved sword, broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Prop. through Sp. cimitarra, from Basque cime-terra, something ' with a fine edge.']
- Scintillate, sin'til-lat, v.i. to throw out sparks : to sparkle. [L. scintilla, a spark.]
- Scintillation, sin-til-la'shun, n. act of throwing out sparks : shining with a twinkling light.
- Sciolism, sī'ol-izm, n. superficial knowledge. [L. sciolus, dim. of scius, knowing-scio, to know.]
- Sciolist, sī'ol-ist, n. one who knows anything superficially : a pretender to science.
- Scion, sī'un, n. a cutting or twig for grafting : a young member of a family. [Fr. (for section) -L. sectio, a cutting-seco, to cut.] Scirrhous, skirrus, adj., hardened: proceeding
- from scirrhus.
- Scirrhus, skir'rus, n. (med.) a hardened gland forming a tumour : a hardening, esp. that pre-ceding cancer. [Gr. skiros, hard.] Scissors, sizurz, n.pl. a cutting instrument con-sisting of two blades fastened at the middle.
- [Formerly written cisors-O. Fr. cisoires, conn. with Fr. ciseaux, scissors, from Late L. ciso-
- rinn, a cutting instrument L. cado, to cut.] Sclave, Sclavonian, &c. See Slav, Slavonic. Sclerotic, skle-rotik, adj., hard, firm, noting the outer membrane of the eyeball, -n. the outermost membrane of the eyeball. [From Gr. skleros, hard.]
- Scoff, skof, v.t. to mock : to treat with scorn .v *i*. to show contempt or scorn.—*n*. an expression of scorn or contempt.—*n*. Scoff'er. [Dan. skuffe, to delude, allied to Fris. schof.] Scold, skold, v.i. to rail in a loud and violent

manner : to find fault.—v.t. to chide rudely : to rebuke in words.—n. a rude, clamorous woman. —n. Scold'er. [Low Ger. schelden, Ger. schelten, to brawl, to scold.]

- Scollop. Same as Scallop.
- Sconce, skons, n. a bulwark : a small fort : a protective headpiece, hence the head, the skull. [O. Fr. sconcer, esconcer, to conceal, to withdraw-L. abscondere.]
- Sconce, skons, n. the part of a candlestick for the candle : a hanging candlestick with a mirror to reflect the light. [O. Fr. esconse-Low L. ab-sconsa, sconsa, orig. a dark-lantern-L. absconsa candela, a hidden light-abscondo, to hide, candela, a light.]
- Scoop, skoop, e.t. to lift up, as water, with some-thing hollow: to empty with a ladle: to make hollow: to dig out .- n. anything hollow for scooping: a large hollow shovel or ladle: a place hollowed out : a sweeping stroke. [Cog. with Dan. skuffe, Ger. schüppe, prob. from the same root as Snovel.]
- Scope, skop, n. that which one sees, space as far as one can see : room or opportunity for free outlook : space for action : the end before the mind: intention. [L. scopos-Gr. skopos-skopeō, skeptomai, to look, to view.] Scorbutic, skor-bū'tik, Scorbu'tical, -al, adj. per-
- taining to, resembling, or diseased with scurvy. [Late Low L. scorbuticus—scorbutns, scurvy, prob. from O. Dut. schore (Dut. scheur), a break, rent, and bot, bone, from the wasted appearance of the limbs of a person afflicted with scurvy.]
- Scorch, skorch, v.t. to burn slightly: to roast highly: to affect painfully with heat. -v.i. to be burned on the surface : to be dried up. [Lit. 'to strip the bark off,' O. Fr. escorchier, from Low L. excorticare-L. cortex, corticis, bark. See Cork.]
- Score, skor, n. a mark or notch for keeping count : a line drawn : the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch : a reckoning : account : reason : the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript.-v.t. to mark with notches or lines : to furrow .- n. Scor'er. [A.S. scor, cog. with Ice. skor; akin to A.S. scoran, E. Shear.]
- Scoria, sko'ri-a, n., dross or slag left from metal or ores after being under fire :- pl. Scoriz, sko'ri-ā, volcanic ashes. [L.-Gr. skoria.]
- Scorn, skorn, n. disdain caused by a mean opinion : extreme contempt : object of contempt .-- v.t. to hold in extreme contempt : to disdain : (B.) To laugh to scorn, to deride.—To think scorn, to disdain or despise. [O. Fr. escorner (It. scornare), lit. 'to take the horns off,' to humble, to insult, from L. excornis, hornless, from ex, without, and cornua, horns.]
- Scorner, skorn'er, n. one who scorns: (B.) one who scoffs at religion.
- Scornful, skorn'fool, adj. full of scorn : contemptuous : disdainful.-adv. Scorn'fully.
- Scorpion, skor'pi-un, n. an insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its tail: one of the signs of the zodiac: (B.) a whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Fr.-L. scorpio-Gr. skorpios.]
- Scot, skot, n. a native of Scotland. [A Celtic word, ety. dub.]
- Scotch, skoch, Scottish, skot'ish, Scots, skots, adj. pertaining to Scotland, its people, or language .- ns. Scotch'man, Scots'man, a native of Scotland.

fate, far; mē. her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Scotch, skoch, v.t. to cut or wound slightly. [Ety. dub.]

- Scoter, skö'ter, n. a species of marine duck with dark plumage, also called the 'surf duck.
- Scot-free, skot'-fre, adj., free from scot (abs.) or payment: untaxed: unhurt, safe.—Scot and lot, a scot or tax originally assessed according to the lot or ability of the payer. [A.S. scot, sceot (cog. with Ger. schosz)-sceotan, to shoot, to throw down as payment. See Shoot.] Scotticism, skot'i-sizm, n. a Scotch idiom.

- Scoundrel, skown'drel, n. a low, worthless fellow : a rascal: a man without principle.-n. Scoun'drelism, baseness, rascality. [It. scondaruolo, a coward-scondere, to hide-L. abs-condere. See Abscond.]
- Scour, skowr, v.t. to clean by rubbing with something rough : to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c. : to remove by rubbing : to pass quickly over : to range. -n. Scour'er. [O. Fr. escurer, Fr. écurer ; Ger. scheuern ; prob. both from Low L. scurare, to sweep-L. ex-curare.] Scourge, skurj, n. a whip made of leather
- thongs: an instrument of punishment : a punishment: means of punishment.-v.t. to whip severely: to punish in order to correct.—n. Scourg'er. [Fr. escourgée, écourgée – L. Scourg'er. (scutica) excoriata, (a whip) made of leathercorium, leather.]
- Scout, skowt, n. one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, &c. : a college servant at Oxford. [O. Fr. escoute-escouter (It. ascoltare)-L. auscultare, to listen-auricula, auris, the ear.]
- Scout, skowt, v.t. to sneer at : to reject with disdain. [Acc. to Wedgwood, Scot. scout, to pour forth a liquid forcibly.]
- **Scowl**, skowl, *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in displeasure: to look sour or angry: to look gloomy. -n. the wrinkling of the brows when displeased : a look of sullenness, anger, or discontent. [Cog. with Dan. skule. Dut. schuilen; perh. conn. with A.S. sceol, squint, Ger. schel, squinting, Scot. skelly, to squint.]
- Scrabble, skrab'l, v.i. (B.) to scrape or make unmeaning marks: to scrawl. [Freq. of Scrape.]
- Scrag, skrag, n. anything thin or lean and rough : the bony part of the neck. [Gael. sgreag, parched.]
- ness, Scragg'iness.-adv. Scragg'ily.
- Scramble, skram'bl, v.i. to struggle to seize something before others: to catch at or strive for rudely: to move on all-fours .- n. act of scrambling. -n. Scram'bler. [Prov. E. scramb, to rake together with the hands, or scramp, to snatch at; nearly allied to Scrabble and Scrape.]
- Scrap, skrap, n. a small piece : an unconnected extract. Sorap'-book, *n*. a blank *book* for *scraps* or extracts, prints, &c. [From Scrape.] Scrape, skrāp, *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating
- noise on: to rub with something sharp: to remove by drawing a sharp edge over : to collect by laborious effort: to save penuriously.-n. a perplexing situation : difficulty. [A.S. screopan ;
- Ice. skrapa, to creak, grate: from the sound.] Scraper, skrāp'er, n. an instrument used for scraping, esp. the soles of shoes. Scraping, skraping, n. that which is scraped off.
- Scratch, skrach, v.t. to rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails : to tear or to dig with the claws.-v.i. to use the nails or

claws in tearing or digging.-n. a mark or tear made by scratching : a slight wound : the line in a prize-ring up to which boxers are led, hence test, trial, as in phrase, 'to come up to the scratch.' [Allied to Ger. kratzen, Dut. krassen,

- to scratch, s being intrusive.] Scratcher, skrach'er, n. a bird which scratches for food, as a hen.
- Scrawl, skrawl, v.t. and v.i. to scrape, mark, or write irregularly, or hastily.—n. irregular or hasty writing.—n. Scrawl'er. [Akin to Dut.
- schravelen, scrafelen, to scrape.] Scream, skrēm, v.i. to cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain: to shriek.—*n*, a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek. [An imitative word, found in Sw. *skrämma*, to fear; cf. Creak, Crack, Screech, Shriek.]
- Screech, skrech, v.i. to shriek or utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry .- n. a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [An imitative word, found in Gael. sgreach, Scot. skreigh. See Soream.] Screech-owl, skreich-owl, n. a kind of owl, so called from its screeching cry.
- Screen, skren, n. that which shelters from danger or observation: a partition in churches: a coarse riddle for sifting coal, &c. -v.t. to shelter or conceal: to pass through a coarse riddle. [O. Fr. escren (Fr. écran); of uncertain origin.]
- Screw, skroo, n. a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power: a screw-propeller.-v.t. to apply a screw to: to press with a screw: to twist : to oppress by extortion: to force: to squeeze. [Low Ger. schruve, Ice. skrufa, Ger. schraube, whence prob. Fr. écrou.]
- Screw-driver, skroo'-drīv'er, n. an instrument for *driving* or turning *screw*-nails. Screw-jack, skroo'-jak. Same as Jackscrew.
- Screw-nail, skroo'-nal, n. a nail made in the form of a screw.
- Screw-propeller, skroo'-pro-pel'er, n. a screw or spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of steam-vessels for propelling them : a steamer so propelled.
- Screw-steamer, skroo'-stem'er, n. a steamer propelled by a screw.
- Scribble, skrib'l, v.t. to scratch or write carelessly: to fill with worthless writing .- v.i. to write carelessly: to scrawl.—n. Scribb'ler. [O. Fr. escrivailler, to scribble—escrire, L. scribere, to write, akin to Gr. grapho, to scratch.]
- Scribe, skrib, n. a writer: a public or official writer : a clerk, amanuensis, secretary : (B.) a copyist or expounder of the law. scriba-scribo, scribere, to write.] [Fr.-L.
- Scrimmage, skrim'āj, n. a skirmish: a general fight. [Prob. a corr. of Skirmish.]
- Scrimp, skrimp, v.t. to make too small or short: to limit or shorten.—adj. short, scanty. [Scot. scrimp, scanty; Ger. schrumpfen, to shrink.]
- Scrip, skrip, n. that which is written : a piece of paper containing writing : a certificate of stock or shares in any joint-stock company subscribed
- or allotted. [L. scriptum, pa.p. of scribo.] Scrip, skrip, m. a small bag or wallet. [Ice. skreppa; conn. with Scarf.] Script, skript, n. (print.) type like woritten letters.
- [L. scriptum-scribo, to write.]
- Scriptural, skript'ūr-al, adj. contained in Script-ure: according to Scripture: biblical.-adv. Script'urally.-n. Script'uralness.
- Scripture, skript'ur, n. sacred writing : the Bible. The Scriptures, the Bible. [Lit. a writing, L. scriptura-scribo, to write.]

- Scrivener, skriv'en-er, n. a scribe or writer: a copyist : one who draws up contracts, &c.: one who receives the money of others to lay it out at interest. [O. Fr. escrivain (Fr. écrivain)-Low
- L. scribanus, L. scriba, a scribe—scribo.] Scrofula, skrof'ū-la, n. a disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands in various parts of the body, esp. the neck, tending to suppurate: the king's-evil. [L. scrofula-scrofa, a sow, from the belief that swine were subject to a disease of this kind.]
- Scrofulous, skrof'ū-lus, adj. pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scrofula.
- Scroll, skröl, n. a roll of paper or parchment: a writing in the form of a roll: a rough draught of anything : a schedule : (arch.) a spiral ornament : the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O. Fr. escrol, Fr. écrou; of uncertain origin.]
- Scrub, skrub, v.t. to rub hard, esp. with something rough .- v.i. to be laborious and penurious :pr.p. scrubb'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. scrubbed.one who works hard and lives meanly : anything small or mean : a worn-out brush : low underwood.-n. Scrubb'or. [Low Ger. schrubben, Dan. skrubbe, to rub or scrub; conn. with Scrape.] Scrubby, skrub'i, adj. laborious and penurious:

mean: small: stunted in growth.

- Scruple, skroo'pl, n. a small weight (20 grains, or drachm): a very small quantity : reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience : difficulty.-v.i. to hesitate in deciding or acting. [Fr. scrupule-L. scrupulus, dim. of scrupus, a rough, sharp stone, anxiety.] Scrupulous, skroo'pū-lus, adj. having scruples,
- doubts, or objections: conscientious: cautious: exact.-adv. Scru'pulously. [L. scrupulosus.]
- Scrupulousness, skroo'pū-lus-nes, Scrupulosity, skroo-pū-los'i-ti, n. state of being scrupulous: doubt : niceness : precision.
- **Scrutineer**, skroo-ti-nēr', *n*. one who makes a *scrutiny*, or minute search or inquiry.
- Scrutinise, skroo'ti-nīz, v.t. to search minutely or closely : to examine carefully or critically : to investigate.
- Scrutiny, skroo'ti-ni, n. careful or minute inquiry: critical examination: an examination of the votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll. [L. scrutinium-scrutor, to search even to the rags-scruta, Gr. gryte, rags, trash.]
- Scud, skud, v.i. to run quickly: (naut.) to run before the wind in a gale: pr. b. soudd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. scudd'ed. -n. act of moving quickly: loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly along. [A.S. scudan; Ger. schüttern.]
- Scuffle, skuf'l, v.i. to struggle closely: to fight confusedly. -n. a struggle in which the combatants grapple closely: any confused contest. [A.S. *scufan*, to shove : Dan. *skuffe*, Sw. *skuffa*, to shove or push, *skuff*, a blow, a thrust. See Shove, Shuffle.] culk. Same as Skulk.

Sculk.

- Scull, skul, n. a short, light oar: a small boat: a cock-boat.—v.t. to impel by sculls: to propel by working an oar from side to side of the stern, without raising the blade from the water.—n. Scull'ing. [Scand. skol, to splash.]
- Sculler, skul'er, n. one who sculls: a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man
- Scullery, skul'er-i, n. the place for dishes and other kitchen utensils. [O. Fr. esculier-escuelle -I. scutella, a salver-scutula, dim. of scutra, a dish.]

Scullion, skul'yun, n. a servant in the scullery: a servant for drudgery-work.

Sculptor, skulp'tor, n. one who carves figures .fem. Sculp'tress. [ture.

**Sculptural**, skulp'tūr-al, *adj*. belonging to sculp-**Sculpture**, skulp'tūr, *n*. the art of *carving* figures in wood, stone, &c. : carved-work.-v.t. to carve : to form, as a piece of sculpture. [Fr.-L.

- sculptura-sculpo, sculptum, to carve, to cut, Gr. glypho, to carve.]
- **Scum**, skum, *n.*, *foam* or *froth*: the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp. when boiled or fermented: refuse.-v.t. to take the scum from : to skim :- pr. p. scumm'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. scummed.-n. Scumm'er. [Ice. skum; Ger. schaum, foam, froth.]
- Scupper, skup'er, n. a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck. [O. Fr. escupir; origin dubious.]
- Scurf, skurf, n. the crust or flaky matter formed [A.S. scurf, cog. with Ice. skurfa, from a root seen in A.S. sceorfian, to scrabe, scratch; allied to Scrub, Scrape.]
- Scurfy, skurf'i, adj. having scurf: like scurf.-n. Scurf'iness.
- Scurrile, skur'ril, adj., buffoon-like : jesting : foulmouthed : low. [L. scurrilis-scurra, an elegant
- town-bred man, a buffoon.]
   Scurrility, skur-ril'i-i, n. buffoonery: low or obscene jesting: indecency of language: vulgar abuse. [L. scurrilitas.]
- Scurrilous, skur'ril-us, *adj*. using scurrility, or the language of a buffoon: indecent: vile: vulgar: opprobrious: grossly abusive .- adv. Scur'rilously. [meanly, basely.

Scurvily, skurv'i-li, adv. in a scurvy manner: Scurviness, skurv'i-nes, n. state of being scurvy :

- meanness. Scurvy, skurv'i, n. a disease marked by livid
- spots on the skin and general debility. [From Scurf.]
- Scurvy, skurv'i, adj., scurfy: affected with scurvy: vile, vulgar, contemptible. [From scurvy: Scurf.1
- Scutage, skū'tāj, n. a pecuniary fine or tax, instead of personal service, which a vassal or tenant owed to his lord, sometimes levied by the crown in feudal times. [From L. scutum, a shield.]
- Scutcheon. Same as Escutcheon.
- Scutiform, skū'ti-form, adj. having the form of a
- shield. [L. scutum, a shield, and Form.] Scuttle, skut'l, n. a shallow basket : a vessel for holding coal. [A.S. scutel, O. Fr. escuelle-L. scutella, a salver-scutula, dim. of scutra, a dish. See Scullery.]
- Scuttle, skut'l, n. the openings or hatchways of a ship: a hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship. -w.t. to cut holes through any part of a ship: to sink a ship by cutting holes in it. [O. Fr. escoutille, a hatchway, from
- O. Ger. scoz. Ger. schoosz, bosom, a lap.] Scuttle, skutl, v.i. to scud or run with haste: to hurry.-m. a quick run. [From Scud.] Scythe, sith, n. a kind of sickle: an instrument
- with a large curved blade for mowing grass, &c. -v.t. to cut with a scythe, to mow. [A.S. sithe; Ice. sigd, Low Ger. sigde, a sickle, akin to L. securis, an axe, seco, to cut.]
- Sea, sē, n. the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface: any great expanse of water less than an ocean : the ocean : the swell of the sea in a tempest : a wave : any

fate, far: mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

large quantity of liquid : any rough or agitated place or element.—At sea, away from land : on the ocean.—Half-seas over, half-drunk.—High seas, the open ocean .- To go to sea, to become a sailor. [A.S. sæ; Ger. see, Goth. saivs, lake, Ice. sior, Sans. sava, water.]

Sea-anemone, se'-a-nem'o-ne, n. a kind of polyp, like an anemone, found on rocks on the seacoast.

Seaboard, se'bord, n. the border or shore of the sea. [Sea, and Fr. bord, border, the shore.]

Seacoast, se'kost, n. the coast or shore of the sea : the land adjacent to the sea.

Seafaring, se'far-ing, adj., faring or going to

sea: belonging to a seaman. [Sea and Fare.] Seagage, se gaj, n. the depth a vessel sinks in the water. [Sea and Gage.] [sea.

Seagirt, se'gert, adj., girt or surrounded by the Sea-going, sē'-gō'ing, adj. sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to coasting or river (vessels).

- Seagreen, se'gren, adj., green like the sea. Seahorse, se'hors, n. the walrus: the hippopotainus or river-horse: the hippocampus.
- Seakale, se'kal, n. a kind of kale or cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.
- Seaking, së king, n. a name sometimes given to the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions. [Based on a false ety. of Viking, which see.]
- Seal, sel, n. an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, &c.: the wax or other substance so impressed: that which makes fast or secure : that which authenticates or ratifies : assurance. -- v.t. to fasten with a seal : to set a seal to: to mark with a stamp: to make fast: to confirm : to keep secure.—Great seal, the state seal of the United Kingdom. [A.S. sigle (Ger. siegel, It. sigillo); all from L. sigillum, dim. of signum, a mark or sign.]

Seal, sēl, n. a marine animal valuable for its skin and oil. [A.S. seolh; Ice. selr, O. Ger. selah.]

Seal-engraving, sēl'-en-grāv'ing, n. the art of engraving seals.

- Sea-level, se'-lev'el, n. the level or surface of the [letters, &c.
- Sealing-wax, selling-waks, n., wax for sealing Seam, sem, n. that which is served : the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces: a line of union : a vein or stratum of metal. ore, coal, &c. : (geol.) a thin layer between thicker strata .v.t. to unite by a seam : to sew : to make a seam

in. [A.S. seam, from sebwian, to sew; Ice. saumr, Ger. saum, a seam.] Seaman, se'man, n. a man who assists in the

navigation of ships at sea : a sailor.

Seamanship, se'man-ship, n. the art of navigating ships at sea.

- Seamark, se'mark, n. any mark or object on land serving as a guide to those at sea: a beacon.
- Seamew, sē'mū, n. a species of gull.

Seamless, sem'les, adj., without a seam : woven throughout.

Seamstress, sēm'stres or sem'-, n. one who sews. [From Seam; doublet Sempstress.]

Seamy, sēm'i, adj. having a seam or seams

Sean, sen, n. a drag-net : a seine. [See Seine.]

Séance, sā'ängs, n. a sitting, as of some public body: a sitting for consideration or inquiry. [Fr., from L. sedeo, to sit.]

Scapiece, se'pes, n. a piece or picture representing a scene at sea.

Seaport, se'port, n. a port or harbour on the seashore : a town near such a harbour.

#### Seceder

Sear, ser, v.t. to dry up: to burn to dryness on the surface: to scorch: to cauterise: to render callous or insensible.-adj. dry, withered. [A.S. searian; O. Ger. soren, to dry, Low Ger. soor, sear.]

Search, serch, v.t. to look round to find : to seek : to examine: to inspect: to explore: to put to the test .- v.i. to seek for : to make inquiry .n. the act of seeking or looking for: examination: inquiry: investigation: pursuit. [M. E. serchen, cerchen-O. Fr. cercher (Fr. chercher) -L. circare, to go about-circus, a circle. See Circle.1 [examiner.

Searcher, serch'er, n. a seeker: an inquirer or Searching, serching, adj. looking over closely : penetrating: trying: severe.-adv. Search'-

ingly. Search-warrant, serch'-wor'ant, n. a legal warrant authorising a search for stolen goods, &c.

Seared, serd, adj., dried up: burned: hardened. Searoom, se'room, n., room or space at sea for a ship to drive about without running ashore.

Seasalt, se'salt, n. common salt obtained from

sea-water by evaporation. [monster. Sea-sorpent, se'-ser'pent, n. a fabulous sea-Seashore, se'shor, n. the land adjacent to the

sea

- Seasick, sē'sik, adj. affected with sickness through the rolling of a vessel at sea.-n. Sea'-sick'ness. Seaside, sē'sīd, n. the land beside the sea.
- Season, se'zn, n. one of the four periods of the year: the usual or proper time: any particular time: any period of time.-v.t. to mature: to prepare for use: to accustom: to fit for the taste: to give relish to: to mingle: to moderate.-v.i. to become seasoned or matured : to grow fit for use: to become inured.—n. Sea/soner. [Fr. saison-L. satio, -onis, a sowing, seedtime.]
- Seasonable, se'zn-a-bl, adj. happening in due season: occurring in good, suitable, or proper time: timely: opportune.-adv. Sea'sonably. -n. Sea'sonableness.
- Seasoning, se'zn-ing, n. that which is added to food to give it greater relish : anything added to
- increase enjoyment. [See Season.] Seat, set, *n*. that on which one *sits*: a chair, bench, &c.: the place where one sits site: a place where anything is established: post of authority: station: abode: a mansion. -v.t. to place on a seat : to cause to sit down : to place in any situation, site, &c. : to establish : to fix : to assign a seat to. [A.S. sæte-sitan, E. Sit, which see.] [sea, the narwhal.
- Sea-unicorn, sē'-ū'ni-korn, n. the unicorn of the Sea-urchin, se'-ur'chin, n. the sea-hedgehog. [So called from its spines.]

Seaward, se'ward, adj., towards the sea.—adv. towards or in the direction of the sea.

Seaweed,  $s \vec{e}' w \vec{e} d$ , *n*. a *weed* or plant of the sea. Seaworthy,  $s \vec{e}' w w t - th_i$ , *adj.*, *worthy* or fit for sea. -*n*. Sea'worthiness.

Secant, se'kant, adj., cutting : dividing into two parts.—n. a line that cuts another: a straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. [L. secans, secantis, pr.p. of seco, to cut.]

Secede, se-sed', v.i. to go away : to separate one's self: to withdraw from fellowship or association. [L. secedo, secessum-se, away, and cedo, to go. See Cede.]

Seceder, se-sēd'er, n. one who secedes: one of a body of Presbyteriaus who seceded from the Church of Scotland about 1733.

- Secession, se-sesh'un, n. the act of seceding : withdrawal : departure.
- Seclude, se-klood', v.t. to shut apart: to keep apart. [L. secludo, seclusum—se, apart, and claudo, to shut.]
- Seclusion, se-kloo'zhun, n. the act of secluding: a shutting out: the state of being secluded or apart : separation : retirement : privacy : solitude.
- Second, sek'und, adj. immediately following the first: the ordinal of two: next in position: in-ferior.—n. one who or that which follows or is second : one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight: a supporter: the 6oth part of a minute of time, or of a degree. -v.t. to follow: to act as second: to assist: to encourage: to support the mover of a question or resolution. [Fr.-L. secundus-sequor, secutus, to follow.
- See Sequence.] Secondarily, sek'und-ar-i-li, adv. in a secondary manner or degree : (B.) secondly.
- Secondary, sek'und-ar-i, adj., following or coming after the first : second in position : inferior : subordinate : deputed. -n. a subordinate : a delegate or deputy. [L. secundarius.] [ports.

Seconder, sek'und-er, n. one who seconds or sup-

Second-hand, sek'und-hand, adj. received as it were from the hand of a second person: not new : that has been used by another.

- Secondly, sek'und-li, adv. in the second place. Second-sight, sek'und-sīt, n. a second or additional sight : power of seeing things future or distant.
- Secrecy, se'kre-si, n. the state of being secret: separation : concealment : retirement : privacy : fidelity to a secret : the keeping of secrets.
- Secret, se'kret, adj. put apart or separate: concealed from notice : removed from sight : unrevealed : hidden : secluded : retired : private : keeping secrets : reserved .- n. that which is concealed: anything unrevealed or unknown: privacy. [Fr.-L. secretus, from secerno, secre-
- tum—se, apart, and cerno, to separate.] Secretarial, sek-re-tā'ri-al, adj. pertaining to a secretary or his duties.
- Secretary, sek're-tar-i, n. one employed to write for another: a public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, &c.-n. Sec'retaryship. [Lit. 'one who is intrusted with secrets,' a confidant, Fr. secrétaire-Low L. secretarius. See Secret.]
- Secrete, se-krēt', v.t. to put apart or make secret : to hide : to conceal : to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables. [L. seceruo, secretum.] Secretion, se-krē'shun, n. the act of secreting or
- separating from a circulating fluid: that which is secreted.
- Secretive, se-krāt'iv, adj. tending to or causing secretion : given to secrecy or to keeping secrets. -adv. Secret'ively .- n. Secret'iveness.
- Secretly, se'kret-li, *adv.* in a secret manner: privately: unknown to others: inwardly.
- Secretness, se'kret-nes, n. the state of being secret. Secretory, se-krēt'or-i, adj. performing the office
- of secretion. Sect, sekt, n. a body of men who unite in holding
- some particular views, esp. in religion and philosophy: those who dissent from an established church. [Fr. secte-L. secta, a way, a way of thinking, hence a school of philosophy-seco, sectum, to cut off.]
- Sectarian, sek-tā'ri-an, adj. pertaining to or peculiar to a sect .- n. one of a sect.
- Sectarianism, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, n. quality or character of a sectarian : devotion to a sect.

# Seditious

Sectary, sek'tar-i, n. one of a sect: a dissenter. Sectile, sek'til, adj. that may be cut with a

- knite. [L.—seco, to cut.] Section, sek'shun, n. act of cutting: a division : a
- portion : the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior : the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces : the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane.
- Sectional, sek'shun-al, adj. pertaining to a section or distinct part.—adv. Sec'tionally.
- Sector, sek'tur, n. that which cuts : that which is cut off: a portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc : a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional.
- Secular, sek'ū-lar, adj. pertaining to an age or generation: coming or observed only once in a century: (geol.) gradually becoming appreciable in the course of ages: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: not bound by monastic rules.—n. a layman: an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.-adv. Sec'ularly. [L. secularis-seculum, an age, a generation.]
- Secularise, sek'ū-lar-īz, v.t. to make secular : to convert from spiritual to common use .- n. Secularisa tion.
- Secularist, sek'ū-lar-ist, n. one who, discarding religious belief and worship, applies himself exclusively to the things of this life.-n. Sec'u-
- larism. [or worldy: worldy: worldiness. Secularity, sek-ū-ka'i-ti, *n*, state of being secular Securable, sek-ūr'a-bl, *adj*, that may be secured. Secure, sek-tir', *adj*, *without care* or anxiety, *careless*, so in *B*.: free from fear or danger: safe : confident : incautious .- v.t. to make safe : to render certain: to guarantee: to fasten.-adv. Secure1y.-n. Secure ness. [L. se (for sine), without, cura, care. See Care.] Security, se-kūr'i-ti, n. state of being secure : free-
- dom from fear: carelessness: protection: certainty: a pledge :-pl. bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property.
- Sedan, se-dan', n. a covered chair for one, carried
- by two men. [Invented at Sedan, in France.] Sedate, se-dat', adj. quiet: serene: serious.— adv. Sedate(1).—n. Sedate(ness. [Lit. 'seated,' 'settled,' L. sedatus—sedo, sedatum, to seat, to
- compose, akin to sedeo, Sans. sad, to sit.] Sedative, sed'a-tiv, adj. tending to make sedate or composed : moderating : allaying irritation or pain.-m. a medicine that allays irritation or pain.
- pain. --N. a medicine that anays irritation of pain.
  Sedentary, sed'entari, adj., sitting much sitting: inactive. --adv. Sed'entariny. --n. Sed'entariness.
  [L. sedentarius-sedeo, to sit.]
  Sederunt, sed-efrunt, n. (Scotland) the sitting of a court.
  [L. 'they sat'-sedeo, to sit.]
  Sedge, sej, n. a kind of flag or coarse grass growing in sugarys and rivers.
- ing in swamps and rivers. [Older form seg-A.S. seeg; from root of Saw, instrument for cutting, the sedge being so called from its sharp, sword-like leaves. Cf. Gladiolus.]

Sedged, sejd, adj. composed of sedge or flags.

- Sedgy, sej'i, adj. overgrown with sedge.
- Sediment, sed'i-ment, n. that which settles at the bottom of a liquid: dregs. [L. sedimentumsedeo, to sit, to settle.]
- Sedimentary, sed-i-ment'ar-i, *adj*. pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment. Sedition, se-dish'un, *n*. insurrection; any offence
- against the state next to treason. [Lit. 'a going away,' L. seditio-se, away, and eo, itum, Sans. i, to go.]
- Seditious, se-dish'us, adj. pertaining to sedition : of the nature of or tending to excite sedition:

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

turbulent .- adv. Sedi'tiously .- n. Sedi'tiousness.

- Seduce, se-dūs', v.t. to draw aside from rectitude: to entice : to corrupt. -n. Sedu'cer. [L. seduco -se, aside, and duco, ductum, to lead, to draw. See Duct.]
- Seducement, se-dus'ment, n. act of seducing or drawing aside : allurement.
- Seduction, se-duk'shun, n. act of seducing or enticing from virtue: crime of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity.
- Seductive, se-duk'tiv, adj. tending to seduce or draw aside.—adv. Seduc'tively.
- Sedulous, sed'ū-lus, adj. diligent : constant.-adv. Sed'ulously.-n. Sed'ulousness. [Lit. 'sitting constantly,' L. sedulus-sedeo, to sit.]
- See, sē, n. the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. [O. Fr. se, sied-L. sedes-sedeo, to sit. See Sit.]
- Seo, sē, v.t. to perceive by the eye: to observe: to discover : to remark : to experience : to visit. -v.i. to look or inquire : to discern : to understand: to be attentive: -pa.t. saw; pa.p. seen. -int. look ! behold !-n. Se'er. -To see to, to look after : (B.) to behold. [A.S. seon, sehvan ; cog. with Ger. sehen.]
- Seed, sed, n. the thing sown: the substance pro-duced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated : first principle : original: descendants.—v.i. to produce seed. [A.S. sæd—sáwan, E. Sow; cog. with Ice. súdh, Ger. saat.] [seed.
- Seedbud, sed'bud, n. the bud or germ of the Seedcake, sēd'kāk, n. a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seedling, sed'ling, n. a plant reared from the seed.

- Seedlobe, sed'lob, n. the lobe or leaf of a plant
- which nourishes the growing point or seed. Seedsman, sēds'man, n. one who deals in seeds : a sower :-pl. Seeds'men. [seed.
- Seedtime, sed'tim, n. the time or season for sowing
- Seedy, sed'i, adj. abounding with seed: run to seed: having the flavour of seeds: worn out: shabby.—adv. Seed'ily.—n. Seed'iness.
   Seeing, se'ing, n., sight: vision.—conj. since.
- Seek, sek, v.t. to go in search of : to look for : to try to find or gain : to ask for : to solicit .- v.i. to make search or inquiry: to try: to use solicitation: (B.) to resort to :- pa.t. and pa.p. sought.-n. Seek'er. [A.S. sécan, cog. with Ger. suchen, E. Sake.]
- Seem, sem, v.i. to appear: to have a show: to look, -v.t. (B.) to befit, -n. Seem'er. [A.S. séman, to place together, to adapt or fit ; conn. with Same, and Ger. ziemen, to be suitable.] Seeming, sēm'ing, adj., apparent: specious.—
- appearance : semblance .- adv. Seem'ingly .n. Seem'ingness.
- Seemly, sēmli, adj. (comp. Seem'lier, superl. Seem'liest), becoming : suitable : decent. adv. in a decent or suitable manner .- n. Seem liness. Seen, sen, pa.p. of See.

Seer, se'r, n. one who foresees events : a prophet.

- Seesaw, se'saw, n. motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing : a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down— adj. moving up and down, or to and fro.—v.i.to move backwards and forwards. [Prob. a reduplication of Saw.]
- Seethe, seth, v.t. to boil: to cook in hot liquid. -v.i. to be boiling : to be hot :- pa.t. seethed or sod ; pa.p. seethed or sodd'en. [A.S. seothan, cog. with Ice. sjódha, and Ger. sieden.]

(geom.) the part of a circle cut off by a straight line: the part of a sphere cut off by a plane. [L. seco, to cut.] Segregate, seg're-gāt, v.t. to separate from others.—n. Segrega'tion. [Lit. 'to set apart

Self-willed

- from a flock,' L. segrego, -atus-se, apart, and
- grex, gregis, a flock.] Seidlitz, sīd'litz, adj. saline water of or from Seidlitz in Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder.
- Seignior, sen'yur, n. a title of honour and address in Europe to elders or superiors : the lord of a manor .- Grand Seignior, the Sultan of Turkey. -adj. Seignorial, se-nő'ri-al. [Fr. seigneur -L. senior-senex, old. In Low L. senior sometimes = dominus, lord. Doublet Sire.]
- Seigniory, sen'yur-i, n. the power or authority of a seignior or lord : a manor.
- Seine, sen, n. a large net for catching fish. [Fr. -L. sagena-Gr. sagenē.]
- Seismic, sīs'mic, belonging to an earthquake.
- Seismology, sīs-mol'o-ji, n. the science of earth-quakes. [Gr. seismos, an earthquake, and logos.]
- duakes. [On sersons, an earliquake, and sees.] Seize, sex, or. to take possession of forcibly: to take hold of: to grasp: to apprehend.—n. Seiz'er.—adj. Seiz'able. [Fr. saisir (Prov. sasir, to take possession of)—O. Ger. sazjan, to set, Ger. be-setzen, E. Beset.]
- Seizin, sez'in, n. the taking possession of an estate of freehold : the thing possessed. Seizure, sē'zhoor, n. act of seizing : capture :
- grasp: the thing seized.
- Selah, se'la, n. in the Psalms, a word denoting silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.] Seldom, sel'dum, adv., rarely: not often. [A.S.
- seldum; Ice. sialdan, Ger. selten, rare.]
- Select, se-lekt', v.t. to pick out from a number by preference : to choose : to cull.-adj., picked out : nicely chosen : choice .- n. Select'ness. [L. seligo, selectum-se, aside, and lego, Gr.  $leg\bar{o}$ , to gather, to pick out.] Selection, se-lek'shun, *n*. act of selecting : things
- selected : a book containing select pieces.
- Selenium, sel-ē'ni-um, n. an elementary substance allied to sulphur. [Coined from Gr. selēnē, the moon, like tellurium from L. tellus.]
- Selenography, selen-ografi, n. description of the moon. [Gr. selēnē, and graphō, to write.]
   Self, self, n. one's own person: one's personal interest: selfshness:-p/2. Selves (selvz).-adj. very: particular: one's own. [A.S. self, silf, or with Corr self. Coch self.] cog. with Ger. selbe, Goth. silba.]
- Self-denial, self-de-nī'al, n. the denial of one's self: the not gratifying one's own appetites or desires
- Self-evident, self-ev'i-dent, adj. evident of itself
- or without proof: that commands assent. Self-existent, self-egz-ist'ent, adj. existing of or by himself, independent of any other being. -n. Self-exist'ence.
- Selfish, self'ish, adj. chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self: void of regard to others.-adv. Self'ishly.—n. Self'ishness.

Self-possession, self-poz-zesh'un, n. the possession of one's self or faculties in danger : calmness.

- Self-righteous, self-rīt'yus, adj. righteous in one's own estimation.—n. Self-right'eousness.

Selfsame, self'sām, adj. the very same. Self-sufficient, self-suf-fish'ent, adj. confident in one's own sufficiency : haughty.—n. Self-sufff'. will. ciency Self-willed, self'-wild, adj. governed by one's own

- Sell, sel, v.t. to deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent: to be tray for money.—v.i.to have commerce: to be sold:—pa.t. and pa.p.sold. -n. Sell'er. [A.S. sellan, to give, with cog. words in all the Teut. tongues, as Ice. selja, O. Ger. sellen, Goth. saljan, to offer in sacrifice.]
- Seltzer, selt'zer, adj. denoting a mineral water brought from Lower Selters, a village of Nassau, in Germany.
- Selvage, sel'vaj, Selvedge, sel'vej, n. that part of cloth which forms an edge of itself without hemming : a border. [From Self and Edge.]
- Selves, selvz, pl. of Self.
- Semaphore, sem'a-for, n. a contrivance for conveying signals, consisting of a mast with arms turned on pivots by means of cords or levers. – adjs. Semaphor'ic, Semaphor'ical. [Gr. sēma,
- a sign, and *phero*, to bear.] Semblance, sem'blans, *n.*, *likeness*: appearance: figure. [Fr.-*sembler*, to seem-L. *similo*, to make like-similis, like.]
- Semibireve, semi-brev, n. a musical note,  $\Theta$ , half the length of a breve. [L. semi, half, Breve.] Semicircle, semi-serk-l, n., half a circle: the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference.—adj. Semicir'cular. [L. semi, half, and Circle.]
- Semicircumference, sem-i-ser-kum'fer-ens, n. half of the circumference of a circle. [L. semi, half, and Circumference.]
- Semicolon, sem'i-kō-lon, n. the point (;) showing a division greater than the comma. [Lit. 'half a colon,' L. semi, half, and Colon.]
- Semidiameter, sem-i-dī-am'e-ter, n., half the diameter of a circle : a radius. [L. semi, half, and Diameter.]
- Semifluid, semi-floo'id, adj., half or imperfectly fuid. [L. semi, half, and Fluid.]
   Seminal, seminal, adj. pertaining to seed: radical: rudimental. [L. semen, seminis, seed
- -sero, to sow.] Seminary, sem'in-ar-i, n. a place of education: (lit.) a place where seed is sown.
- Semination, sem-i-nā'shun, n. act of sowing: natural dispersion of seed.
- Semiquaver, sem'i-kwā-ver, n. a musical note, half the length of a quaver. [L. semi, half, and Quaver.]
- Semitic, sem-it'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the great family of languages that includes Hebrew and Arabic. [Derived from Shem in Genesis x. 21.]
- Semitone, sem'i-tôn, n., half a tone: one of the lesser intervals of the nusical scale, as from B to C.—adj. Semiton'ic. [L. semi, half, and
- Tone.] Semi-transparent, sem'i-trans-pā'rent, adj., half
- or imperiectly transparent.-n. Sem'i-transpa'rency. [L. semi, half, and Transparent.]
- Semivocal, sem-i-vo kal, adj. pertaining to a
- semivowel. [L. seni, half, and Vocal.] Semivowel. [semi-vow'el, n. a half vowel: a letter with a half-vowel sound, as m. [L. semi, half, and Vowel.]
- Semolina, sem-o-lē'na, n. the particles of fine hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling. [From It. semola-L. simila, the finest wheat flour.]
- Sempiternal, sem-pi-ter'nal, adj., everlasting: endless. [L. sempiternus-semper, ever, and æternus. See Etornal.]

Sempster, sem'ster, Sempstress, sem'stres, n. a woman who servs. [See Seamstress.]
 Senary, sen'ar-i, adj. containing six: of or be-

longing to six. [L. senarius-seni, six eachsex, six.

- Senate, sen'āt, n. a legislative or deliberative body, esp. the upper house of a national legislature. [L. senatus (lit.) a council of elders—senex, senis, old, an old man.] [Sen'atorship.
- Senator, sen'a-tur, n. a member of a senate. n.
- Senatorial, sen-a-to'ri-al, adj. pertaining to or becoming a senate or a senator.--adv. Senato'rially.
- Send, send, v.t. to cause to go: to cause to be conveyed : to despatch : to commission : to diffuse : to bestow .- v.i. to despatch a message or messenger: -pa.t. and pa.p. sent, -n. Send'er. [A.S. sendan; Ice. senda; Goth. sandjan; prob. allied to Sans. sadh, to go away.] Sendal, sen'dal, n. a thin silk or linen. [O. Fr.-
- Low L. sindalum-L. sindon-Gr. sindon, a fine cloth from India.]
- Seneschal, sen'esh-al, n. a steward.—n. Sen'-eschalship. [Lit. 'the senior or oldest of the servants,' Fr. sénéchal—Low L. siniscalcus, from a Teut. root sin found in Goth. sini-sta, oldest (cog. with L. senex, senis, old), and Goth. skalks, O. Ger. scalc, a servant.]
- Senile, se'nil, adj. pertaining to old age or attendant on it : aged .- n. Senility, se-nil'i-ti. [L. senilis-senex, senis, old.]
- Senior, sēn'yur, *adj.*, *elder*: older in office.—*n*. one older than another: one older in office: an aged person.-n. Seniority, sen-i-or'i-ti. [L., comp. of senex.]
- Senna, sen'a, n. the dried, purgative leaflets of several species of cassia. [Ar. sena.]
- Sennight, sen'it, n. contracted from seven night :
   a week. [See Fortnight.]
- a week. [see to on gut, a perception by the sensetion, sen-sa's shun, *n*. perception by the senses: feeling excited by external objects, by the state of the body, or by immaterial objects : a state of excited feeling.—*adj*, Sensa'tional. Sensationalism, sen-sa'shun-al-izm, *n*. the doc-
- trine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas .- n. Sensa'tionalist, a believer in sensationalism.
- Sense, sens, n. a faculty by which objects are perceived: perception: discernment: understand-ing: power or soundness of judgment: reason: opinion: conviction: import: --p/. The senses, or five sonses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. [Fr.-L. sensus-sentio, to discern by the senses.]
- Senseless, sens'les, adj. without sense : incapable of feeling: wanting sympathy: foolish.—adv. Sense'lessly.—n. Sense'lessness.
- Sensibility, sens-i-bil'i-ti, n. state or quality of being sensible : actual feeling : capacity of feeling: susceptibility: acuteness of feeling: delicacy
- Sensible, sens'i-bl, adj. capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind : capable of being affected : easily affected : delicate : intelligent : judicious: cognisant: aware.-n. Sens'ible-ness.-adv. Sens'ibly. Sensitive, sens'i-tiv, adj. having sense or feeling:
- susceptible to sensations : easily affected : pertaining to or depending on sensation.-adv. Sens'itively.-ns, Sens'itiveness, Sensitiv'ity. -Sens'itive plant, a plant, the leaves of which
- are so sensitive that they close when touched. Sensorial, sen-so'ri-al, adj. pertaining to the sensorium.
- Sensorium, sen-so'ri-um, Sensory, sen'sor-i, n. the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses.

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

#### Sensorium

Sensual, sen'shoo-al, adj. pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the senses, as distinct from the mind: not intellectual or spiritual: given to the pleasures of sense: voluptuous: lewd.-adv. Sen'sually .- n. Sen'sualness. [Fr.-L. sen-

sualis.] [to debase by carnal gratification. Sensualise, sen'shoo-al-īz, v.t. to make sensual: Sensualism, sen'shoo-al-izm, n. sensual indul-

gence: the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses.

- Sensualist, sen'shoo-al-ist, n. one given to sensualism or sensual indulgence: a debauchee: a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.
- **Sensuality**, sen-shoo-al'i-ti, *n*. indulgence in sensual pleasures : lewdness.

Sensuous, sen'shoo-us, adj. pertaining to sense: full of passion : connected with sensible objects.

Sentence, sent'ens, n. opinion : a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge : a maxim : (gram.) a number of words containing a complete thought.—v.t. to pronounce judg-ment on : to condemn. [Fr.—L. sententia (lit.) what one thinks-sentio, to feel, to think.]

Sentential, sen-ten'shal, adj. pertaining to a sen-tence: comprising sentences. --adv. Senten'tially.

- Sententious, sen-ten'shus, adj. abounding with sentences or maxims : short and pithy in expression: bombastic, or affected in speech.—adv. Senten'tiously.—n. Senten'tiousness.
- Sontient, sen'shi-ent, adj., discerning by the senses: having the faculty of perception and sensation.—n. Sen'tience. [Pr.p. of L. sentio, to feel.]
- Sentiment, sen'ti-ment, n. a thought occasioned by feeling: opinion: judgment: sensibility: feeling: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a toast. [From L. sentio, to feel.] Sentimental, sen-ti-ment'al, adj.
- having or abounding in sentiments or reflections : having an excess of sentiment or feeling : affectedly tender .- adv. Sentiment'ally.
- Sentimentalism, sen-ti-ment'al-izm, Sentimentality, sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti, n. quality of being sentimental : affectation of fine feeling.

Sentimentalist, sen-ti-ment'al-ist, n. one who affects sentiment or fine feeling.

- Sentinel, sen'ti-nel, n. one who keeps watch by pacing to and fro a little path : a sentry. [Fr. sentinelle ; of doubtful origin.]
- Sontry, sen'tri, n. a sentinel : a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger. [A corr. of Sentinel.] [sentry.

Sentry-box, sen'tri-boks, n. a box to shelter a Separable, sep'ar-a-bl, adj. that may be separated

- or disjoined .- adv. Sep'arably .- n. Separabil'ity.
- Separate, sep'ar-āt, v.t. to divide: to part: to withdraw: to set apart for a certain purpose.v.i. to part: to withdraw from each other: to become disunited .- adj. separated : divided : apart from another : distinct. -adv. Sep'arately. [L. separo, separatus (lit.) to put aside or by itself-se, aside, and paro, to put, to prepare.]

Separation, sep-ar-a'shun, *n*. act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate : disunion.

Separatism, sep'ar-a-tizm, n. act of separating or withdrawing, esp. from an established church.

Separatist, sep'ar-a-tist, n. one who separates or withdraws, esp. from an established church : a dissenter.

Sopia, sē'pi-a, n. a fine brown pigment prepared from the 'ink' of the cuttle-fish: Indian or China ink. [L.-Gr., the cuttle-fish.]

- Sepoy, se'poy, n. a native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India. [Hind. sipahi, a soldier, (lit.) a bowman, the spahi of Turkish and Algerian armies, from sip, a bow and arrow.]
- Sept, sept, *n*. in Ireland, a subdivision of a tribe. [Probably a corr. of Sect.]
- September, sep-tem'ber, n. the ninth month of the year. [L. septem, seven, and ber = fer, Sans. bhar, to carry, bear. It was the seventh month of the old Roman year, which began in March.]

Septenary, sep'ten-ar-i, adj. consisting of seven. [L. septenarius-septem, seven.]

- Septennial, sep-ten'yal, adj. lasting seven years: happening every seven years .- adv. Septenn'ially. [L. septennis-septem, seven, annus, a year.]
- Septic, sep'tik, adj. promoting *putrefaction.-n.* a substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. [Gr. sēptikos-sēpo, to make putrid.]
- Septuagenarian, sep-tū-a-jen-ā'ri-an, n. a person seventy years old.
- Septuagenary, sep-tū-aj'en-ar-i, adj. consisting of seventy .- n. one 70 years old. [L. septuagenarius -septuageni, seventy each-septem, seven.]
- Septuagesima, sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma, n. the third Sunday before Lent-the seventieth day before Easter. [L. septuagesimus-septem, seven.] Soptuagesimal, sep-tū-a-jes'i-mal, adj. consisting
- of seventy: counted by seventies
- Septuagint, sep'tū-a-jint, n. the Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by seventy translators at Alexandria about 300 years B.C. [L. septuaginta-septem, seven.]
- Sepulchral, se-pulkral, adj. pertaining to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead :  $(f_{g})$  deep, hollow, as tone.

Sepulchre, sep'ul-ker, n. a place of burial: tomb.

- [Fr.-L. sepulchrum—sepelio, sepultus, to bury.] Sepulture. sep'ul-tūr, n. act of burying the dead :
- interment : burial. Sequel, se'kwel, n. that which follows: succeeding part : result : consequence. [Fr.-L. sequela
- -sequor, Gr. hepomai, to follow. Sequence, se kwens, n. state of being sequent or following: order of succession: that which

follows: consequence: (*music*) a regular suc-cession of similar chords. (L. sequer, to follow.) Sequent, sel'kwent, adj. following: succeeding. Sequester, sc-kwes'ter, v.t. to separate: to with-

draw from society: to set apart: (law) to place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled: to hold the property of another till the profits pay the demands: to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to distribute it among the creditors. -v.i. (*law*) to renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. [Low L sequestro, -atum-L. sequester, a depositary, from sequi, to follow.]

Sequestered, se-kwes'terd, adj. retired, secluded. Sequestrate, se-kwes'trat, v.t. to sequester.

- Sequestration, sek-wes-tra'shun, n. act of seques*tering*, esp. the seizure of any one's property for the use of the state during dispute, or for the benefit of creditors : state of being separated : seclusion from society.
- Sequestrator, sek-wes-trā'tor, n. one who seques-ters another's property : one to whom property is committed during dispute
- Sequin, sē'kwin, n. a gold Venetian coin of the 13th c. = 9s. 4d. [Fr.-It. zecchino-zecca, the mint.]

- Seraglio, se-ral'vo, n. the palace of the Turkish Sultan, esp. the part in which the women are kept. [It, serraglio-serrare, to lock up, from .. sera, a door-bar, which came to be used for Pers. serai, a palace.]
- Seraph, ser'af, n. an angel of the highest rank :pl. Soraphs, ser'afs, Seraphim, ser'af-im. [Heb., lit. 'a prince of heaven,' akin to sar, a prince, in pl. angels.]
- ph. angels. j
   serapfic, se-raf'ik, Seraphical, se-raf'ik-al, adj.
   pertaining to or becoming a seraph: angelic : pure : sublime : refined.—adv. Soraph'ically.
   Sero. Same as Sear.
   Seronade, ser-e-nād', n. evening music in the approximation performed by a combined.
- open air: music performed by a gentleman under a lady's window at night: a piece of music for such an occasion .- v.t. to entertain with a serenade. [Fr.-It. serenata, from Prov.
- serena, even-song-L. serus, late.] Serene, se-rēn', adj. calm : unclouded : undis-Serene, seren, *aay*, cann: unclouded inter-turbed: unrufiled: a form of address used to the princes of Germany and their families.— *adv.* Serene'ly. [L. serenus, clear.] Serenity, se-ren'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being
- serene : clearness : calmness : peace.
- Serf, serf, n. a slave attached to the soil and sold with it. [Fr.-L. servus, a slave. See Serve.] Sorfdom, serf'dom, n. condition of a serf.
- Sorge, sérj, n. a cloth made of twilled worsted or silk. [Fr.-L. serica, silk, from Seres, the Chinese.]
- Sorgeancy, särjen-si, Sergeantship, särjentship, n. office of a sergeant.
- Sergeant, sär'jent, n. a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal .- n. Sergeant-major, the highest non-commissioned officer, employed to assist the adjutant. [Lit. 'a servant,' Fr. sergent -L. serviens, -entis, pr.p. of servio, to serve. See Serve.]
- Serial, se'ri-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of a series: appearing periodically .- n. a tale or other composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical. [order.
- Serially, se'ri-al-li, adv. in a series or regular Seriate, se'ri-at, adj. arranged in a series.
- Series, seriez, n.sing. and pl. a succession of things connected by some likeness : sequence : order: (math.) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law. [L.sero, sertus, to join, akin to Gr. eiro, to fasten,
- Sans. sarat, thread. See Sermon, Serried.] Serious, sē'ri-us, adj. solemn: in earnest: im-portant: attended with danger.—adv. Se'riously .- n. Se'riousness. [L. serius, akin to severus, severe.]
- Serjeant. särjent, n. a lawyer of the highest rank. -n. Serjeant-at-arms, an officer who attends the king, the lord-high-steward, &c. : an officer of a legislative body for keeping order, &c. [Same as Sergeant.]
- Sermon, ser'mun, n. a discourse on a text of Scripture. [L. sermo, sermonis, from sero, to join or bind together, to compose.]
- Serous, se'rus, adj. resembling serum: thin: watery.-n. Soros'ity.
- Serpent, ser'pent, n. a reptile without feet which moves by means of its ribs and scales : a person subtle or malicious : one of the constellations : (*music*) a bass wind-instrument, so called from its form. [Lit. 'the creeping animal,' L. serpens, -entis, pr.p. of serpo, to creep, akin to Gr. herpo,
- L. repo, and Sans. srip, to creep.] Serpentine, ser pen-tīn, adj. resembling a serpent: winding: spiral: crooked.-n. a mineral of a

green, black, or red colour, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

- Serrate, ser'rat, Serrated, ser'rat-ed, adj. notched or cut like a saw. [L. serratus-serra, a saw.] Serration, ser-ra'shun, n. state of being serrated.
- Serried, ser'rid, adj. crowded : pressed together. [Pa.p. of obs. v. serry, to press together-Fr. serrer, to crowd (It. serrare, to lock up)-L. sera, a door-bar, conn. with sero, to join together.]
- Serum, se'rum, n. the watery part of curdled milk : whey: the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [L.; prob. akin to Gr. oros, serum, and Sans. saras, water.] Servant, serv'ant, n. one who is in the service of
- another: a domestic: (B.) a slave: one of low condition or spirit : a word of civility. [Fr., pr.p. of servir, to serve-L. servire. Doublet Sergeant.]
- Serve, serv, v.i. to be a servant to: to work for and obey: to discharge the duties of an office: to attend or wait : to be sufficient : to suit. -v.t. to work for: to be in the employment of: to obey: to be subservient or subordinate to: to wait upon at table, &c. : to do duty for : to treat.—Serve up, to bring to table.—Serve out, to deal or distribute. [Fr. servir-L. servio, from servus, a slave, perh. conn. with serv, to bind together. See Series.]

Server, serv'er, n. one who serves : a salver.

- Service, serv'is, n. condition or occupation of a servant : a working for another : duty required in any office : military or naval duty : office of devotion : a musical composition for devotional purposes: labour, assistance, or kindness to another: benefit: profession of respect: order of dishes at table, or a set of them -n. Service-book, a book of forms of religious service: a prayer-book. [Fr.-L. servitium.]
- Serviceable, serv'is-a-bl, adj. able or willing to serve: advantageous: useful.—adv. Serv'ice-ably.—n. Serv'iceableness.
- servile : slavery : obsequiousness.
- Servitor, serv'i-tor, n. one who serves : a servant : a follower or adherent.
- Servitude, serv'i-tūd, n. state of being a slave : slavery : state of slavish dependence. [Fr.-L.]
- Sesame, ses'a-me, Sesamum, ses'a-mum, n. an annual herb of Southern Asia, whose seed yields a valuable oil. [Gr.]
- Sesquipedalian, ses-kwi-pe-dā'li-an, adj. containing a foot and a half: often humorously said of a very long word. [L. sesqui-pedalis-sesqui, one half more, and pes, ped-is, E. Foot.]
- Session, sesh'un, n. the sitting or assembly of a court or public body : the time it sits : the period of time between the meeting and prorogation of Parliament: (Scotland) the lowest ecclesias-tical court of a Presbyterian church.—Court of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland. [Fr.-L. sessio, sessionis, from sessum, pa.p. of sedeo, E. Sit.]

Sesspool. Same as Cesspool.

Set, set, v.t. to make to sit: to place : to fix : to put in a condition : to render motionless : to determine beforehand: to obstruct: to plant: to fix in metal: to assign, as a price: to put in order for use : to sharpen : to spread, as sails : to pitch, as a tune: to adapt music to: to adorn with something fixed : to stud : to point, as a dog.-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

v.i. to sink below the horizon: to decline: to plant: to become fixed: to congeal: to have a certain direction in motion : to point out game : to apply (one's self):—pr.p. sett'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. set.—To set aside, to put away, to omit or reject:—at naught, to despise:—by  $(B_{\cdot})$ , to value or esteem :- forth, to exhibit : to publish : (B.) to set off to advantage: to set out on a journey:—forward (B.), to further, promote :— in, to put in the way: to begin:—off, to adorn: to place against as an equivalent :- on (B.), to attack:-to, to affix. [A.S. settan, cog. with Ger. setzen, Ice. setja, Goth. satjan; being the weak causative of the Goth. root-verb sittan, E. Sit.]

- Set, set, adj. (lit.) seated, so in B.: fixed: firm: determined : regular : established.-n. a number of things similar or suited to each other, set or used together : a number of persons associated : direction.
- Set-off, set'-of, n. a claim set up against another : a counterbalance.
- Seton, se'tn, n. a passage made by a needle under the skin, through which threads of silk are drawn to cause irritation and discharge. [Fr. séton (It. setone)-Low L. seto-L. seta, a bristle. See Satin.
- Settee, set-te', n. a long seat with a back.
- Setter, set'er, n. one who sets, as words to music: a dog which sets or crouches when it sees the game.
- Setting, set'ing, n. act of setting: direction of a current of wind: the hardening of plaster: that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel.
- Settle, set'l, v.t. to set or place in a fixed state : to fix: to establish in a situation or business: to render quiet, clear, &c. : to decide : to free from uncertainty: to quiet: to compose: to fix by gift or legal act: to adjust: to liquidate or pay: to colonise. - v.i. to become fixed or stationary : to fix one's residence: to grow calm or clear: to sink by its own weight : to sink to the bottom :
- sink by its solution: to adjust differences or accounts. [M. E. setlen—A.S. setlan.]
   Settle, set], n. a long bench with a high back for sitting on: (B.) also, a platform lower than another part. [M. E. setel—A.S. setl, from sittan, to sit; cog. with Ger. sessel.] Settlement, set'l-ment, n. act of settling: state of
- being settled: payment: arrangement: a colony newly settled : a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage.
- Settler, set'ler, n. one who settles : a colonist.
- Seven, sev'n, adj. and n. six and one. [A.S. seofon; cog. with Dut. zeven, Ger. sieben, Goth. sibun, Gr. hepta, L. septem, Sans. saptan.] Sevenfold, sev'n-föld, adj. folded seven times: multiplied seven times. [A.S. seofon-feald. See
- Seven and Fold.
- Seventeen, sev'n-ten, adj. and n., seven and ten. [A.S. seofontine-seofon, and tin, ten.]
- Seventeenth, sev'n-tenth, adj. and n. the seventh after the tenth. [A.S. seofonteotha-seofon, and teotha, tenth.]
- Seventh, sevinth, adj. last of seven, next after the sixth.—n. one of seven equal parts.—adv. Sev'enthly. [A.S. seofotha.]
- Seventieth, sev'n-ti-eth, adj. last of seventy: the ordinal of 70.-n. a seventieth part.
- Seventy, sevn-ti, adj. and n., seven times ten. [A.S. seofontig—seofon, seven, and tig, ten.] Sover, sever, w.t. to separate with violence to cut apart: to divide: (B.) to keep distinct. v.i. to make a separation or distinction: to be

### Shackles

rent asunder. [Fr. sevrer, to wean (It. sevrare, sceverare)—L. separo. Doublet Separate.] Several, sev'er-al, adj. distinct: particular: differ-

- ent: various: consisting of a number: sundry. adv. Sev'erally. [Lit. 'separate,' O. Fr.-L. separo. See Separate, Sever.] [tion.
- Severance, sever-ans, n. act of severing : separa-Severe, se-vēr', adj. serious : grave : austere : strict: not mild: strictly adhering to rule: sharp: distressing: inclement: searching: difficult to be endured.-adv. Severe'ly. [Fr. sévère-L. severus, akin to Gr. seb-omai, to worship, Sans. sev.]
- Severity, se-ver'i-ti, n. quality of being severe : gravity: harshness: exactness: inclemency.
- Sew, so, v.t. to join or fasten together with a needle and thread. -v.i. to practise sewing. -n. Sew'er. [A.S. seowian, siwian, cog. with O. Ger. siuwen, and Goth. siujan; also conn. with L. su-o, and Sans. root siv.]
- Sewage, sū'āj, n. refuse carried off by sewers.
- Sewer, su'er, n. an underground passage for draining off water and filth. [Lit. 'a drainer,' from an obs. verb serv, to drain-O. Fr. essuer (Fr. essuyer, It. ascingare)—Late L. exsucare
   —L. ex, out of, and sucus, moisture.]
   Sewerage, sū'er-āj, n. the whole sewers of a city:
- drainage by sewers.

- Sewing, so'ing, n. act of sewing : what is sewed. Sex, seks, n. the distinction between male and female : the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female. The Sex, woman-kind. [Lit. 'a division or section,' Fr. sexe-L. sexus, from the root of seco, to cut. See Sect.] [sixty years old.
- Sexagenarian, seks-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n*. a person Sexagenary, seks-aj'en-ar-i or seks'a-jen-ar-i, *adj*. designating the number *sixty*. -*n*. a sexagenarian: something containing sixty. [L. sexaginta, sixty—sex, six.] Sexagesima, seks-a-jes'i-ma, n. the second Sunday
- before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter. [L. sexagesimus, sixtieth.]
- Sexagesimal, seks-a-jes'i-mal, adj. pertaining to the number sixty: proceeding by sixties. Sexennial, seks-en'yal, adj. lasting six years:
- happening once in six years.—adv. Sexenn'-ially. [L. sex, six, and annus, a year.]
- Sextant, seks'tant, n. (math.) the sixth part of a circle: an optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances. [Fr.-L. sextans, -antis, a sixth-sex, six.
- Sexton, seks'tun, n. an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman, digs graves, &c.-n. Sex'tonship, his office. [A corr. of Sacristan.]
- Sextuple, seks'tū-pl, adj., sixfold; (music) having six parts. [Fr.-L. sextus, sixth, and -plus, akin to plenus, E. Full.]
- Sexual, seks'ū-al, adj. pertaining to sex : distinguishing or founded on the sex : relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.—*adv.* Sex'ually.
- Sexuality, seks-ū-al'i-ti, n. state or quality of being sexual.
- Schabby, shab'i, adj. threadbare or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry.—adv. Shabb'ily. —n. Shabb'iness. [Adj. from shah, an old by-form of Scab; cog. with Ger. schäbig, scabby, threadbare. Doublet Scabby.]
- Shackles, shak'lz, *n.pl.* a chain to confine the limbs: handcuffs: fetters: anything that hinders free action.—*v.t.* Shack'le, to fetter: to

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

tie the limbs of: to confine. [A.S. sceacul, scacul, a shackle; cog. with O. Dut. shakel, a link of a chain, Ice. skökull, the pole of a cart.] Shad, shad, n. a fish of the herring family. [A.S. sceadda-L. squatus. See Skate.]
 Shade, shad, n. partial darkness: interception of

- light: obscurity: a shady place: protection: shelter: a screen: degree of colour: a very minute change: (*paint.*) the dark part of a picture: the soul separated from the body: a ghost.-v.t. to screen from light or heat: to shelter: to mark with gradations of colour: to darken. -v.i. to act as a shade. -n. Shad'er. [A.S. scead, sceadu, cog. with Ger. schatte, schatten; perh. conn. with Gr. skia, shadow, skotos, darkness, and with root ska, to cover.]
- Shadow, shad'ō, n., shade caused by an object: shade: darkness: shelter: security: favour: the dark part of a picture : an inseparable companion : a mystical representation : faint appearance: something only in appearance.  $-v \cdot t$  to shade: to cloud or darken: to shade, as a painting: to represent faintly .- adj. Shad'owless. [Doublet of Shade.]
- Shadowing, shad'ō-ing, n., shading: gradation of light and colour.
- Shadowy, shad'o-i, adj. full of shadow: dark:
- obscure : typical : unsubstantial.
  Shady, shād'i, adj. having or in shade : sheltered from light or heat.—adv. Shad'ily.—n. Shad'i. ness.
- Shaft, shaft, n. anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, &c. : the part of a column between the base and capital : the stem of a feather: the entrance to a mine: a pole of a carriage. [A.S. sceaft, cog. with Ger. schaft, prob. from root of Shape.]
- **Shafted**, shaft'ed, *adj*. having a shaft or handle. **Shag**, shag, *n*. that which is rough or bushy: woolly hair: cloth with a rough nap: a kind of tobacco cut into shreds. [A.S. sceacga, a head of hair, prob. from a Scand, root seen in Ice. skegg, beard, skagi, cape (in Shetland, skazv).]
- Shaggy, shag'i, adj. covered with rough hair or
- wool: rough: rugged.—n. Shagg'iness. Shagreen, sha-gren', n. a kind of leather made from horse's, ass's, or camel's skin : shark-skin. -adj. also Shagreened', made of or covered with shagreen. [Fr. chagrin-Turk. zâgrî, the back of an ass or mule. Cf. Chagrin, which [a king.] is the same word.]
- Shah, shä, n. the monarch of Persia. [Pers. shah,
- Shake, shak, v.t. to move with quick, short motions: to agitate: to make to tremble: to threaten to overthrow: to cause to waver: to make afraid : to give a tremulous note to .- v.i to be agitated : to tremble : to shiver : to lose firmness :—pa.t. shook, (B.) shāked ; pa.p.shāk'en.-n. a rapid tremulous motion : a trembling or shivering : a concussion : a rent in timber, rock, &c. : (*music*) a rapid repetition of two notes. [A.S. scacan, cog. with Ice. shaka, and perh. akin to Ger. schankeln, to make to swing. Cf. Shock.]
- Shaker, shāk'er, n. one of a small communistic religious sect in America, so nicknamed from a peculiar dance forming part of their religious service.
- Shakespearean or -ian, Shakspearean or -ian, Shaksperean or -ian, shāk-spēr'e-an, adj. pertaining to or in the style of Shakespeare, or to his works.

Shako, shak'o, n. a kind of military cap. [Hun.] Shaky, shāk'i, adj. in a shaking condition : feeble : unsteady: full of cracks or clefts.-n. Shak'i. ness.

- Shale, shal, n. a rock of a slaty structure, often found in the coal-measures. [Doublet of Scale and Shell.]
- Shall, shal, v.i. to be under obligation : used in the future tense of the verb. [Orig. 'to owe,' A.S. sceal, to be obliged, Ger. soll, Goth. skal, Ice. skal, to be in duty bound : acc. to Grimm orig. the pa.t. of a root-verb *skilan*, to kill, thus lit. sig. 'I have slain,' hence 'I am liable for
- the fine or *wer.gild.*] Shalloon, shalloon', *n*. a light kind of woollen stuff said to have been first made at *Châlons* in France.
- Shallop, shal'op, n. a large schooner-rigged boat with two masts. [Fr. chaloupe-Dut. sloep. Doublet Sloop.]
- Shallot, Shallot, sha-lot', n. a kind of onion with a flavour like that of garlic. [Short for Eschalot.]
- Shallow, shal'o, n. a sandbank : a flat place over which the water is not deep : a shoal.-adj. not deep: not profound: not wise: trifling.-n. Shall'owness. [Conn. with Shoal, and perh. with Shelf.]
- Shalt, shalt, ad per. sing. of Shall. Shaly, shāl'i, adj. pertaining to or having the qualities of shale.
- Sham, sham, n. a pretence : that which deceives expectation : imposture .- adj. pretended : false. -v.t. to pretend : to feign : to impose upon.-v.i. to make false pretences :-pr.p. shammed. and pa.p. shammed. [From root of Shame.] Shamble, sham'bl, v.i to walk with an awkward,
- unsteady gait.-adj. Sham'bling. [Conn. with Scamper ?]
- Shambles, sham'blz, n.pl. a slaughter-house. [Lit. stalls on which butchers exposed their meat for sale, A.S. scamel (Ger. schämel), a bench-Low L. scamellum, for L. scabellum,
- dim. of *scannum*, a bench.] Shame, shām, *n*. the feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt : the cause of shame : dishonour: (B.) the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed .- v.t. to make ashamed : to cause to blush : to cover with re-proach. [A.S. sceamu, scamu, modesty ; cog. with Ger. scham, prob. from a root-verb skiman, to become red, seen in Shimmer.]
- Shamefaced, shamifat (properly Shamefast, shām'fast), adj. very modest or bashful : easily confused.—adv. Shame'facedly.—n. Shame' facedness, modesty. [For M. E. shamefast —A.S. sceam-fast—sceamu, modesty, fast, fort setfortherest. fast, perfectly, very.]
- Shameful, shām'fool, adj. disgraceful: raising shame in others : indecent .- adv. Shame'fully. -n. Shame'fulness.
- Shameless, sham'les, adj. immodest : done without shame ; audacious .- adv. Shame'lessly .n. Shame'lessness.
- Shammy, sham'i, Shamoy, sham'oy, n. leather orig, prepared from the skin of the *chamois*, but now from that of the deer, goat, &c. [A corr. of Chamois.]
- Shampoo, sham-poo', v.t. to squeeze and rub the body, in connection with the hot bath : to wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head. -n. Shampoo'er. [Hind. tshampua, to squeeze.] Shamrock, sham'rok, n. a species of clover, the national emblem of Ireland. [A Celt. word;
- Ir. seamrog, Gael. seamrag.]

fate, far; mē, her: mīne; mote; mūte; moon: then.

- Shank, shangk, *n*. the leg below the knee to the foot: the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and ring. [A.S. sceanca, the bone of the leg, the leg; cog. with O. Ger. scincho (Ger. schinken, schenkel).]
- Shanty, shant'i, n. a mean dwelling or hut, called in Ireland. [Perh. from Ir. sean, c [Perh. from Ir. sean, old, and tig, a house.] Shapable, shāp'a-bl, adj. that may be shaped.

- form or figure: an appearance : particular nature : expression, as in words. [A.S. sceapian, scapan, cog, with Goth. skapian, Ger. schaffen, Ice. skapa, to form; prob. conn. with Ship, Shaft, Shift.]
- Shapeless, shap'les, adj. having no shape or regular form : wanting symmetry .- n. Shape'lessness.
- Shapely, shap'li, adj. having shape or a regular form : symmetrical.-n. Shape'liness.
- Share, shar, n. a part shorn or cut off : a portion : dividend : one of a number of equal portions of anything .- v.t. to divide into parts : to partake with others.—*n*. to have a part: to receive a dividend.—*n*. Shar'er. [A.S. scearu—sceran, E. Shear; cog. with Ger. schar, schaar, a division.]
- Share, shar, n. the iron blade of a plough which shears or cuts the ground. [M. E. schar-A.S. scear-sceran, E. Shear; cog. with Ger. schar, schaar, a division, also a ploughshare. Cf. above word.]
- Shareholder, shār höld-er, n. one who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.
- Shark, shärk, n. a large voracious fish with large sharp teeth. [Ety. dub.; perh. from L. car-charus-Gr. karcharos, sharp-pointed, having sharp teeth.]
- Sharp, sharp, adj. having a thin, cutting edge or fine point : peaked or ridged : affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting : severe : keen : of keen or quick perception : pungent : biting : sarcastic : eager : fierce : impetuous : shrill.-n. an acute sound: (music) a note raised a semitone : the

character I, directing this.-adv. Sharp'ly.

n.-Sharp'ness. [A.S. scearp; cog. with Ice. skarp-r, Ger. scharf; from a root skarp seen in A.S. sceorfan, to split, sceran, to Shear; conn. with L. sarp-ere, to prune, Gr. harp-ē. Cf. also Scarf and Escarp.]

Sharpen, shärp'n, v.t. to make sharp or keen : to give edge or point to : to make pungent or pain-ful : to make severe : to make eager, active, or acute .- v. i. to grow sharp. [cheat.

- acute.—v.t. to grow sharp. [cheat. Sharper, shärp'er, n. a trickster : a swindler : a Sharp-set, shärp'-set, adj. eager : keen : ravenous. Sharp-sighted, shärp'-sit'ed, adj. having acute sight : shrewd : discerning. [wit : sagacious. Sharp-witted, shärp'-wit'ed, adj. having an acute Shartp-witted, shärp'-wit'ed, adj. having an acute Shartp-sighted, to break so that the pieces are scattered : to break or dash to pieces : to areals' to discate to the advance uncertainty of the start starter is discated to break so that the pieces is to areals' to discate to the starter of the crack: to disorder: to render unsound. -n. a fragment. [A doublet of Scatter.] Shave, shav, v.t. to cut off the hair with a razor :
- to pare closely : to make smooth by paring : to cut in thin slices : to skim along the surface : to strip :- pa.p. shāved or shāv'en. [A.S. scafan; Dut. schaven, to rub, to shave, Ger schaben, L. scabo, to scrape, Gr. skaptō, to dig. See Shape.]

# Sheepish

- Shaveling, shavling, n. a monk or friar (in contempt), from his shaven crown.
- Shaver, shav'er, n. one who shaves : a barber : a
- sharp dealer : a plunderer. Shaving, shāving, *n*. the act of shaving : that which is shaved or pared off.
- Shaw, shaw, n. a thicket, a small wood. [M. E.
- sharae, showe; I.ce. skogy, Dan. show.] Shawl, shawl, n. a cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used, particularly by women, as a cover-ing for the shoulders; a kind of mantle.—v.t. to wrap in a shawl. [From the Pers. word shal, a fine cloth (Ger. shawl, Fr. châle are from the E. word).]
- She, she, *pron. fem.* the female understood or previously mentioned: sometimes used as a noun for female. [Orig. the fem. of the def. art. in A.S.—viz. se6 or sia, which in the 12th century began to replace he6, the old fem. pron.]
- Sheaf, shef, n. a quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, shoved together and bound : any bundle or collection :- pl. Sheaves, shevz.v.i. to bind in sheaves.—v.i. to make sheaves. [A.S. sceaf, Ger. schaub—A.S. sceofan, Ger. schieben, to shove.]

Sheafy, shef'i, adj. consisting of sheaves.

Shear, sher, v.t. to cut or clip: to clip with shears or any other instrument. -v.i. to separate :--pa.t. sheared, (obs.) shore; pa.p. sheared or shorn.—n. Shear'er. [A.S. sceran; Ice. skera, to clip, Ger. scheren, to shave, to separate.]

Shearling, sherling, n. a sheep only once sheared.

- Shears, sherz, n. pl. an instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two blades that meet each other: anything like shears: an apparatus for raising heavy weights, consisting of upright spars fastened together at the top and furnished with tackle.
- Sheath, sheth, n. a case for a sword or other long instrument: a scabbard: any thin defensive covering: a membrane covering a stem or branch: the wing-case of an insect. [A.S. sceath, sceath; cog, with Ger. scheide, a sheath, Ice. skeid-ir; from the root of Shed, to separate.]
- Sheathe, sheth, v.t. to put into a sheath: to cover with a sheath or case: to inclose in a lining.
- Sheathing, shēth'ing, n. that which sheathes, esp. the covering of a ship's bottom.
- Sheave, shev, n. the wheel of a pulley over which the rope runs. [M. E. shefe, shive, allied to Low Ger. schive, Ger. scheibe, a flat, thin piece of anything.
- Shebeen, she-ben', n. a place where intoxicating drinks are privately and unlawfully sold. [Ir.] Shechinah, she-kī'na, n. See Shekinah. Shed, shed, v.t. to scatter : to throw out : to pour:
- to spill.—v.i. to let fall:—pr.p. shedd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. shed.—n. Shedd'er. [A.S. sceddan; cog. with Ger. schütten, to pour.]
- Shed, shed, v.t. to part, separate. [A.S. sceadan; cog. with Ger. scheiden. See Watershed.] Shed, shed, n. that which shades: a slight erec-
- tion, usually of wood, for shade or shelter: an outhouse: a hut. [From Shade.]
- Sheen, shen, n. that which shines : brightness or
- splendour. [From Shine.]
   Sheep, shēp, n.sing. and pl. the well-known animal covered with wool: a silly fellow (in con-

tempt). [A.S. sceap; Dut. schaap, Ger. schaf.] Sheepcot, shep'kot, n. a cot or inclosure for sheep. Sheepfold, shep'fold, n. a fold or inclosure for

sheep: a flock of sheep. Sheepish, shēp'ish, adj. like a sheep: bashful:

fate, far; mē. ber; mīne; mote: mūte; moon; then.

foolishly diffident. - adv. Sheep'ishly. - n. Sheep'ishness.

Sheepmaster, shep'mas-ter, n. (B.) a master or owner of sheep.

Sheepshearer, shep'sher-er, n. one who shears sheep.

- Sheepshearing, shep'shering, n. the shearing or removing the fleece of sheep: the time of shearing the sheep.
- Sheepwalk, shēpwawk, n. the place where the sheep walk and pasture : sheep-pasture. Sheer, shēr, adj. pure : unmingled : simple : with-
- out a break, perpendicular.-adv. clear : quite : at once. [A.S. scir; Ice. skirr, bright, clear, Ger. schier, Goth. skeirs, clear.]
- Sheer, sher, v.i. to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship: to turn aside. -n. the deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. [From Shear, v.i.]

Sheers, sherz, n. Same as Shears.

- **Sheet**, shet, *n*. a large, thin piece of anything: a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed: a large, broad piece of paper: a sail: the rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind. -v.t. to cover with or as with a sheet. [Lit. 'that which is *shot* or spread out,' A.S. sceat, scete, from sceotan, to shoot, to extend, Ger. schote, the sheet (nant.).]
- Sheet-anchor, shet'-ang'kor, n. the largest anchor of a ship, shot or thrown out in extreme danger : chief support : last refuge. [See Sheet.]

Sheeting, shëting, n. cloth used for bed-sheets. Sheeting, shëting, n. cloth used for bed-sheets. Sheet-lightning, shëtiliting, n., lightning ap-pearing in sheets or having a broad appearance.

- Sheik, shek, n. a man of eminence, a lord, a chief, [Lit. 'an elder,' Ar. sheith-shikha, to be old.] Shekel, shek'l, n. a Jewish weight (about half an ounce avoirdupois) and coin (about 2s. 6d. ster-
- ling). [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.] Shekinah, she-kt'na, *n*. the Divine presence which *rested* like a cloud or visible light over the mercyseat. [Heb., from shakan, to rest.]
- Shelf, shelf, n. a board fixed on a wall, &c. for Shell, shelf, n. a board nxed on a wall, etc. for laying things on : a flat layer of rock : a ledge : a shoal : a sandbank :- pl. Shelves (shelvz).-adj.
  Shell'y. [M. E. scelfe-A.S. scylfe-scelan, to separate, to split : cog, with Scotch skelve and Ger. schelfe, a shell or husk.]
  Shell, shel, n. a hard covering of some animals : any framework : a rough kind of coffin : an instrument of mucic : a hour n to knew the sheal of the second - instrument of music : a bomb. -v.t. to break off the shell: to remove the shell from: to take out of the shell: to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard.—v.i. to fall off like a shell: to cast the shell. [Lit. 'something thin like a scale,' A.S. scell, cog. with Ice. skell, Ger. schale. Doublet Scale.]

Shellac, Shell-lac, shel'lak, *n*. lac prepared in thin plates. [See Lac, a resinous substance.]

Shellfish, shel'fish, n. a fish or an aquatic animal with an external shell.

Shellproof, shel'proof, adj., proof against or able to resist shells or bombs.
 Shellwork, shel'wurk, n., work composed of or

adorned with shells.

Shelly, shel'i, adj. full of or made of shells.

Shelter, shel'ter, n. that which shields or protects: a refuge: a retreat, a harbour: one who protects, a guardian : the state of being covered or protected : protection. -w.t. to cover or shield : to defend : to conceal. -w.i. to take shelter. [Prob. from the M. E. sheld (E. Shield), through the influence of M. E. scheltrone (from A.S.

line of soldiers).]

Shelve, shelv, v.t. to furnish with shelves: to place on a shelf: to put aside.-v.i. to slope like a shelf.

Shelving, shelving, *n*. the furnishing with shelves: the act of placing on a shelf: shelves or materials for shelves. [shallow.

Shelvy, shelv'i, *adj.* full of shelves or shoals: Shemitic. Same as Somitic.

- Shepherd, shep'erd, n. one who herds sheep: a swain: a pastor.—fem. Shep'herdess. [A.S. sceap-hirde. See Sheep and Herd.]
- Sherbet, sher'bet, n. a drink of water and fruit juices, sweetened and flavoured. [Arab. sherbet, a drink, from *shariba*, to drink, perh. conn. with L. sorbeo, to sip: other forms are Shrub and Sirup.]
- and Sirup.] Shord, sherd, n. (B.) a shred, a fragment. Sheriff, sher'if, n. the governor of a shire: an officer in a county who executes the law.-n. Sheriffship. [M. E. shir-reeve-A.S. scir-gerefa-scir (E. Shire), and gerefa, a governor, cog, with Ger. graf, a count, E. Reeve; cf. Landgrave and Margrave.] Sheriffalty, sherif-al-ti, Sheriffdom, sher'iff-dun, n. the office or invisition of a sheriff.

n. the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

- **Sherry**, sher'i, *n*. a dry wine of an amber colour, obtained principally from *Xeres* in Spain. [Formerly sherris.]
- Shew, sho. Same as Show.

Showbread, sho'bred. Same as Showbread.

- Shibboleth, shib'bo-leth, n. (B.) a word used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the sh: the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb. an ear of corn; or a stream, from *skabal*, to grow, to flow.] Shield, *sheld*, *n*. a broad plate worn for defence on the left arm : defence : a person who protects :
- an escutcheon. -v.t. to defend. [A.S. scyldscyldan, to defend; cog. with Ger. schild, Ice. skiöld-r, protection.]
- Shieldless, sheld'les, adj. without a shield : defenceless.
- Shift, shift, v.t. to change: to put out of the way: to dress in fresh clothes. -v.i. to change about : to remove : to change one's clothes : to resort to expedients for some purpose. -n. a change: a contrivance: an artifice: last resource : a chemise (orig. sig. a *change* of linen). -n. Shift'er. [A.S. sciftan, to divide, to order ; cog. with Ice. skipta, to divide, to change; conn. with Equip.] Shiftless, shiftles, add. destitute of shifts or ex-pedients: unsuccessful, for want of proper means.
- Shillalah, shil-lā'la, Shillaly, shil-lā'li, n. an oak sapling: a cudgel. [Said to be named from an Irish wood, famous for its oaks.]
- Shilling, shilling, n. an English silver coin = 12 pence. [Lit. 'the ringing (coin),' A.S. scilling, cog. with Ger. schilling; the root is seen in O. Ger. scëllan, Ger. schallen, to sound, to ring.]
- Shimmer, shim'er, v.i. to gleam; to glisten.—n. Shimm'er. [A.S. scymrian-scimian, to shine -scima, lustre, brightness, cog. with Ger. schimmern.]
- Shin, shin, n. the large bone of the leg or the forepart of it. [A.S. scina, the shin (esp. in the compound scin-ban, shin-bone), cog. with Dut. scheen, Ger. schien.]
- Shine, shin, v.i. to beam with steady radiance: to glitter: to be bright or beautiful: to be eminent: -pa.t. and pa.p. shone (shon), (B.) pa.t. and pa.p. shined.-n. brightness: splendour: fair

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

weather. [A.S. scinan; Goth. skeinan, Ger. scheinen; conn. with root of Shimmer.

- Shingle, shing'gl, *n*. wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for covering houses: the coarse gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea.—v.t. to cover or roof with shingles. [Orig. shindle (cog. with Ger. schindel)—scindula, a late form of L. scandula, perh. from scindo, to split.]
- Shingles, shing'glz, n. an eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a belt. [A corr. of L. cingulum, a belt or girdle—cingo, to gird.]
- Shingly, shing'gli, adj. abounding with skingle.
  Shingly, shin'ing, adj. scattering light: bright:
  resplendent: conspicuous.—n. effusion or clearness of light : brightness.
- Shiny, shin'i, *adj.*, *shining*: diffusing light: bright: splendid: unclouded.
- Ship, ship, n. a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each: generally, any large vessel.—v.t. to put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship: to receive on board for service on board a sing. to receive on order ship: to fix in its place.—v., to engage for service on shipboard:—pr.p. shipp'ing; pa.t.and pa.p. shipped.—n. Shipp'er.—n. Ship-of-the-line, one of the large war-ships of the royal navy. [Lit. 'a vessel;' A.S. scip, cog. with Goth. skip, Ice. skip, Ger. schiff; conn. with E. Shape, and with Gr. skap-to, to dig, skaph-os, the hull of a ship, a ship, and L. scapha, a boat. Doublet Skiff.]
- Shipboard, ship'bord, n. the board or deck of a ship.-adv. upon or within a ship.
- Ship-broker, ship'-brok'er, n. a broker who effects sales, insurances, &c. of ships.
- Ship-chandler, ship'-chand'ler, n. a chandler or
- dialer in cordage, canvas, and other *ship* furniture. Shipman, ship'man, n. (B.) a man who manages a *ship*: a sailor :- *pl*. Ship'mon. [A.S. *scip*mann. [tain of a ship.

Shipmaster, ship'mas-ter, n. the master or cap-Shipmate, ship'mat, n. a mate or companion in

- the same ship.
- Shipment, ship'ment, n. act of putting on board ship: embarkation : that which is shipped.
- Ship-money, ship'-mun'i, n., money for providing ships for the service of the king in time of war, raised at intervals in England 1007-1640.
- Shipping, hipping, ship/ing, *adj.* relating to ships.—*n.*, ships collectively: tonnage.—To take shipping, (B.) to embark.
- Ship's-husband, ship's-huz'band, n. the owner's agent in the management of a ship.
- Shipwreck, ship'rek, n. the wreck or destruction of a ship: destruction .- v.t. to destroy on the sea : to make to suffer wreck. [ships.
- Shipwright, ship'rīt, n. a wright who constructs Shipyard, ship'yärd, n. a yard where ships are
- built or repaired.
- Shire, shir, n. a division of the kingdom under a sheriff: a county. (When added to the name of a county the *i* is pronounced as in *hill*.) [A.S. scir, a division-sceran, to shear, to cut. See Share and Shear.]
- Shirk, sherk, v.t. to avoid, get off or slink away from. [A form of vulgar *shark*, to play the thief, to shift for a living, from Shark, the fish.]
- Shirt, shert, n. a short garment worn next the body by men.—v.t. to cover as with a shirt. [Cog. with Ice. skyrta, Ger. schurz, an apron; conn. with Short and Skirt.]

Shirting, sherting, n. cloth for shirts. Shist, &c. See Schist, &c.

### Shooting-star

- Shittah, shit'a, Shittim, shit'im, n. a precious
- Shittean, shit a, Shittean, shittin, *n. a precious* wood used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture, supposed to be a species of acacia. [Heb. shittah, pl. shittin.]
   Shiver, shiv'er, *n.* a splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.-*w.t.* to shatter.-*w.t.* to fall into shivers. [From root of Sherver and the Computer function of the function of th of Sheave ; allied to Ger. schiefer, a splinter.]
- Shiver, shiv'er, v.i. to shake or tremble : to shudder. -v.t. to cause to shake in the wind, as sails. [An imitative word ; allied to O. Dut. schoeveren, to shake, prov. Ger. schubbern.
- Shivery, shiv'er-i, adj. easily falling into shivers or fragments: cohering loosely.
- Shoal, shol, n. a great multitude of fishes swimming together. -v.i. to crowd. [A.S. scolu, a company-L. schola, a school. See School.]
- Shoal, shol, n. a shallow : a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep : a sandbank. -adj. shallow .- v.i. to grow shallow : to come
- upon shallows. [From root of Shallow.] Shoaly, shōl'i, adj. full of shoals or shallows : not deep.—n. Shoal'iness.
- Shoar, shor, n. a prop. Same as Shore, a prop.
- Shock, shok, n. a violent shake : a sudden dashing of one thing against another : violent onset : an offence.—v.t. to shake by violence : to offend : to disgust : to dismay. [Prob. through Fr. choc, a dashing, from O. Ger. schoc, shock; allied to Shake.
- Shock, shok, n. a heap or pile of sheaves of corn.
- Shock, snok, *n. a neup* or pite or sneaves or control [Ger. schock, Dut. schokke, a heap.]
  Shock-headed, shok'-hed'ed, *adj.* having a thick and bushy head of hair. [From Prov. E. shock, a rough dog; a form of Shag.]
  Shocking, shok'ing, *adj.* giving a shock or shake from horror or disgust : highly offensive.—*adv.*
- Shock'ingly.
- Shod, shod, pa.t. and pa.p. of Shoe.
- Shoddy, shod'i, n. (orig.) the waste shed or thrown off in spinning wool : now applied to the wool of old woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for re-manufacture. [From Shed, to part.]
- Shoe, shoo, n. a covering for the foot: a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury: anything in form or use like a shoe :- pl. Shoes (shooz) .- v.t. to furnish with shoes : to cover at the bottom :-pr.p. shoe'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. shod. [A.S. sco, sceo; Goth. skohs, Ger. schuh.] [shoes or boots.
- Shoeblack, shoo'blak, n. one who blacks and cleans Shoehorn, shoo'horn, n. a curved piece of horn:
- or metal used in putting on a shoe. Shone, shon. pa.t. and pa.p. of Shine. Shook, shook, pa.t. of Shake.
- Shoon, shoon, n., old pl. of Shoe. [A.S. sceon. See Shoe.]
- Shoot, shoot, v.t. to dart: to let fly with force: to discharge from a bow or gun : to strike with a shot: to thrust forward: to send forth new parts, as a plant. -v.i to perform the act of shooting : to be driven along : to fly, as an arrow : to jut out : to germinate : to advance :- pa.t. and pa.p. shot.-n. act of shooting : a young branch. -n. Shoot'er. [A.S. sceotan ; cog. with Dut. schieten, Ger. schiessen, to dart.]
- Shooting, shooting, n. act of discharging fire-arms or an arrow: sensation of a quick pain: act or practice of killing game. Shooting-box, shooting-boks, n. a small house in
- the country for use in the shooting season.
- Shooting-star, shoot'ing-stär, n. a meteor, so called from its quick, darting motion.

- Shop, shop, n. a building in which goods are sold by retail : a place where mechanics work .- v.i. to visit shops for the purpose of buying :—pr.p.shopp'ing; pa.p. shopped. [A.S. sceoppa, a treasury (influenced by O. Fr. eschoppe, a stall
- -Ger. schoppen, a shed).] Shop-lifting, shop'-lifting, n., lifting or anything from a shop.-n. Shop'-lift'er. lifting or stealing

Shop-walker, shop'-wawk'er, n. one who walks in a shop and sees the customers attended to.

- Shore, shor, n. the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or lake. [Lit. the place where the land is cut or broken off, A.S. score-sceran, to shear, to divide.]
- Shore, shor, *n*. a prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips, -w.t. to prop. -n. Shorfer. [Allied to O. Dut. schore, and conn. with Shear.] Shoreless, shör'les, adj. having no shore or coast:
- of indefinite or unlimited extent.

Shorn, shorn, pa.p. of Shear.

- Short, short, adj. (comp. Short'er, superl. Short'est), not long in time or space: near at hand: scanty: insufficient: narrow: abrupt: brittle. -adv. not long.-r. Short'ness.-In short, in a few words. [A.S. sceort, cog. with O. Ger. scurz, prob. conn. with Shear. The Dut. and Scand. kort, Ger. kurz, are borrowed from L. curtus. See Curt.]
- Shortcoming, short'kum-ing, n. act of coming or falling short of produce or result : neglect of or failure in duty. Short-dated, short'-dāt'ed, adj. having short or
- little time to run from its date, as a bill.
- Shorton, short'n, v.t. to make short : to deprive : to make friable.-v.i. to become short or shorter : to contract.
- Shorthand, short'hand, n. an art by which writing is made shorter and easier, so as to keep pace with speaking. Short-lived, short'-livd, adj., living or lasting
- only for a short time.
- Shortly, short'li, adv. in a short time : in a brief manner: quickly: soon. Short-sighted, short'-sīt'ed, adj. having sight
- extending but a short distance : unable to see far: of weak intellect: heedless .- n. Short'sight'edness.
- Short-winded, short'-wind'ed, adj. affected with shortness of wind or breath.

Shot, pa.t. and pa.p. of Shoot.

- **100**, shot, *n*. act of *shooting*. a marksman: a missile: flight of a missile or the distance passed Shot, by it : small globules of lead : (gun.) solid projectiles generally .- v.t. to load with shot :-
- pr.p. shott'ing; pa.p. shott'ed. Should, shood, pa.t. of Shall. [A.S. sceolde, pa.t. of sceal. See Shall.]
- Shoulder, shol'der, n the joint which connects the human arm or the foreleg of a quadruped with the body: the flesh and muscles about the shoulder: the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for market : a prominence : (fig.) that which sustains. -v.t. to push with the shoulder or violently: to take upon the shoulder. [A.S.
- sculdor; Ger. schulter, Dut. schouder.] Shoulder-belt, shol/der-belt, n. a belt that passes across the shoulder.
- Shoulder-blade, shol'der-blad, n. the broad, flat, blade-like bone of the shoulder.
- Shoulder-knot, shol'der-not, n. a knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder
- Shout, showt, n. a loud and sudden outcry of joy, triumph, or courage.-v.i. to utter a shout.

v.t. to utter with a shout : to cry.-n. Shout'er. [Either merely imitative, or a by-form of Scout, as being the sentinel's challenge.]

- Shove, shuv, v.t. to drive along : to push before one .- v.i. to push forward : to push off. - n. act of shoving: a push. [A.S. sceafan, cog. with Dut. schniven, Ger. schieben.] Shovel, shuv'l, n. an instrument with a broad
- blade, and a handle for shoving and lifting .- v.t. to lift up and throw with a shovel : to gather in large quantities .- v.i. to use a shovel :- pr.p. shov'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. shov'elled. [From Shove; cog. with Ger. schaufel.]
- Show, sho, v.t. to present to view : to enable to perceive or know: to inform : to teach : to guide : to prove : to explain : to bestow .- v.i. to appear : to look: -na, p, shown or showed. -na act of showing : display : a sight or spectacle : parade : appearance : plausibility : pretence. -na. Show'er. [A.S. sceawian; Dut. schouwen, Ger. schauen, Goth. us-scavjan ; probably allied to See.]
- Showbill, sho'bil, n. a bill for showing or advertising the price, merits, &c. of goods. Showbread, sho'bred, n. among the Jews, the
- twelve loaves of *bread shown* or presented be-fore the Lord in the sanctuary.
- Shower, show'er, n. a fall of rain or hail, of short duration : a copious and rapid fall .- v.t. to wet with rain: to bestow liberally .- v.i. to rain in showers. [A.S. scur; Ice. skur, O. Ger. scur (Ger. schauer); perh. orig. sig. 'a raincloud.']

- Showery, show'eri, adj. adj. bunding with showers.
  Showery, sho'i, adj. making a show; cutting a dash: ostentatious: gay.—adv. Show'ily.—n. Show'iness.
- Shrapnel, shrap'nel, n. (gun.) a shell filled with musket-balls, called after its inventor, Col. Shrapnel.
- Shred, shred, n. a long, narrow piece cut or torn off: a strip or fragment.-v.t. to cut or tear into shreds. [A.S. screade; Ger. schrot, Scot. screed.]
- Shrew, shroo, n. a brawling troublesome woman: a scold. [Prob. closely connected with Dut. schreeuwen, Low Ger. schrauen, Ger. schreien, to brawl.
- Shrewd, shrood, *adj.* of an acute judgment: (*obs.*) malicious, wicked, cunning. *adv.* Shrewd'ly. *n.* Shrewd'ness. [Lit. 'having the nature of a shrew.']
- Shrewish, shroo'ish, adj. having the qualities of a shrew : peevish and troublesome : clamorous. -adv. Shrew'ishly.-n. Shrew'ishness.
- Shrewmouse, shroo'mows, n. a harmless little animal like the mouse, which burrows in the ground. [A.S. screawa, and Mouse.] Shriek, shrēk, v.i. to utter a shriek : to scream.-
- n. the shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish. [Ice. skrika. See Scream and Screech.]

- **Shrievalty**, shrēv'al-ti, *n*. Same as **Sheriffalty**. **Shrift**, shrift, *n*. confession made to a priest: From absolution-especially of a dying man. Shrive.]
- Shrike, shrik, *n*. a bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns, hence called the Butcher Bird. [Lit. the 'shrieking'
- bird, Ice. skrikja. Cf. Shrife, ] Shrill, shril, adj. piercing: sharp: uttering an acute sound.-adv. Shril/1y.-n. Shrill/ness. [Allied to Low Ger. schrell, Ger. schrill, and conn. with Ger. schreien, to cry.
- Shrimp, shrimp, n. a small shellfish, about two inches long, much esteemed as food. [Prov. E. shrimp, anything very small; conn. with A.S.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute; moon; then.

scrymman, to wither, and Ger. schrumpfen, to shrivel.]

- Shrine, shrin, n. a place in which sacred things are deposited : a sacred place : an altar.-v.t. to enshrine. [Lit. 'a chest for written papers,' A.S. scrin, O. Fr. escrin-L. scrinium-scribo, to write.]
- Shrink, shringk, v.i. to contract: to wither: to occupy less space : to become wrinkled by contraction : to recoil, as from fear, disgust, &c.v.t. to cause to shrink or contract :- pa.t. shrank, shrunk; pa.p. shrunk, shrunk'en.-n. act of shrinking: contraction: withdrawal or recoil. [A.S. scrincan; akin to Ger. schränken, to place obliquely or crosswise: perh. also conn. with Shrug.]
- Shrive, shriv, v.t. to hear at confession.—v.i. to receive confession (said of a priest):—pa.t. shröve or shrived; pa.p. shriv'en, [A.S. scrifan, to write, to prescribe penance-L. scribo.]
- Shrivel, shriv'l, v.i. and v.t. to contract into wrinkles: -pr.p. shriv'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. shriv'elled. [Ety. dub.; perh. conn. with A.S. screpa, to become dry, and obs. E. rivel, to shrink, to wither.]
- Shroud, shrowd, n. the dress of the dead : that which clothes or covers :—pl. a set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts.-v.t. to inclose in a shroud : to cover : to hide : to shelter. [A.S. scrud, cog. with Ice. skrudh, clothing.] Shrove-tide, shrov'-tīd, n. the time at which con-
- fession used to be made, the time immediately before Lent.—n. Shrove-Tues'day, the day be-fore Ash-Wednesday. [M. E. schrofe (pa.t. of schriven)—A.S. scraf (pa.t. of scrifan). See Shrive and Tide.]
- **Shrub**, shrub, *n*. a low, dwarf tree : a woody plant with several stems from the same root. [A.S. with several stems from the same root. [A.S. scrobb, perh. conn. with prov. E. skruff, light
- rubbish wood, and with the root of Shrivel.] Shrub, shrub, n. a drink or liquor of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [A corr. of Sherbet.]
- **Shrubbery**, shrub'er-i, *n*. a collection of shrubs. **Shrubby**, shrub'i, *adj*. full of shrubs : like a shrub :
- consisting of shrubs or brush.
- Shrug, shrug, v.t. to draw up : to contract.-v.i. to draw up the shoulders :- pr.p. shrugg'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. shrugged.-n. a drawing up of the shoulders. [Ety. dub.; perh. conu. with Shrink.]
- Shrunk, pa.t. and pa.p. of Shrink.
- Shudder, shud'er, v.i. to tremble from fear or horror.—n. a trembling from fear or horror. [Dut. schuddern, schudden, Ger. schaudern, to shudder.]
- Shuffle, shuf'l, v.t. to change the positions of : to confuse: to remove or introduce by purposed confusion .- v.i. to change the order of cards in a pack : to shift ground : to evade fair questions : to move by shoving the feet along. -n. act of shuffling : an evasion or artifice. -n. Shuff'ler. [A by-form of Scuffle, thus conn. with Shove and Shovel.]
- Shun, shun, v.t. to avoid : to keep clear of : to neglect: -pr.p. shunn'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. shunned. [A.S. scunian, sceonian; akin to Dut. schuinen, to slope.]
- Shunt, shunt, v.t. to turn off upon a siderail.—n. a short siderail for allowing the main-line to be kept free.—n. Shunt/ing. [M. E. shunten; a form of Shun.]
- Shut, shut, v.t. to close, as a door : to forbid entrance into: to contract or close.-v.i. to close

itself:-pr.p. shutt'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. shut. [A.S. scyttan, conn. with Shoot, from the shoot-ing forward of the bar.]

- Shutter, shut'er, n. one who or that which shuts : a close cover for a window or aperture.
- Shuttle, shut'l, n. an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving. [A.S. scytel, sceathelsceotan, E. Shoot; cog. with Dan. and Sw. skyttel.]
- Shuttlecock, shut'l-kok, n. a cork stuck with feathers, like a cock, shot, struck, or driven with a battledore.
- Shy, shī, adj. timid: reserved: cautious: sus-picious. -v.i. to start aside, as a horse from fear: -pa.t. and pa.p. shied. -adv. Shy'ly or Shi'ly. n. Shy'ness. [A.S. sceoh ; Ger. scheu.]
- Sibilant, sib'i-lant, adj. making a hissing sound. -n. a sibilant letter. [L. sibilo, to hiss.]
- Sibilation, sib-i-la'shun, n. a hissing sound.
- Sibyl, sib'il, n. (lit.) she that tells the will of Zens or Jupiter: a pagan prophetess. [L.-Gr. si-bylla, Doric Gr. sio-bolla-Dios, Doric Sios, genitive of Zeus, and boule, Doric bolla, counsel.]
- Sibylline, sib'il-īn, adj. pertaining to, uttered, or written by sibyls: prophetical.
- Sick, sik, adj. affected with disease : ill : inclined vomit: disgusted: used by the sick .- n. Sickings, pt. (B.) Sickingson, diseases. [A.S. sicc; Ger. siech, Goth. sinks.] Sicken, sik'n, v.t. to make sick: to disgust.—v.i.
- to become sick : to be disgusted : to become disgusting or tedious : to become weak. Sickish, sik'ish, adj. somewhat sick.-adv. Sick'-
- ishly.-n. Sick'ishness.
- Sickle, sik'l, n. a hooked instrument for *cutting* grain. [A.S. *sicel*; Ger. *sichel*, Low Ger. *sekel*; all from a rustic L. *secula—seco*, to cut.]
- Sickly, sik'li, adj. inclined to sickness : unhealthy : somewhat sick : weak : languid : producing disease.-n. Sick'liness.
- Side, sīd, n. the edge or border of anything : the surface of a solid : a part of a thing as seen by the eye: region: part: the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder: any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another : faction : line of descent.-adj. being on or toward the side : lateral : indirect. -v.i. to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another. [A.S. side, cog. with Ice. sida, Ger. seite.]
- Sidearms, sīd'ārmz, n.pl., arms or weapons worn on the side, as a sword or bayonet.
- Sideboard, sīd'bord, n. a piece of furniture on one side of a dining-room for holding dishes, &c.
- Sidebox, sīd'boks, n. a box or seat at the side of a theatre.
- Sided, sīd'ed, adj. having a side. Sideling, sīd'ling, adj. inclining to a side: sloping. Sidelong, sīd'long, adj. oblique : not straight .-
- adv. in the direction of the side : obliquely.
- Sidereal, sī-dē're-al, adj. relating to a star or stars: starry: (astr.) measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [I. sidus, sideris, a star.]
- Side-saddle, sīd'-sad'ı, *n. a saddle* for women. Side-saddle, sīd'-sad'ı, *n. a saddle* for women. Sideways, sīd'wāz, Sidewise, sīd'wīz, *adn.* toward or on one side : inclining : laterally.
- Siding, sīd'ing, n. a short line of rails on which wagons are shunted from the main-line.

Sidle, sī'dl, v.i. to go or move side-foremost. Siege, sēj, n. a sitting down with an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force: a continued endeavour to gain possession. [Orig. a 'seat,' Fr. siége, seat (It. seggia, sedia)—L. sedes, a seat—sedeo, E. Sit.]

fate, far : mē, her : mīne : mote : mūte : moon : then.

#### Sienna

- Sienna, si-en'a, *w*. a fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From Sienna in Italy.]
- Sierra, sē-er'ra, n. a ridge of mountains, the summits of which resemble the teeth of a saw.
- [Sp., from L. serra, a saw.] Siesta, si-es'ta, n. a short sleep taken about midday or after dinner. [Sp.-L. sexta (hora), the sixth (hour) after sunrise, the hour of noon.]
- Sieve, siv, n. a vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire to separate the fine part of anything from [A.S. sife; cog. with Ger. sieb. the coarse. Sift is a derivative.]
- Sift, sift, v.t. to separate with or as with a sieve : to examine closely .- n. Sift'er. [A.S. siftan -sife (see Sieve); cog. with Ger. sichten.]
- Sigh, sī, v.i. to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in grief: to sound like sighing .- v.t. to express by sighs. n. a long, deep, audible respiration. [A.S. sican: from the sound.]
- Sight, sit, n. act of seeing : view : faculty of seeing: that which is seen: a spectacle: space within vision : examination : a small opening for looking through at objects : a piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim. -v.t. to catch sight of. [A.S. ge-siht; O. Ger.

- -o.t. to Carlos sign of ... [A.S. gestar, o. Ger. sikt, Ger. sikt, from root of See.]
   Sighted, sīt'ed, adj. having sight.
   Sightless, sīt'les. adj. wanting sight: blind.— adv. Sightlessly.—n. Sightlessness.
   Sightly, sīt'li, adj. pleasing to the sight or eye: comely.—n. Sight liness.
- Sign, sin, n., mark, token: proof: that by which a thing is known or represented: a word, gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else : a remarkable event : an omen : a miracle : a memorial : something set up as a notice in a public place : (*math.*) a mark showing the rela-tion of quantities or an operation to be performed: (*med.*) a symptom: (*astr.*) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac. -v.t. to represent or make known by a sign : to attach a signature to. [Fr. signe-L. signum.]
- Signal, signal, n. a sign for giving notice, generally at a distance : token : the notice given .v.t. and v.i. to make signals to : to convey by signals :- pr. p. signalling ; pa.t. and pa.p. sig-nalled.- adj. having a sign : remarkable : not-able : eminent.- n. Signalling.- adv. Signally. [nent: to signal. [Fr.]
- Signalise, sig'nal-īz, v.t. to make signal or emi-Signature, signatūr, n. a sign or mark: the name of a person written by himself: (music)
- the flats and sharps after the clef to show the key. [Fr.-Low L. signatura.] Signboard, sin'bord, n. a board with a sign tell-
- ing a man's occupation or articles for sale. Signet, signet, n. the privy-seal: (B.) a seal.
- [From Sign.] Significance, sig-nif'i-kans, n. that which is sig-
- nified : meaning : importance : moment. Significant, sig-nif'i-kant, *adj., signifying* : ex-pressive of something : standing as a sign. adv. Signif'icantly.
- Signification, signification, act of signify-ing: that which is signified : meaning. Significative, significative, adj., signifying: de-
- noting by a sign : having meaning : expressive. **Signify**, signift, *v.t.* to make known by a sign or by words: to mean : to indicate or declare : to have consequence : -pa.t. and pa.p. signified. [L. significo, -atus-signum, and facio, to make.

Signior, Signor, sen'yur, n. an Italian word of

address equivalent to Sir, Mr. [It. signore. See Seignior.]

Sign-manual, sīn-man'ū-al, n. (lit.) a sign made by one's own *hand*: the royal signature, usually only the initial of the sovereign's name, with R. for *Rex* (L. 'king'), or *Regina* (L. 'queen'). [Sign and Manual.]

- Signora, sēn-yō'ra, n. feminine of Signor. Signpost, sīn'pōst, n. a post on which a sign is hung : a direction-post.
- Silence, sī'lens, n. state of being silent : absence of sound or speech : muteness : cessation of agitation: calmness: oblivion.-v.t. to cause to be silent : to put to rest : to stop .- int. be silent !
- Silent, sī'lent, adj. free from noise : not speaking : habitually taciturn : still : not pronounced .- adv. Si'lently. [L. silens, -entis, pr.p. of sileo, to be silent.]
- Silex, sī'leks, n., silica, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, &c. [L. silex, silicis, flint.]
- Silhouette, sil'oo-et, *u*. a shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a dark colour. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named, from his excessive economy in financial matters.]
- Silica, sil'i-ka, n. pure silex or flint, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe.
- Silicoous, Silicious, si-lish'us, *adj*. pertaining to, containing, or resembling *silex* or flint.
- Silk, silk, n. the delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars : thread or cloth woven from it.-adj. pertaining to or consisting of silk. [A.S. seolc-L. sericum-Gr. serikon, neut. of adj. Sērikos, pertaining to the Sēres-Sēr, a native of China, whence silk was first obtained.] Silken, silk'n, adj. made of silk : dressed in silk :
- resembling silk': soft : delicate. [silks. Silk-mercer, silk'-mer'ser, n. a mercer or dealer in Silk-weaver, silk'-we'v'er, n. a weaver of silk [which produces silk. stuffs.
- Silkworm, silk'wurn, n. the *worm* or caterpillar Silkworm, silk'urn, n. the *worm* or caterpillar Silky, silk'i, *adj*. like silk in texture: soft : smooth : glossy.-m. Silk'intess. Sill, sil, n. the timber or stone at the foot of a door
- or window: the lowest piece in a window-frame. [A.S. syll, cog. with Ice. sylla, Ger. schwelle, [A.S. syll, cog. wi conn. with Swell.]
- Sillabub, sil'a-bub, n. a liquor made of wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened. [Perh. from slabbering it up quickly.
- Silly, sil'i, adj. simple: harmless: foolish: witless : imprudent : absurd : stupid.—*adv.* Sill'ing. -*n.* Sill'iness. [Orig, 'happy,' 'blessed,' and so 'innocent,' 'simple,' A.S. *selig*; cog. with
- Ger. selig, and Goth. sels, good.] Silt, silt, n. that which is left by straining: sediment: the sand, &c. left by water. [Prov. E. sile, allied to Low Ger. silen, Sw. sila, to let water off, to strain.]
- Silurian, si-loo'ri-an, adj. belonging to Siluria, the country of the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England: applied to the strata below the old red sandstone, which are
- found best developed in that district. Silvan, silvan, adj. pertaining to woods: woody: inhabiting woods. [Fr.—L. silva; cf. Gr. hyle, a wood.
- Silver, silver, n. a soft white metal, capable of a high polish: money made of silver: anything having the appearance of silver. -a/d, made of silver: resembling silver white: bright; pre-cious; gentle.  $-\pi/t$ , to cover with silver: to make like silver : to make smooth and bright : to make

fate, far; mē. her: mīne: möte; mūte; möon; then.

silvery. silfr, and Ger. silber.]

- Silvering, silvering, n. the operation of covering with silver : the silver so used.
- Silverling, sil'ver-ling, n. (B.) a small silver coin. Silversmith, sil'ver-smith, n. a smith who works in silver.
- Silvery, sil'ver-i, adj. covered with silver : resem-
- bling silver : white : clear, soft, mellow. Similar, sim'i-lar, adj., like: resembling : uniform : (geom.) exactly corresponding in shape, with-out regard to size.—adv. Sim'ilarly.—n. Similar'ity. [Fr. similaire-L. similis, like, same.]
- Simile, sim'i-le, n. something similar: similitude: (rhet.) a comparison to illustrate anything.
- Similitude, si-mil'i-tūd, n. the state of being similar or like: resemblance: comparison: simile: (B.) a parable. [Fr.-L. similitudo.]
- Simious, sim'i-us, adj. pertaining to or resembling an ape or monkey: monkey-like. [From L. simius, an ape-simus, flat-nosed.]
- Simmer, sim'er, v.i. to boil with a gentle, hissing sound. [From the sound.]

Simoniac, si-mo'ni-ak, n. one guilty of simony.

- Simoniacal, sim-o-nī'ak-al, adj. pertaining to, guilty of, or involving simony.
- Simony, sim'on-i, n. the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, so named from Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the
- Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii. Simoom, si-moom', Simoon, si-moon', *n*. a destructive hot wind which blows in Northern Africa and Arabia and the adjacent countries from the interior deserts [Ar. semûm-semm. to poison.]
- Simper, simper, v.i. to smile in a silly affected manner. -n. a silly or affected smile. [Prob. conn. with **Simmer**.]
- Simple, sim'pl, adj. single: undivided: resisting decomposition: elementary: homogeneous: open : unaffected : undesigning : true : clear : straightforward : artless : guileless : unsuspecting : credulous : not cunning : weak in intellect : silly.—n. something not mixed or compounded : a medicinal herb. [Lit. 'one-fold,' Fr.—L. sim-plus—sim- (L. semel, Gr. hama, Sans. sam), once, and root of plico, to fold.]
- Simpleness, sim'pl-nes, n. the state or quality of being simple : artlessness : simplicity : folly.
- Simpleton, sim'pl-tun, n. a simple person : a weak or foolish person.
- Simplicity, sim-plis'i-ti, n. the state or quality of being simple : singleness : want of complication : openness: clearness: freedom from excessive adornment: plainness: sincerity: artlessness:
- credulity, silliness, folly. [L. simplicitas.] Simplify, sim'pli-fī, v.t. to make simple: to render less difficult: to make plain:-pa.t. and pa.p. sim'plified.-n. Simplifica'tion. [L. simplex, simple, and facio, to make.]
- Simply, sim'pli, *adv.* in a simple manner: art-lessly: foolishly: weakly: plainly: considered by itself: alone: merely: solely.
- Simulate, sim'ū-lāt, v.t. to imitate: to counterfeit: to pretend: to assume the appearance of without the reality.—n. Sim'ulator. [L. simulatus, pa.p. of simulo, to make (something) similar to (another thing)-similis, like.]
- Simulation, sim-ū-lā'shun, n. the act of simulating or putting on what is not true.
- Simultaneous, sim-ul-tān'e-us, adj. acting, existing, or happening at the same time.-adv. Simultan'eously. [Low L. simultaneus-L. simul, at the same time, akin to similis, like.]

- [A.S. silfer, seolfer, cog. with Ice. | Sin, sin, n. wilful violation of law: neglect of duty | neglect of the laws of morality and religion: wickedness: iniquity. - v.i. to commit sin: to violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion: to do wrong :- pr. p. sinn'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. sinned. [A.S. synn, cog. with Ice. syn-d, Ger. sünde; prob. from a root seen in Goth. sunja, truth, and syn-jon, to vindicate (both from *yun*, intuit, and *sympton*, to vindicate (both from *sum-is*, *true*), also in Ice. *sym*, denial. Prob. it thus orig. meant 'a thing to be cleared up or accounted for,' 'an act as to which one must justify one's self,' 'a deed involving responsibility or guilt,' hence 'a crime.']
  - Since, sins, adv. from the time that : past : ago .-prep. after: from the time of .- conj. seeing that: because: considering. [M. E. sin, sith, sithence; A.S. sith-than, lit. 'after that,' from sith, late (Ger. seit), and than, dative case of the article.
  - Sincere, sin-ser', adj. clean : pure : (B.) unadulterated: being in reality what it is in appear-ance: unfeigned: frank: honest: true.-adv. Sincere'ly. [Fr.-L. sincerus, clean, generally derived from sine, without, and cera, wax's better from sine, single, and the root of Ger. schier, E. Sheer. See Simple, Single.] Sincerity, sin-seri-ti, n. state or quality of being
  - sincere: honesty of mind : freedom from pretence.
  - Sinciput, sin'si-put, *n*. the forepart of the head from the forehead to the vertex. [L., lit. 'half a head'-semi, half, and capit, the head.]
  - Sine, sīn, n. a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity. [L. sinus, a curve.]
  - Sinecure, sī'ne-kūr, n. an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure or care of souls : an office with salary but without work. -n. Si necurist, one who holds a sinecure. [L. sine, without, and cura, care.]
  - Sinew,  $\sin'\bar{u}$ , *n*. that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: muscle, nerve: that which supplies vigour. -v.t. to bind as by sinews: to strengthen. [A.S. sinu, cog. with Ice. sin, Ger. sehne.]
  - Sinewy, sin'ū-i, adj. furnished with sinews : consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews : strong: vigorous.
  - Sinful, sin'fool, adj. full of or tainted with sin: iniquitous: wicked: depraved: criminal: unholy.-adv. Sin'fully.-n. Sin'fulness.
  - Sing, sing, v.i. to utter melodious sounds : to make a small, shrill sound : to relate in verse .v.t. to utter musically: to chant: to celebrate or relate in verse :- pa.t. sang or sung; pa.p. sung. [A.S. singan, cog. with Ger. singen, Goth. siggvan; cf. Gael. seinn, Sans. svan.] sung.
  - Singe, sinj, a.t. to burn on the surface: to scorch: -pr.p. singe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* singed.—*n.* a burning of the surface: a slight burn. [M. E. sengen (cog. with Ger. sengen)-A.S. be-sengan, the causative of Sing, from the singing noise produced by scorching.]
  - Singer, sing'er, n. one who sings: one whose occupation is to sing. Singing, sing'ing, *n*. the act or art of singing.

  - Singing-master, sing'ing-mas'ter, n. a master who teaches singing.
  - Single, sing'gl, adj. consisting of one only : indi-vidual : separate : alone : unmarried : not combined with others: unmixed: having one only on each side : straightforward : sincere : simple : pure. -v.t. to separate : to choose one from others : to select from a number. [L. sin-gulus,

one to each, separate, akin to sem-el, once, Gr.

ham-a. See Simple, Sincere.] Single-hearted, sing'gl-härt'ed, adj. having a single or sincere heart: without duplicity.

- Single-minded, sing'gl-mind'ed, adj. having a single or sincere mind : upright.
- Singleness, sing gl-nes, n. state of being single or alone : freedom from deceit : sincerity : simplicity.
- Singlestick, sing'gl-stik, n. a single stick or cudgel used in fighting: a fight or game with

singlesticks. [tree. Singletree, sing'gl-trē, n. The same as Swingle-Singly, sing'gli, *adv.* one by one: particularly: alone: by one's self: honestly: sincerely. Singsong, sing'song, *n*. bad singing: drawling. Singular, sing'gū-lar, *adj.* alone: (*gram.*) denot-

- ing one person or thing : single : not complex or compound : standing alone : rare : unusual : uncommon : extraordinary : strange : odd : (B.) particular. [L. singularis.]
- Singularity, sing-gū-lar'i-ti, n. the state of being singular: peculiarity: anything curious or re-markable: particular privilege or distinction.
- Singularly, sing'gū-lar-li, adv. in a singular manner: peculiarly: strangely: so as to express one or the singular number.
- Sinister, sin'is-ter, *adj.*, *left*: on the left hand: evil: unfair: dishonest: unlucky: inauspicious. [L.]
- Sinistral, sin'is-tral, adj. belonging or inclining
- to the left: reversed.—adv. Sin'istrally. Sinistrous, sin'istrus, adj. on the left side: wrong: absurd: perverse.—adv. Sin'istrously. Sink, singk, v.i. to fall to the bottom: to fall down:
- to descend lower: to fall gradually: to fall below the surface : to enter deeply : to be impressed : to be overwhelmed : to fail in strength -v.t. to cause to sink : to put under water : to keep out of sight : to suppress : to degrade : to cause to decline or fall : to plunge into destruction : to make by digging or delving : to pay absolutely: to lower in value or amount : to lessen :- pa.t. sank and sunk; pa.p. sunk, sunk'en. -n. a drain to carry off dirty water: a box or vessel connected with a drain for receiving dirty water.-n. Sink'er. [A.S. sencan, cog. with Ger. sinken,
- Goth. siggquan, Ice. sökkva, to fall to the bottom.] Sinless, sin'les, adj. without sin : innocent : pure : perfect.-adv. Sin'lessly.-n. Sin'lessness.
- Sinner, sin'er, n. one who sins : an offender or criminal : (theol.) an unregenerate person.
- Sin-offering, sin'-of'er-ing, n. an offering for or sacrifice in explation of sin.
- Sinter, sin'ter, n. a name given to rocks precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters.
- [Ger., 'iron sparks.'] Sinuate, sin'ū-āt, adj., curved: (bot.) with a waved margin.-v.t. to bend in and out.-n. Sinua'tion. [L. sinuatus, pa.p. of sinuo, to bend.
- Sinuosity, sin-ū-os'i-ti, n. quality of being sinuous : a bend or series of bends and turns.
- Sinuous, sin'ū-us, Sinuose, sin'ū-os, adj., bending in and out : winding : undulating. -adv. Sin'u-ously. [L. sinuosus-sinus, a bending.]
- Sinus, sī'nus, n. a bending : a fold : an opening : a bay of the sea : a recess in the shore : (anat.) a cavity wider in the interior than at the entrance : a venous canal: (med.) a cavity containing pus. [L. sinus, a bending, a curve.]
- Sip, sip, v.t. to sup or drink in small quantities : to draw into the mouth : to taste : to drink out of.-v.i. to drink in small quantities : to drink by the lips :- pr.p. sipp'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. sipped.

-n, the taking of a liquor with the lips: a small

draught taken with the lips. [A.S. stdan, cog. with Ger. saufen; conn. with Sop, Soup, Sup.] Siphon, sifun, n. a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another. [Fr.-Gr. siphon-siphlos, hollow.]

Sippet, sip'et, n. a small sop.

- Sir, ser, n. a word of respect used in addressing a SIT, Ser, *n.* a word of respect used in addressing a man: the title of a knight or baronet. [Lit. 'senior' or 'elder,' O. Fr. sire, through O. Fr. sendre, from L. senior, an elder, comp. of senex, old. Cf. the parallel forms Sire, Senior, Seignior, Signor.]
  Sire, sīr, n. (lit.) a 'senior' or father : one in the place of a father, as a sovereign : the male parent of a heast esn. of a horse '-d' (deatrn')
- parent of a beast, esp. of a horse :-pl. (poetry) ancestors .- v.t. to beget, used of animals. [See above word.]
- Siron, si'ren, n. (myth.) one of certain fabulous nymphs in S. Italy who enticed mariners to destruction by sweet music : a fascinating woman : any one insidious and deceptive : an eel-like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet.—*adj.* pertaining to or like a siren: fascinating. [L. *siren*—Gr. *seirēn*, lit. an 'entangler'-seira, a cord, a band.]
- Sirene, sī'rēn, n. a musical instrument for determining the number of pulses per second in a given note. [Same word as above.] Sirius, sir'i-us, n. the Dogstar. [L.-Gr. seirios,
- scorching; cf. Sans. surya, the sun.] Sirloin, serloin, n. a loin of beef. [Fr. surlonge
- -sur (-L. super, above), and longe (see Loin). The first syllable has been modified by confusion with E. Sir.]
- Sirname, ser'nām, n. [A corruption of Surname.]
- Sirocco, si-rok'o, *n*. a hot, oppressive wind, from the south-*east* in S. Italy and adjoining parts. [It. sirocco, Sp. siroco, Ar. schorug-scharg, the east.]
- Sirrah, ser'a, n. sir, used in anger or contempt. [M. E. sirrha-sir, ha: or from Ir. sirreach, poor.]
- Sirup, sir'up, n. a solution of sugar in water, simple, flavoured, or medicated. [Fr. sirop-Low L. sirupus-Ar. sharab, sharbat, a drink. See Sherbet and Shrub.]
- Siskin, sis'kin, n. a migratory song-bird, resembling the green canary. [Dan. sisgen, Sw. siska.]
- Sister, sis'ter, n. a female born of the same parents: a female closely allied to or associated with another.—n. Sister-in-law, a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife. [M. E. susten -A.S. sweoster, cog. with Dut. suster, Ger. schwester, Slav. sestra, L. soror (for sosor, orig.
- sostor), Sans. svasri, svasår (orig. svastår).] Sisterhood, sis'ter-hood, n. (orig.) state of being a
- sister, the duty of a sister: a society of females. Sisterlike, sister-līk, Sisterly, sister-li, adj. like or becoming a sister: kind: affectionate.
- Sit, sit, v.i. to rest on the haunches: to perch, as birds: to rest: to remain: to brood: to occupy a seat, esp. officially : to be officially engaged : to blow from a certain direction, as the wind .to blow from a certain direction, as the wind, — v.t. to keep the seat upon: to seat [-pr.p.], sitting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat.—*n.* Sitt'or.—Sit out, to sit during,—Sit up, to rise from a lying to a sitting position. [A.S. *sittan*, cog. with Ger. *sitzen*, L. *sed-eo*, Gr. *hed-os*, a seat, *hezo-mai*, to sit. Cf. Seat and Set.]
- Site, sit, n. the place where anything is set down or fixed : situation : a place chosen for any par-ticular purpose. [Fr.-L. situs-situm, pa. p. of sino, to set down. Cf. Situate.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote: mūte; moon; then.

- Sith, sith, adv. (B.) since. [A.S. sidh; cog. with Goth. seidhu, Ger. seit. See Since.]
   Sitting, siting, n. state of resting on a seat: a
- seat: the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness : an official meeting to transact business: uninterrupted application to anything for a time: the time during which one continues at anything: a resting on eggs for hatching.
- Situate, sit'ū-āt, Situated, sit'ū-āt-ed, adj., set or permanently fixed: placed with respect to other objects: residing. [Low L. situatus-L. situo,
- to place—situs, a site, situation.] Situation, sit-ū-ā'shun, *n*. the place where any-thing is *situated*: position: temporary state: condition : office : employment.
- Six, siks, adj. and n. five and one : a figure denot-ing six units (6, or VI.). [A.S. six, sex; cog. with Scand. sex, Goth. saths, Ger. sechs, Gael. se; also with L. sex, Gr. hex, Pers. shesh, Sans. shash.] ftimes.
- Sixfold, siks'fold, adj., folded or multiplied six
- Sixpence, siks'pens, n. a silver coin = six pence.
- Sixteen, siks'ten, adj. and n., six and ten.
- Sixteenth, siks'tenth, adj. and n. the sixth after the tenth.
- Sixth, siksth, adj. the last of six : the ordinal of six.-n. the sixth part : (music) an interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals. A.S. sixta.
- Sixthly, siksth'li, adv. in the sixth place.
- Sixtieth, siks'ti-eth, adj. and n. the sixth tenth :
- the ordinal of sixty. [A.S. sixteogeotha.] Sixty, siks'ti, adj. and n., six times ten. [A.S. sixtig.]
- Sizar, sīz'ar, n. in University of Cambridge, orig. one who served out the sizes or rations: one of the lowest rank of students. [From Size, orig. a 'fixed quantity.']
- Size, sīz, n. extent of volume or surface : magnitude. -v.t. to arrange according to size. [Orig. a 'fixed quantity,' contr. of Assize, which see.]
- Size, sīz, Sizing, sīz'ing, *u*. a kind of weak glue, used as varnish: any gluey substance.—Size, *v.t.* to cover with size. [W. *syth*, stiffening, glue -syth, stiff.] [iness.
- Sizy, sīz'i, adj., size-like: glutinous.—n. Siz'-Skald, n. See Scald, a poet.
- Skate, skat, n. a kind of sandal or frame of wood with a steel ridge under it for moving on ice.-z.i. to slide on skates.-ns. Skat'er, Skat'ing. [Dut. schaats; cf. also Dan. sköite.]
- Skate, skat, n. a large flat fish belonging to the Ray family, with spikes or thorns on the back. [M. E. schate (Ice. skata)-L. squatus; cf. Shad.]
- Skathe. Same as Scathe.
- Skean, skön, n. a dagger. [Gael. sgian, a knife.] Skein, skän, n. a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. escaigne; Gael. sgeinn.] Skalata and a statistical s
- **Skeleton**, skel'e-tun, *n*. the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position: the framework or outline of anything. [Gr. skeleton (soma), a dried (body) -skeletos, dried-skello, to dry, to parch.]
- **Skeleton-key**, skel'e-tun-ke, *n.* a key for picking locks, without the inner bits, and so like a skeleton.
- Skeptic. Same as Sceptic.
- Skerry, sker'i, n. a rocky isle. [Ice.]
- Sketch, skech, n. a first draft of any plan or painting : an outline .- v.t. to make a rough draft of: to draw the outline: to give the principal points of .- v.i. to practise sketching.

[Lit. 'something made offhand,' Fr. esquisse, influenced by Dut. schets, from L. schedius, made offhand-Gr. schedios, sudden-schedon, near-echo, scheso, to have.]

- Sketchy, skech'i, adj. containing a sketch or outline: incomplete.-adv.Sketch'ily.-n. Sketch'iness.
- Skew, skū, adj. oblique: intersecting a road, river, &c. not at right angles, as a bridge. - adv. awry: obliquely. [Ice. skeifr, Dan. skjev; conn. with Shy.]
- Skewer, skū'er, n. a pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting. -w.t. to fasten with skewers. [Prov. E. skiver, prob. the same as Shiver, a splint of wood.]
- Skid, skid, n. a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury : a sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place : a slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground— $\infty$ . A check with a skid. [A.S. *scide*, a piece split off, a billet of wood—*scidan*, to cleave.] [Ship.]
- Skiff, skif, n. a small light boat. [A doublet of Skilful, skil fool, adj. having or displaying skill : dexterous.—adv. Skil'fully.—n. Skil'fulness. Skill, skil, n. knowledge of anything : dexterity
- in practice.—(B.) v.i. to understand. [Lit. separation,' 'discrimination,' prob. first from the Scand., as Ice. *skil*, and *skilja* (verb), cog. with A.S. scylan, to separate.] Skilled, skild, adj. having skill: skilful: expert.
- Skillet, skil'et, n. a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, in cooking, &c. [Prob. from O. Fr. escuellette, dim. of escuel, (Fr. écuelle)—L. scutella, dim. of scutra, a dish. See Scullery.]
- Skim, skim, v.t. to clear off scum: to take off by skimming: to brush the surface of lightly .v.i. to pass over lightly: to glide along near the surface :- pr.p. skimm'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. skimmed. [A by-form of Scum.]
- Skimmer, skim'er, n. a utensil for skimming milk.
- **Skim-milk**, skim'-milk, *n.*, *skimmed milk*: milk from which the cream has been skimmed.
- Skin, skin, n. the natural outer covering of an animal body: a hide: the bark or rind of plants, &c .- v.t. to cover with skin: to cover the surface of : to strip the skin from, to peel .--v.i. to be covered with a skin :-/r.p. skinn'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. skinned.-n. Skinn'er. [A.S. scinn, cog. with Ice. skinn, skin, Ger. schinden, to flay.]
- Skin-deep, skin'-dep, adj. as deep as the skin only: superficial.
- Skinflint, skin'flint, n. one who takes the smallest gains, who would, as it were, even skin a flint:
- a very niggardly person. Skinny, skin'i, adj. consisting of skin or of skin only: wanting flesh.-n. Skinn'iness.
- **Skip**, skip, v.i. to leap: to bound lightly and joyfully: to pass over.-v.t. to leap over: to omit: -pr.p. skipp'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. skipped. -n. a light leap : a bound : the omission of a part. [Either Celt., conn. with W. cip, a sudden effort, and Gael. sciab, to move suddenly, or Teut., conn. with Ice. skopa, to run.]
- Skipper, skip'er, n. the master of a merchant-ship. [Lit. 'a shipper or sailor,' Dut. schipper, Dan. skipper. See Ship.]
- Skipping-rope, skip'ing-rop, n. a rope used in skipping.
- Skirmish, sker'mish, n. an irregular fight between two small parties : a contest.—n.i. to fight slightly or irregularly. [M. E. scarmish-Fr.

escarmouche-O. Ger. skerman, to fight, Ger. schirmen.]

- Skirmisher, sker'mish-er, n. a soldier belonging to troops dispersed to cover front or flank, and prevent surprises.
- Skirt, skert, n. the part of a garment below the waist : a woman's garment like a petticoat : the edge of any part of the dress : border : margin : extreme part. -v.t. to border : to form the edge of. -v.i. to be on the border : to live near the extremity. [A doublet of Shirt. Cf. Skiff and Ship.]
- Skittish, skit'ish, adj. unsteady, light-headed, easily frightened: hasty: volatile, changeable: wanton. adv. Skitt'ishly. n. Skitt'ishness. [M. E. sket-Ice. skjotr, quick, hasty, conn. with root of Shoot.]
- Skittles, skitlz, n.pl. a game in which wooden pins are shat or knocked down with a wooden ball. [From root of Skittish.]
  Skulk, skulk, v.i. to sneak out of the way: to
- lurk.—n. Skulk'or. [Scand., as Dan. skulke, to sneak, conn. with Ice. skjol, cover, hiding-place; also with E. Scowl.]
- Skull, skul, n. the bony case that incloses the brain: the head. [Ice. and Dan. skal, a shell; conn. with Shell and Scale, a thin plate. The fundamental idea is that of a thin plate or case, with which a body is covered, or in which any-
- thing is contained.] [to the skull or head. Skullcap, skulkap, n. a cap which fits closely Skunk, skungk, n. a small N. American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Contr. from the Indian seganku.]
- Sky, ski, n. the apparent canopy over our heads: the heavens: the weather. [Dan., Sw., and Ice. sky, a cloud; akin to A.S. scua, Gr. skia, a shadow, Sans. sku, to cover.
- **Sky**-blue, skī'-bloo, *adj.*, *blue* like the *sky*. **Skyey**, skī'i, *adj*. like the sky: ethereal.
- Skylark, skī'lärk, n. a species of lark that mounts high towards the sky and sings on the wing.
- Skylarking, skī'lärk-ing, n. running about the rigging of a ship in sport : frolicking. [From Sky, and Lark, a game.] Skylight, skī'līt, n. a window in a roof or ceiling
- towards the sky for the admission of light.
- **Sky-rocket**, skī'-rok'et, n. a *rocket* that ascends high towards the *sky* and burns as it flies.
- **Skysail**, skī'sāl, *n*. the *sail* above the 'royal.' **Sky-scrapor**, skī'-skrāp'er, *n*. a skysail of a tri-
- angular shape.
- Skyward, ski'ward, adv., toward the sky. Slab, slab, n. a thin slip of anything, esp. of stone, having plane surfaces : a piece sawed from a log.
- [W. ysiab, llab, a thin slip.] Slabber, slab'er, v.i. to slaver: to let the saliva fall from the mouth: to drivel. -v.t. to we by saliva.-n. Slabb'erer. [Allied to Low Ger. and Dut. slabbern; from the sound. Doublet Slaver.]
- Slack, slak, adj. lax or loose : not firmly extended or drawn out : not holding fast : weak : not eager or diligent : inattentive : not violent or rapid : slow.-adv. in a slack manner: partially: in-
- sufficiently.—adv. SlackTy.—n. SlackTness. [A.S. sleac, cog, with Sw. slak, Icc. slakr.] Slack, slak, Slacken, slak'n, v.i. to become loose or less tight: to be remiss: to abate: to become slower : to fail or flag .- v.t. to make less tight : to loosen: to relax: to remit: to abate: to withhold:
- to use less liberally : to check : (B.) to delay. **Slag**, slag, *n*. vitrified cinders from smelting-works,

- &c. : the scoriæ of a volcano. [Low Ger. slagge, Ger. schlacke-schlagen, to cast off, Ice. slagga, to flow over.]
- Slaggy, slag'i, *adj.* pertaining to or like slag. Slain, slan, *pa.p.* of Slay.
- Slake, slak, v.t. to quench : to extinguish : to mix with water .- v.i. to go out : to become extinct. [Lit. to slacken or make less active; it is simply a form of Slack.]
- Slam, slam, v.t. or v.i. to shut with violence and noise :- pr.p. slamm'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. slammed.-n. the act of slamming: the sound so made. [From the sound.]
- Slander, slan'der, n. a false or malicious report : defamation by words: calumny. -v.t. to defame: to calumniate. -n. Slan'derer. [M. E. sclaunder-Fr. esclandre-L. scandalum-Gr. skan-dalon. See Scandal.]
- Slanderous, slan'der-us, adj. given to or containing slander : calumnious.-adv. Slan'derously.
- Slang, slang, n. low language. [Ety. dub.]
- Slant, slant, adj., sloping : oblique : inclined from a direct line.—n. a slope.—v.t. to turn in a slop-ing direction.—v.i. to slope. [Scot. sclent, Prov. E. slen, to slope, allied to Sw. slinta, to slide.]
- Slantly, slant'li, Slantwise, slant'wiz, adv. in a
- sloping, oblique, or inclined manner. Slap, slap, n. a blow with the hand or anything flat. -v.t. to give a slap to :-pr.p. slapp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. slapped -adv. with a slap : sud-denly, violently. [Allied to Low Ger. slappe, Ger. schlappe: from the sound.] Slapdash, slap'dash, adv. in a bold, careless way.
- [From Slap and Dash.]
- Slash, slash, v.t. to cut by striking with violence and at random : to make long cuts .- v.i. to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument.-n. a long cut : a cut at random : a cut in cloth to shew colours through the openings. [Ice. slasa, to strike : from the sound.]
- Slate, slat, n. a well-known stone which splits into thin plates: a rock or stone of a slaty structure: a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon.v.t. to cover with slate. -n. Sla'ter. [M. E. sclat-O. Fr. esclat, from O. Ger. skleizan, Ger. schleiszen, to split.] Slate-pencil, slāt'-pen'sil, n. a pencil of soft slate,
- or for writing on slate.
- Slating, slating, n. the act of covering with slates: a covering of slates: materials for slating.
- Slattern, slat'ern, n. a woman sluttish and negligent of her dress : an untidy woman. [Allied to Low Ger. sluddern, Dut. slodderen, to hang and flap; prob. from the flapping sound of loose, untidy clothing : conn. with Slut.]
- Slatternly, slat'ern-li, adj. like a slattern : negligent of person : slovenly : dirty : sluttish .- adv. negligently: untidily.
- Slaty, slāt'i, adj. resembling slate: having the nature or properties of slate.
- Slaughter, slaw'ter, n. a slaying or killing: a great destruction of life: carnage: butchery. v.t. to slay: to kill for the market: to destroy by violence (as numbers): to massacre. -n. Slaugh'-[Ice. slatr, prob. influenced by A.S. terer. sleaht; both are from root of Slay.
- Slaughterhouse, slaw'ter-hows, n. a house where beasts are slaughtered or killed for the market.
- Slaughterman, slaw'ter-man, n. a man employed in slaughtering, killing, or butchering animals.
- Slaughterous, slaw'ter-us, adj. given to slaughter: destructive : murderous.
- Slave, Slave, släve, n. the name of the peoples inhabiting E. Europe.—adj. Slav'ic. [Lit. 'the

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute: moon; then.

speaking men,' from Polish slowo, a word, in | Sleigh, sla, n. Same as Sledge. contrast to niemiez, the 'dumb,' 'unintelligible, applied by the Poles to the Germans. Cf. Barbarian.]

Slave, slav, n. a captive in servitude : any one in bondage : a serf : one who labours like a slave : a drudge: one wholly under the will of another: one who has lost all power of resistance.—v.i. to work like a slave: to drudge. [Orig. a Slav made captive by the Teutons, Fr. esclave— Ger. sclave, from Slav, the national name. During the early wars of the Germans against the Slavs, many of the latter were captured and reduced to servitude.] [trade.

Slaver, släv'er, n. a ship employed in the slave-Slaver, släv'er, n., spittle or saliva running from the mouth.—v.i. to let the saliva run out of the

- mouth.-v.t. to smear with saliva.-n. Slav'erer. [A form of Slabber.
- Slavery, slav'er-i, n. the state of being a slave: serfdom : the state of being entirely under the will of another : bondage : drudgery.
- Slave-trade, slav'-trad, n. the trade of buying and selling slaves.

Slave-trader, slav'-trad'er, n. a trader in slaves.

- Slavish, slav'ish, adj. of or belonging to slaves: becoming slaves : servile : mean : base : labori-ous.—adv. Slav'ishly.—n. Slav'ishness.
- Slavonic, sla-von'ik, Sclavonic, skla-von'ik, Sla-vonian, sla-von'yan, Sclavonian, skla-von'yan, adj. of or belonging to the Slavs, or their language.
- Slay, sla, v.t. to strike : to kill : to put to death : to destroy: -pa.t. slew (sloo); pa.p. slain. -n. Slay'er. [A.S. slean; Ice. slá, Goth. slahan, Ger. schlagen, to strike.]
- Sled, sled, Sledge, slej, n. a carriage made for sliding upon snow: a sleigh. [Low Ger. slede, Ice. sledi; from a root seen in A.S. slidan, to slide.]
- Sledge, slej, n. an instrument for striking : a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. [A.S. sleege-slean, to strike, slay (cf. Ger. schlägel, a beater-schlagen). See Slay.] Sleek, slek, adj., smooth: glossy: soft: not rough.
- adv. Sleek'ly .- n. Sleek'ness. [Ger. schlicht, Ice. slikja, to smooth or polish; perh. akin to Slight.j
- Sleep, slep, v.i. to take rest by relaxation : to become unconscious: to slumber: to rest: to be content inconstructs to stand out to rest in the end of the second standard standar laxed, Ice. slapa, to hang loose.]
- Sleeper, slep'er, n. one who sleeps: a horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, &c. Sleepless, slep'les, adj. without sleep: unable to
- sleep.—adv. Sleep'lessly.—n. Sleep'lessness. Sleep-walker, slep'-wawk'er, n. one who walks
- while asleep : a somnambulist. -n. Sleep'-walk'ing.
- Sleepy, slep'i, adj. inclined to sleep: drowsy: dull : lazy .- adv. Sleep'ily .- n. Sleep'iness.
- Sleet, slet, n. rain mingled with snow or hail v.i. to hail or snow with rain mingled. [Prob. v.i. to hail or snow will fait, slote, hail, Ger. allied to Low Ger. slate, slote, hail, Ger. [n. Sleet'iness.
- Sleevy, slet'i, adj. consisting of or bringing sleet.-Sleeve, slev, n. the part of a garment which covers the arm.-v.t. to furnish with sleeves. [A.S. slefe, a sleeve ; cog. with Ger. schlauf.]

- Sleight, slīt, n. cunning : dexterity : an artful trick.-n. Sleight-of-hand, legerdemain. [Ice.
- slægth, cunning, slægr, sly.] Slender, slen'der, adj., thin or narrow: feeble: inconsiderable : simple.—adv. Slen'derly.—n. Slen'derness. [O. Dut. slinder, thin, conn. with Dut. slenderen, Ger. schlendern, to saunter.]
- Slept, slept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Sleep. Sleuth-hound, slooth-hownd, *n.* a dog that tracks game by the scent, a bloodhound. See Slot.
- Slew, sloo, pa.t. of Slay.
- Slice, slis, v.t. to slit or divide into thin pieces .n. a thin broad piece : a broad knife for serving fish. [O. Fr. esclisse—O. Ger. sleizan, to split, E. Slit.] [broad, flat knife. Slicer, slīs'er, n. one who or that which slices : a

- Slide, slid,  $p_a, t$ , and  $p_a, p_a$  of Slide. Slide, slid,  $p_a, t$ , and  $p_a, p_a$  of Slide. Slide, slid, w.t. to slip or glide: to pass along smoothly: to fall.—w.t. to thrust along: to slip:— $p_a.t$ . slid;  $p_a.p$ . slid or slidd'en.—n. a smooth passage: the fall of a mass of earth or which is month passage: the fall of a mass of earth or rock : a smooth declivity : a slider : (music) two notes sliding into each other. [A.S. slidan, to slide; Dut. slidderen, to slip.]
- Slider, slīd'er, n. one who or that which slides: the part of an instrument or machine that slides.
- Sliding-scale, slīd'ing-skāl, n. a scale of duties which *slide* or vary according to the value or market prices: a sliding-rule.
- Slight, slit, adj. weak: slender: of little value: singht, sin, and in wear solution in the decided. —adv. Slight'ly.—n. Slight'ness. [Orig. 'plain, smooth;' found in Low Ger. sligt, Ger. schlicht, plain, smooth. See Sleek.]
- Slight, slit, v.t. to disregard, as of little value: to neglect.—n. neglect : disregard.—adv. Slight-ingly. [From Slight, adj.] Slily, slī'li, adv. See under Sly.
- Slim, slim, adj. (comp. Slimm'er, superl. Slimm'est), weak : slender : slight. [Orig. 'vile, worth-less;' found in Low Ger. slim, Ger. schlimm.] Slime, slim, n. glutinous mud : (B<sub>1</sub>) prob. bitu-men. [A.S. slim, cog. with Ger. schleim.]
- Slimy, slim'i, adj. abounding with or consisting of slime; glutinous.—n. Slim'iness.
- Sling, sling, n. an instrument consisting of a strap and two cords, for throwing stones to a great distance, by *whirling* it rapidly *round*: a throw: a hanging bandage for a wounded limb: a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights. -v.t to throw with a sling: to hang so as to swing: to move or swing by nang so as to swing: to move or swing by means of a rope: to cast:-*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slung.—*n.* Sling'er.—*n.pl.* Sling'stones (B.) stones thrown from a sling. [A.S. slingan, to turn in a circle, cog. with Ger. schlingen, to move or twine round.]
- Slink, slingk, v.i. to creep or crawl away, as if ashamed; to sneak: - pa.t. and pa.p. slunk. [A.S. slincan; Low Ger. sliken, Ger. schleichen.]
- Slip, slip, v.i. to slide or glide along: to move out of place: to escape: to err: to slink: to enter by oversight.—v.t. to cause to slide; to convey secretly: to omit; to throw off: to let loose; to escape from : to part from the branch or stem :pr.p. slipp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. slipped.—n. act of slipping: that on which anything may slip: an error: an escape: a twig: a strip: a leash: a sloping bank for ship-building: anything easily slipped on. [A.S. *slipan*; Sw. *slipa*, Dut slippen, to glide.]

### Slip-knot

- Slip-knot, slip'-not, n. a knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.
- Slipper, slip'er, n. a loose shoe easily slipped on.
- Slippered, slip'erd, *adj.* wearing slippers. Slippery, slip'er-i, *adj.* apt to slip away : smooth : not affording firm footing or confidence : un-
- stable: uncertain.—n. Slipp'eriness. Slipshod, slip'shod, adj., shod with slippers, or shoes down at the heel like slippers : careless.
- Slit, slit, v.t. to cut lengthwise : to split : to cut into strips :- pr.p. slitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. slit. -n. a long cut: a narrow opening. [A.S. slitan; Ice. slita, to tear.]
- Sloe, slo, n. a small sour wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A.S. sla, Dut. sleeuwe, a sloe -sleeuw, sour.]
- **Slogan**, slo'gan, *n*. a war-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael., contracted from sluagh-ghairm, an army-cry.]
- Sloop, sloop, n. a light boat : a one-masted cutterrigged vessel. [Dut. sloepe. See Shallop.]
- Blop, slop, n. water carelessly spilled: a puddle: mean liquor or liquid food :-pl. dirty water.-v.t. to soil by letting a liquid fall upon :-pr.p. slopping; pa.p. slopped. [Acc. to Wedgwood, imitative of the sound of dashing water.].
- Slope, slop, n. any incline down which a thing may slip: a direction downward. -v.t. to form with a slope, or obliquely.—v.i. to be inclined.—adv. in a sloping manner. [From *slopen*, pa.p. of A.S. slupan.]

- Sloppy, slop'i, adj. wet : muddy.—n. Slopp'iness. Slops, slops, n. pl. any loose lower garment, that slips on easily, esp. trousers : ready-made cloth-ing, &c. [From Slip.]
- Slot, slot, n. a broad, flat, wooden bar which locks or holds together larger pieces. [Allied to Low Ger. slot, Dut. slot, a lock.]
- Slot, slot, n. the track of a deer. [Ice. sloth, track, path ; Scot. sleuth, track by the scent.]
- **Sloth**, sloth or sloth, *n*. laziness: sluggishness: a quadruped which lives on trees, so named from its slow movement when on the ground. [Lit. A.S. slæwth, slewth-slaw, slow. 'slowness,' See Slow.]
- Slothful, sloth'fool or sloth'-, adj. given to sloth : inactive : lazy .- adv. Sloth'fully .- n. Sloth'fulness.
- Slouch, slowch, n. a hanging down loosely of the head or other part : clownish gait : a clown .v.i. to hang down : to have a clownish look or gait.-v.t. to depress. [Allied to Slack, Slow, Slug.]
- Slough, slow, n. a hollow filled with mud: a soft bog or marsh. [A.S. *slog*, a hollow place; perh. from Gael. *slugaid*, W. *ysluch*, a deep miry place.]
- Slough, sluf, n. the cast-off skin of a serpent : the dead part which separates from a sore. -v.i. to come away as a slough: to be in the state of sloughing. [Allied to O. Ger. *sluch*, Ger. *schlauch*, the cast-off skin of the serpent.]

- Slougly, slow'i, adj. full of sloughs : miry.
   Sloughy, slut'n, adj. like or containing slough.
   Sloven, slut'n, n. a man carelessly or dirtily dressed :-fem. Slut. [Dut. slof, Low Ger. sluf, slow, indolent.]
- Slovenly, sluv'en-li, adj. like a sloven : negligent of neatness or cleanliness: disorderly: done in an untidy manner. -n. Slov'enliness.
- Slow, slo, adj. not swift : late : behind in time : not hasty: not ready: not progressive.—adv. Slow'ly.—n. Slow'ness. [A.S. slaw, slow, lazy; cog. with Dut. slee, Ice. sliofr, blunt.]

Slow-worm, slo'-wurm, n. a species of worm, so called from the slowness of its motion.

- Sludge, sluj, n. soft mud or mire. [A form of Slush.]
- Slug, slug, n. a heavy, lazy fellow: a snail very destructive to vegetation. [From M. E. slugge, lazy; conn. with Slack.] Slug, slug, n. a cylindrical or oval piece of metal
- for firing from a gun. [From root of Slay.] Sluggard, slug'ard, n. one habitually idle or
- inactive.
- Sluggish, slug'ish, adj. habitually lazy : slothful : having little motion : having little or no power .aav. Slugg'ishly .- n. Slugg'ishness.
- Sluice, sloos, n. a sliding gate in a frame for shutting off or regulating the flow of water: the stream which flows through it : that through which anything flows : a source of supply. [Like Unt, sluis, Ger. schleuse, from O. Fr. escluse (Fr. écluse)—Low L. exclusa (aqua), a sluice, lit. '(water) shut out,' pa.p. of L. ex-cludo. See Exclude.] [Ety. dub.]
- Slum, slum, n. a low street or neighbourhood. Slumber, slum'ber, v.i. to sleep lightly : to sleep : With
- intrusive b from A.S. slumerian, to slumbersluma, slumber, cog. with Ger. schlummern.] Slumberous, slum'ber-us, adj. inviting or causing
- slumber : sleepy.
- **Slump**, slump, *v.i.* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud. [From the sound.]
- Slump, slump, v.t. to throw into a lump or mass. [A corr. of Lump.]
- Slung, pa.t. and pa.p. of Sling.
- Slunk, pa.t. and pa.p. of Slink.
- Slur, slur, v.t. to soil: to contaminate: to disgrace : to pass over lightly : to conceal : (music) to sing or play in a gliding manner :- pr.p. slurring; pa.t. and pa.p. slurred.—*n*. a stain : slight reproach : (*music*) a mark showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. [Prob. orig. 'to draw or touch in a careless way,' found in Low Ger. slüren, Dut. sleuren, to drag along the ground.]
- Slush, slush, n. liquid mud: melting snow.-adj. Slush'y. [Prob. conn. with Slough; cf. Dan. slaske, to dabble.]
- Slut, slut, n. (fem. of Slov'en), a dirty, untidy woman, used sometimes in contempt. fDan.
- Slutte, Bav. schlätt, an uncleanly person.] Sluttish, slut'ish, adj. resembling a slut: dirty: careless.—adv. Slutt'ishly.—n. Slutt'ishness.
- Sly, sli, adj. dexterous in doing anything so as to be unobserved ; cunning : wily : secret : done with artful dexterity.—adv. Sly'ly or Sli'ly.—n. Sly'ness. [Prob. from Scand. slæg-r; cf. Ger. schlau.]
- Smack, smak, n. taste : flavour : a pleasing taste : a small quantity : a taste. - v. i. to make a noise with the lips, as after tasting : to have a taste : to have a quality. [A.S. smæc; Dut. smak: from the sound made by the lips.]
- Smack, smak, a small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [From A.S. snacc (Dut. smak, Ger. schmacke), perh. from Ice. snák-r, E. Snake.]
- Small, smawl, adj., little in quantity or degree : minute : not great : unimportant : of little worth or ability : short : having iittle strength : gentle. n. Small'ness. [A.S. smæl; O. Ger. smal (Ger. schmal).]
- Smallpox, smawl'poks, n. a contagious, feverish disease, characterised by small pox or eruptions

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on the skin. [See Pock, of which it is a mistaken form.]

- Smalt, smawlt, n. glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverised when cold. [Low L. smaltum-O. Ger. smalzjan (Ger. schmelzen), to melt. See Smelt, v. and Melt.]
- Smart, smärt, n. quick, stinging pain of body or mind.-v.i. to feel a smart: to be punished.adj. causing a smart: pricking : severe : sharp : vigorous : acute : witty : vivacious.—adv. Smart/1y.—n. Smart ness. [M. E. smerte; cog. with Dut. smerte, Ger. schmerz; perh. also conn. with L. mord-eo, to bite, Sans. mard.]
- Smart-money, smart'-mun'i, n., money required of a person in order that he may smart or be punished by its loss for being set free from military service or the like : money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds received.
- Smash, smash, v.t. to break in pieces violently: to crush.-n. act of smashing.-n. Smash'er. [Prob. imitative, and perh. also influenced by Mash.]
- Smatter, smat'er, v.i. to talk superficially: to have a superficial knowledge .- n. Smatt'erer. [M. E. smateren, to rattle, to chatter; cog. with Ger. schmettern, to rattle, to jabber, to shatter ; perh. from the root of Smite.]
- Smattering, smat'er-ing, n. a superficial knowledge.
- Smear, smer, v.t. to overspread with anything sticky or oily, as grease: to daub. [A.S. smerian-smeru, fat, grease, cog. with Ger. schmeer, grease, Ice. smjör, butter.]
- Smell, smel, v.i. to affect the nose : to have odour : to use the sense of smell. -v.t. to perceive by the nose :—pa.t. and pa.p. smelled or smelt.—n. the quality of bodies which affects the nose : odour : perfume : the sense which perceives this quality. [Allied to Low Ger. *smellen*, to smoke; so Ger. *riechen*, to smell, from *rauch*, smoke.]
- Smelling-bottle, smel'ing-bot'l, n. a bottle containing a smelling substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.
- Smelt, smelt, n. a fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber-like smell. [A.S.]
- Smelt, smelt, w.t. to melt one in order to sepa-rate the metal. -n. Smelt'er. [Allied to Dut. smelten; prob. conn. with Melt.]
- Smeltery, smelt'er-i, n. a place for smelting. Smew, smū, n. a kind of duck which appears in Britain only in winter. [Ety. unknown.]
- Smile, smil, v.i. to express pleasure by the countenance: to express slight contempt: to look joyous: to be favourable.-n. act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling : favour. [Dan. smile, Sw. smila; conn. with E. Smirk, L. mirus, wonderful, Sans. smi, to smile.]
- Smirch, smirch, v. to besmear, dirty. [A weakened form of smer-k, from M. E. smeren, to smear.]
- Smirk, smerk, v.t. to smile affectedly: to look affectedly soft .- n. an affected smile. [A.S. smercian ; akin to Smile.]
- Smite, smit, v.t. to strike with the fist, hand, or weapon: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: (B.) to blast: to afflict. v.i. to strike :- pa.t. smote ; pa.p. smitt'en. -n. Smit'er. [A.S. smitan; cog. with Dut. smijten, Ger. schmeiszen.]
- Smith, smith, n. one who forges with the hammer : a worker in metals: one who makes anything. [A.S.; cog. with Ger. schmied.]

Smithery, smith'er-i, n. the workshop of a smith: work done by a smith.
Smithy, smith'i, n. the workshop of a smith.

Smitten, smit'n, pa.p. of Smite.

- Smock, smok, n. a woman's shift : a smock-frock. [A.S. smoc, perh. from A.S. smeogan, Ger. schmiegen, to creep; and so lit. sig. 'a garment crept into.
- Smock-frock, smok'-frok, n. a loose shirt of coarse linen worn over the other clothes. [Smock and Frock.]
- Smoke, smök, n. the uppour from a burning body. -v.i. to emit smoke: to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco: to raise smoke by moving rapidly: (B.) to burn: to rage. -v.t. to apply smoke to: to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke : smoke to inhale the smoke of to use in smoking to try to expel by smoking.—On a smoke (B.) smoking, or on fire. [A.S. smoca, cog. with Low Ger. and Dut. smook, Ger. schmauch; perh. conn. with the root of Smack.]
- Smoker, smok'er, n. one who smokes tobacco: one who dries by smoking.
- Smoky, smök'i, *adj.* giving out smoke: like smoke: filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke: tarnished or noisome with smoke. adv. Smok'ily.-n. Smok'iness.
- Smooth, smooth, adj. having an even surface : not rough . evenly spread : glossy : gently flow-ing : easy : regular : unobstructed : bland : mild. -v.t. to make smooth: to palliate: to soften: to calm: to ease.-n. (B.) the smooth part.-adv. Smooth'ly.-n. Smooth ness. [Lit. 'yield-ing to the hammer,' A.S. smoothe; cog. with Low Ger. smoodig, and with Ger. schmeidig, ge-schmeidig, soft; from same root as Smith.]
- Smoothing iron, smoothing-i'urn, w. an instru-ment of iron for smoothing clothes. Smooth-tongued, smooth'tungd, adj. having a smooth tongue: flattering.

Smote, smot, pa.t. of Smite.

- Smother, smuth'er, v.t. to suffocate by excluding the air: to conceal .-- v.i. to be suffocated or suppressed: to smoulder.—n. smoke: thick floating dust. [Closely conn. with A.S. smorian (cog. with Ger. schmoren, to stew); perh. from the same root as Smear.]
- Smoulder, smöl'der, v.i. to burn slowly or without vent. [Conn. with Smother, also influenced by Smell.]
- Smug. smug, adj. neat, prim, spruce : affectedly smart. [From the Scand., as Dan. smuk, handsome; cf. A.S. smea , fine.] Smuggle, smug'l, v.t. to import or export without
- paying the legal duty: to convey secretly.-m. Smugg'ling. [Low Ger. smuggeln, cog. with Ger. schmuggeln; from a root found in Dut. smuigen, to do secretly.]
- Smuggler, smug'ler, n. one who smuggles: a
- vessel used in smuggling. Smut, smut, n. a spot of dirt, soot, &c. : foul matter, as soot : a disease of corn by which the ear becomes a soot-like powder : obscene language. -v.t. to soil with smut : to blacken or tarnish. -v.i. to gather smut : to be turned into smut :-pr.p. smutting; pa.t. and pa.p. smutted. [Cog. with Sw. smuts, Ger. schmutz, prob. from root of Smite. Cf. Smutch.]
- Smutch, smuch, v.t. to blacken, as with soot .- n.
- a dirty mark. [From Smut.] Smutty, smut'i, *adj.* stained with smut.—*adv.* Smutt'ily.—*n.* Smutt'iness.
- Snack, snak, n. a share: a slight, hasty meal. [A form of Snatch.]
- Snaffle, snaf'l, n. a bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. [Perh. an extension of Snap.]

fate, far ; mē, ber ; mīne ; mote ; mūte ; moon ; then.

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- Snag, snag, n. a sharp protuberance: a short branch; a projecting tooth or stump. [Akin to Gael. and Ir. snaigh, to cut down, to prune.] Snagged, snag'ed, Snaggy, snag'i, adj. full of
- snags.
- Snail, snail, n. a slimy creeping mollusc, with or without a shell. [Lit. 'the *crassling* animal,' A.S. snigel, snigel,' Ger. schnecke; conn. with Snake and Sneak.]
- Snake, snāk, n. a kind of serpent. [Lit. 'the creeping animal,' A.S. snaca, prob. from snican, [Lit. 'the to creep ; Ice. snák-r. Cf. Snail and Sneak.]
- Snap, snap, v.t. to break short or at once : to bite, or catch at suddenly: to crack, -v.i. to break short: to try to bite:-pr.p. snapp'ing; pa.t. short to y to ote - p. p. shapping , part, and pap. snapped. - n. act of snapping, or the noise made by it: a small catch or lock. [Allied to Ice. snapa, Dut. snappen, Ger. schnappen, See Snip.]
  Snapdragon, snap'drag-un, n. a plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla when parted
- shuts with a snap like a dragon's jaw : a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, also the raisins so taken.
- Snappish, snap'ish, adj. inclined to snap: eager to bite : sharp in reply .- n. Snapp'ishness.
- Snare, snar, n. a running noose of string or wire, &c. for catching an animal: a trap: that by which any one is entrapped.—v.t. same as In-snare.—n. Snar'er.—adj. Snar'y. [A.S. snear, cord, snare; cog. with Ger. schnur, Goth. snorjo; also conn. with L. nervus, Gr. neuron, string, nerve.]
- Snarl, snärl, v.i. to growl as a surly dog : to speak in a surly manner.—*n.* **Snarl'er**. [Prob. imi-tative; Low Ger. *snarren*, Ger. *schnarren*; conn. with E. **Snore**.]
- Snatch, snach, v.t. to seize quickly : to take without permission : to seize and carry away. -v i. to try to seize hastily.-n. a hasty catching or seizing : a short time of exertion : a small piece or fragment. [M. E. snecchen ; cog. with Dut. snakken, and with Prov. E. sneck, a bolt; also conn. with Snap.]
- Sneak, snek, v.i. to creep or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly .- n. a mean, servile fellow.—adj. Sneak'ing.—adv. Sneak'ingly. [A.S. snican, to creep; Dan. snige. See Snake.]
- Sneer, snēr, v.i. to show contempt by the expression of the face, as by turning up the nose: to insinuate contempt. -n. an indirect expression of contempt. -n. Sneer'er. -adj. Sneer'ing. adv. Sneer'ingly. [Imitative; conn. with Snarl.]
- Sneeze, snēz, v.i. to eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose. -n. a sneezing. [M. E. nesin, hneosen (the A.S. is fneosan), cog. with Ice. hniosa, Ger. niesen.]
- Sniff, snif, v.t. to draw in with the breath through the nose.-v.i. to snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose: to snuff: to scent. [From the root of Snuff.]
- **Snip**, snip, v.t. to cut off at once with scissors : to cut off the nib of : to cut off :-pr.p. snipp'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. snipped. -n. a single cut with scissors: a clip or small shred. [Allied to Dut. snippen, Ger. schnippen; closely conn. with Snap.]
- Snipe, snip, n. a bird which frequents marshy places. [Prob. so called from its long bill; Dut. snip, Ger. schnepfe; conn. with Ger. schneppe, snip, Ge. E. Neb.]
- Snivel, sniv'l, v.i. to run at the nose : to cry, as a

child :- pr. p. sniv'elling ; pa.t. and pa.p. sniv'elled. - adj. Sniv'elling. [A.S. snofel, mucus from the nose; akin to Sniff, Snuff.]

- Sniveller, sniv'l-er, n. one prone to snivelling : one who cries for slight causes.
- Snob, snob, n. a vulgar person, esp. one who apes gentility: (orig.) a shoemaker. adj. Snobb'ish. -n. Snobb'ishness.-adv. Snobb'ishly. [Prov. E.1
- Snood, snood, n. the fillet which binds a maiden's hair. [A.S. snod, prob. orig. Celtic.]
- **Snooze**, snooz, v.i. to doze: to slumber.—n. a quiet nap. [From root of **Sneeze**.]
- **Snore**, snor, *v.i.* to breath roughly and hoarsely in sleep. *-n.* a noisy breathing in sleep. *-n.* **Snor'er**. [From the root of **Snarl**, influenced by imitation of the sound.]
- Snort, snort, v.i. to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses. -n. Snort'-
- ing.—n. Snort'er. [Extension of Snore.] Snot, snot, n. mucus of the nose.—adj. Snott'y. [A.S., and in other Teut. tongues; conn. with Snout.]
- Snout, snowt, n. the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [Low Ger. snute; cog. with Dut. snuit, Ger. schnauze.]
- Snow, sno, n. frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes.—v.i. to fall in snow. [A.S. snarv (cog. with Goth. snaivs, Ger. schnee, L. nir, nivis)—snivan, to snow (cog. with Ger. schneien, L. ningo, Gr. niphö).]
- Snow-blindness, sno'-blind'nes, n., blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.
- Snowdrift, sno'drift, n. a bank of snow drifted together by the wind.
- **Snowdrop**, sno'drop, *n*. a bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful *drop*-like flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.
- Snowline, sno'lin, n. the line upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual snow.

Snowplough, sno'plow, n. a machine like a plough for clearing roads and railways from [prevent sinking in the snow. snow.

Snowshoe, sno'shoo, n. a great flat shoe worn to Snowslip, sno'slip, n. a mass of snow which slips

- down a mountain's side. Snowy, snö'i, adj. abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure: spotless. Snub, snub, v.t. to check: to reprimand :-pr.p.
- snubbing; pa.t. and pa.p. snubbed. [Dan. snubbe (af), to nip (off), and Ice. snubba (lit. 'to cut short'), to chide.] Snub-nose, snub'-nöz, *n.* a short or flat nose.
- [See under Snub.]
- Snuff, snuff, v.i. to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose : to sniff. -v.t. to draw into the nose: to smell: to take off the snuff of (as a candle).—n. powdered tobacco or other substance for souffing: the charred part of a candle-wick. [Cog. with Dut. snuffen, Ger. schnaufen, Sw. snufva. See Sniff, Snivel.]

- Snuff-box, snuf'-boks, n. a box for snuff. Snuff-dishes, snuf'-dish'ez, n. pl. (B.) dishes for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle.
- **Snuffer**, snuf'er, n. one who snuffs: -pl. an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.
- Snuffle, snuf'l, v.i. to breathe hard through the nose. [Freq. of Snuff.]
- Snuffy, snuf'i, adj. soiled with or smelling of snuff.
- Snug, snug, adj. lying close and warm : comfortable : not exposed to view or notice : being in good order : compact. — adv. Snug'ly. — n. Snug'ness. [Scand., as Ice. snögg-r, short-haired, smooth; perh. conn. with E. Sneak.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- So, so, adv. and conj. in this manner or degree: thus: for like reason: in such manner or degree: in a high degree : as has been stated : on this account: be it so: provided that: in case that. [A.S. swú, Ice. and Goth. svú; whence E. and Ger. so (sva being changed to sua, and the u coalescing with the a to form o).]
- Soak, sok, v.t. to steep in a fluid: to wet thoroughly: to drench: to draw in by the pores. -v.i. to be steeped in a liquid : to enter into pores.—n. Soak'er. [A.S. socian; conn. with Suck.]
- Soap, sop, n. a compound of oils or fats with soda or potash, used in washing. -v.t. to rub or wash with soap. [A.S. sape, from the root of sipan, to drip; cog. with Ger. seife; conn. also with L. sebum, fat (L. sapo is borrowed from the Teut).]
- Soapstone, sop'ston, n. a soft kind of magnesian
- rock having a soapy feel, also called Steatite. Soapy, sop'i, adj. like soap: having the qualities of soap: covered with soap.-n. Soap'iness.
- Soar, sor, w.i. to mount into the air: to fly aloft: to rise to a height. [O. Fr. es-sor-er, to balance in air (Fr. to air or dry, as linen; cf. es-sor, flight of birds, and It. sor-are, to flutter, to soar)-L. ex, out of, and aura, air.]
- Sob, sob, v.i. to sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears :- pr.p. sobb'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. sobbed.
- sionate : self-possessed : sedate : grave : calm : regular.—v.t. to make sober : to free from intoxication.-adv. So'berly.-n. So'berness. [Fr. sobre-L. sobrius, conn. with Gr. sophron, of sound mind, and sos (for saos), sound, L. sanus.]
- Sobriety, so-bri'et-i, n. state or habit of being sober: calmness: gravity. [Fr. sobriété-L. sobrietas. See Sober.]
- Sobriquet, so brikā, n. a contemptuous nickname: an assumed name. [Fr. ; ety. dub. ; acc. to Diez, perh. comp. of Fr. sot, simple, and O. Fr.
- briquet, a young ass, a simpleton.] Socage, sok'āj, n. a tenure of lands in England, for which the service is fixed and determinate in quality. [A.S. soc, a right of holding a court; from hlaford-socn, seeking a lord-secan, to
- seek.) [ciable: good-fellowship. Sociability, sō-sha-bil'i-ti, n. quality of being so-Sociable, sō'sha-bil, adj. inclined to society: fit for company: companionable: affording oppor-tunities for intercourse. -adv. So'ciably -n. So'ciableness. [Fr.-L. sociabilis-socio, to
- associate-socius, a companion.] Social, so'shal, adj. pertaining to society or companionship: relating to men united in a society : inclined for friendly intercourse: consisting in mutual converse : convivial.-adv. So'cially .ns. Social'ity, So'cialness. [L. socialis-socius,
- a companion.] [state : to render social. Socialise, sō'shal-īz, v.t. to reduce to a social Socialism, so'shallizm, n. the name given to schemes for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property, and esp. by sub-stituting the principle of association for that of competition.—n. So'cialist, an adherent of
- socialism. Society, so-sī'e-ti, n. a number of persons asso-ciated for a common interest : a community or partnership: the civilised body of mankind: persons who associate : a religious or ecclesiastical body. [L. societas-socius, a companion.]

- Socinian, so-sin'i-an, adj. pertaining to Socinus, who in the 16th century denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, &c.-n. Socin'ianism, the doctrines of Socinus. Sociology, sō-shi-ol'o-ji, n. the science that treats
- of the conditions and development of human society, including ethics, politics, political economy, &c. —*adj.* Sociolog'ical. [A hybrid from L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, science.]
- Sock, sok, *n*. a kind of half-stocking: comedy. [Orig. a low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy, A.S. socc-L. soccus.]
- Socket, sok'et, n. a hollow into which something is inserted : the hollow of a candlestick. [From Sock.
- Socratic, so-krat'ik, Socratical, so-krat'ik-al, adj. pertaining to Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.-adv. Socrat'ically.
- Sod, sod, n. any surface of earth grown with grass, &c.: turf.-adj. consisting of sod.-v.t. to cover with sod. [Low Ger. sode, Ger. sode; perh. connected with sod, part. of **Seethe**, and thus orig. sig. 'fuel for making the pot boil.']
- Sod, sod, *pa.t.* of Seethe. Soda, so'da, *n*. oxide of the metal sodium. [Sp. soda (It. soda, Fr. soude)—L. solida, firm, be-cause found in hard masses.]
- Soda-water, so'da-waw'ter, n., water containing soda charged with carbonic acid.
- Sodden, sod'n, obs. pa.p. of Seethe.
- Soddy, sod'i, adj. covered with sod : turfy.
- Sodium, so'di-um, n. a yellowish-white metal, the base of soda.
- Sodomite, sod'om-īt, n. an inhabitant of Sodom: one guilty of sodomy.—adj. Sodomit'ical. adv. Sodomit'ically.
- Sodomy, sod'om-i, n. unnatural lust, so called because imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.
- Sofa, so'fa, *n*. a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. [Fr.—Ar. suffa—saffa, to arrange or set in order.]
- Soft, soit, *adj.* easily yielding to pressure : easily cut or acted upon : malleable : not rough to the touch: smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: easily yielding to any influence: mild: gentle : effeminate : gentle in motion : easy : free from lime or salt, as water.—*adv*. gently : quietly.—adv. Soft'ly.—n. Soft'ness. sefte; cog. with Dut. saft, Ger. sanft.] [A.S.
- Soften, sof'n, v.t. to make soft or softer.—v.i. to grow soft or softer.—n. Soft'ener.
- Soil, soil, n. the ground : the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants: country. [Fr. sol-L. solum, conn. with solidus, solid. It has been much confused with the following word.]
- Soil, soil, n. dirt: dung: foulness: a spot or stain. -v.t. to make dirty: to stain: to manure.-v.i. to take a soil : to tarnish. [Fr. souille, wallowing-place-L. suillus, piggish-sus, a pig, a hog.]
- Soirée, swä'rā, n. an evening party: a public meeting with refreshments. [Fr.—soir, evening (Prov. sera)-L. serus, late.]
- Sojourn, sö'jurn, v.t. to stay for a day: to dwell for a time.—n. a temporary residence.—n. So'journer. [Fr. séjourner—L. sub, and Low L. jornus—L. diurnus, relating to day—dies, a day.]
- Solace, sol'as, n., consolation, comfort in distress: relief .- v.t. to comfort in distress : to console :

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ; mote ; mute ; moon ; then.

to allay. [O. Fr.-L. solatium-solor, -atus, to comfort in distress.] [sula.]

- Solan-goose, so'lan-goos, n. the gannet. Ice. Solar, so'lar, adj. pertaining to the sun: measured by the progress of the sun : produced by the sun. [L. solaris-sol, the sun.]
- Sold, sold, pa.t. and pa.p. of Sell. [A.S. sealde, seald.]
- Solder, sol'der, v.t. to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement: to cement. -n. a metallic cement for uniting metals. [Lit. 'to make solid,' O. Fr. solider, solder (Fr. souder) -L. solidare, to make solid-solidus, solid.]
- Soldier, sol'jer, n. a man engaged in military service : a private, as distinguished from an officer : a man of much military experience or of great valour. [Lit. 'one who serves for pay,' M. E. souldier-O. Fr. soldier (Fr. soldat)-L.
- Soldierike, sol'jer-līk, Soldieriy, sol'jer-lī, adj., like a soldier: martial: brave.
   Soldierlip, sol'jer-ship, a., state or quality of being a soldier: military qualities: martial det in the soldier soldier. [body of military men. skill.

- Soldiery, söl'jer-i, n., soldiers collectively: the Sole, söl, n. the *lowest part* or under side of the foot: the foot: the bottom of a boot or shoe: the bottom of anything. -v.t. to furnish with a sole. [A.S.-L. solea-solum, the lowest part. See Soil, the ground.]
- Sole, sol, n. a genus of flat-fish which keep on or
- Sole, sol, n. a genus of flat-fish which keep on or near the bottom of the sea. [Fr. sole-L. solea.] Sole, sol, adj., alone: only: being or acting with-out another: single: (law) unmarried.-n. Sole'. ness. [L. solns, alone. Cf. Solo.] Solecism, sole-sizm, n. a breach of syntax: any absurdity or impropriety. [Fr. solecisme-L. solacismus-Gr. soloikismos-soloikos, speaking incorrectly, awkward; said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Soloi in Cilicia, but this is verv imrob. (Liddell and Scott).] very improb. (Liddell and Scott).]

Solecisti, sol'e-sist, n. one who commits solecisms. Solecistic, sol-e-sist'ik, Solecist'ical, -al, adj. per-taining to or involving a solecism: incongruous.—adv. Solecist'ically.

- Solely, sol'li, adv., alone: only: singly. Solemn, sol'em, adj. (lit.) taking place every year, said esp. of religious ceremonies : attended with religious ceremonies, pomp, or gravity : impress-ing with seriousness : awful : devout : having the appearance of gravity: devotional: attended with an appeal to God, as an oath: serious.—*adv.* Sol'emnly.—*n.* Sol'emnness. [Fr. *solennel*, It. *solennet*, L. *sollemnis, oscan sollus*, all, every, L. *annus*, a year. See Solid.]
- Solemnise, sol'em-nīz, v.t. to perform religiously or solemnly once a year, or periodically: to celebrate : to render grave.—ns. Sol'emniser, Solemnisa'tion.
- Solemnity, so-lem'ni-ti, n. a solemn religious ceremony: a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe: reverence: seriousness: affected gravity.

Sol-fa', sol-fa', v.i. to sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, sol, &c. :-pr.p. sol-fa'ing.
 Solfeggio, sol-fej'i-o, n. (music) an exercise on the

- notes of the scale as represented by do, re, mi, &c. [It.]
- Solicit, so-lis'it, v.t. to ask earnestly: to petition: to seek or try to obtain. [Fr. solliciter-L. sollicito-sollicitns. See Solicitous.] Solicitant, so-lis'it-ant, n. one who solicits. Solicitantion, so-lis'it-ant, n. a soliciting: earnest request : invitation. [L. sollicitatio.]

- Solicitor, so-lis'it-or, n. one who asks earnestly: one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law, esp. in Chancery : a lawyer. -n. Solicitor-general, in Eng. the second lawofficer of the crown. [Fr. solliciteur-solliciter. See Solicit.]
- Solicitous, so-lis'it-us, adj., soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring: very desirous: anxious: careful.—adv. Solic'itously. [Lit. 'thoroughly moved,' L. sollicitus-sollus (see Solemn), and citus, pa.p. of cieo.]
- Solicitude, so-lis'i-tud, n. state of being solicitous:
- anxiety or uneasiness of mind: trouble. [Fr. sollicitude-L. sollicitude.] Solid, sol'id, adj. having the parts firmly adhering: hard: compact: full of matter: not hollow: strong: having length, breadth, and thickness (opp. to a mere surface) : cubic : substantial : weighty.-n. a substance having the parts firmly adhering together: a firm, compact body, op-posed to fluid.—*adv.* Sol'idly.—*n.* Sol'idness. [L. solidas, akin to O. Lat. sollas, Gr. holos, whole, Sans. sarvas, all. Cf. Solemn.]
- Solidarity, sol-i-dar'i-ti, n. the being made solid or compact : the being bound : a consolidation, or oneness of interests. [Fr. solidarité-soli-daire, jointly and severally liable-solide-L. [solid or hard. solidus.

Solidification, so-lid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n*. act of making Solidify, so-lid'i-fī, *v.t.* to make solid or compact.

- -v.i. to grow solid: to harden :- pa.p. solid'i-
- fied. [Fr. solidifier-L. solidus, facio, to make.] Solidity, so-lid'i-ti, n. a being solid: fullness of
- matter : strength or firmness, moral or physical : soundness : (geom.) the solid content of a body. Soliloquise, so-lil'o-kwiz, v.i. to speak to one's
- self or utter a soliloquy. **Soliloquy**, so-lil'o-kwe, n. a talking when solitary or to one's self: a discourse of a person, not
- addressed to any one. [L. soliloquium-solus, alone, and loqui, to speak.] Soliped, sol'i-ped, n. an animal with a single or uncloven hoof on each foot. [L. solus, alone,
- pes, pedis, a foot.] Solitaire, sol-i-tār', n. a recluse or one who lives alone: a game played by one person with a board and balls: an ornament worn singly on the neck or wrist.
- Solitary, sol'i-tar-i, adj. being the sole person present : alone or lonely : single : living alone : without company : remote from society : retired : gloomy.—n. one who lives alone: a recluse or hermit.—adv. Sol'itarily.—n. Sol'itariness. [Fr. solitaire—L. solitarius—solus, alone.]
- Solitude, sol'i-tūd, n. a being alone : a lonely life : want of company: a lonely place or desert. [Fr.-L. solitudo-solus, alone.]
- Solmisation, sol-mi-zā'shun, n., sol-faing: a re-cital of the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, &c.
- Solo, solo, n. a musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument :-pl. Solos.-n. Soloist. [It.-L. solus, alone.]
- Solstice, sol'stis, n. that point in the ecliptic where the sun is farthest from the equator, and seems to stand still: the time when the sun reaches this point. [Fr.-L. solstitium-sol, the sun,

and sisto, to make to stand—sto, to stand.]
 Solstitial, sol-stish'al, adj. pertaining to or happening at a solstice, especially at the north one.
 Solubility, sol-to-lift'i-ti, n. capability of being dissolved in a fluid.

Soluble, sol'ū-bl, adj. capable of being solved or dissolved in a fluid. [L. solubilis. See Solve.] Solution, sol-ū'shun, n. act of solving or dissolving,

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mute : woon ; then.

- esp. a solid by a fluid : the separating of the parts of any body: the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid : explanation : removal of a doubt : construction or solving of [L. solutio-solvo, solutum, a problem. to loosen.]
- Solvable, solv'a-bl, adj. capable of being solved or explained : capable of being paid .- n. Solvabil'ity. [Fr.-L. solvo, to dissolve, pay.]
- Solve, solv, v.t. to loosen or separate the parts of : to clear up or explain : to remove .- n. Solv'er. [L. solvo, to loosen, prob. from se, aside, and
- *huo*, to loosen.] [able to pay all debts. Solvency, solv'en-si, *n*. state of being *solvent*, or Solvent, solv'ent, *adj*. having power to *solve* or dissolve : able to pay all debts.—n. anything that dissolves another. [L. solvens, -entis, pr.p.
- of solvo, to loosen, to pay.] Sombre, som'ber, adj. dull: gloomy: melan-choly. -n. Som'breness. [Lit. 'under a shade,' Fr. sombre-Sp. sombra, a shade-L. sub,
- under, *umbra*, a shade.] Some, sum, *adj*. denoting an indefinite number or quantity: certain, in distinction from others: moderate or in a certain degree : about. [A.S.
- sum; Goth. sums, Ice. sumr.] Somebody, sum'bod-i, n., some or any body or person : a person of importance.

Somehow, sum'how, adv. in some way or other.

- Somersault, sum'er-sawlt, Somerset, sum'er-set, n. a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head. [Corr. of Fr. soubresaut, It. soprassalto-L. supra, over, saltus, a leapsalio, to leap.]
- Something, sum'thing, n. an indefinite thing or event : a portion, an indefinite quantity.-adv. in some degree. [at one time or other.
- Sometime, sum'tim, adv. at a time not fixed : once : **Sometimes**, sum'tīmz, *adv*. at certain times : now and then : at one time : (*B*.) once.
- Somewhat, sum'hwot, n. an unfixed quantity or degree.—adv. in some degree. [Some and What.]
- Somewhere, sum'hwar, adv. in some place : in one place or another. [Some and Where.] Somewhither, sum'hwith-er, adv. to some place.

- Somnambulate, som-nam'bū-lāt, v.i. to walk in sleep.-n. Somnambula'tion. [L. sommus. sleep, and ambulo, -atum, to walk.]
- Somnambulism, som-nam'bū-lizm, n. act or practice of walking in sleep.
- Somnambulist, som-nam'bū-list, n. a sleep-walker.
- Somniferous, som-nif'er-us, adj., bringing or causing sleep. [L. somnus, sleep, and fero, to bring.
- Somnolence, som'no-lens, Somnolency, som'nolen-si, n., sleepiness : inclination to sleep. [L.
- somuolentia-somuss: inclination to steep. [L. somuolentia-somuss, sleep.]
   Somnolent, som'no-lent, adj., sleepy or inclined to sleep. [L. somuolentus.]
   Son, sun, n. a male child or descendant: any young male person spoken of as a child; a torm of affection score flux is discribed to a notive term of affection generally : a disciple : a native or inhabitant : the produce of anything. [A.S. sunu; Ger. sohn, Russ. sün; Sans. shnu-su, to beget, bring forth; conn. with Gr. huios, a son.]
- Sonata, so-nä'ta, n. a musical composition for one or more instruments, consisting of three or more movements or divisions. [It.-L. sono, to sound.]
- Song, song, n. that which is sung: a short poem or ballad : the melody to which it is adapted : a poem, or poetry in general: the notes of birds: a mere trifle: (B.) an object of derision.

[A.S. song, sang; Ger. ge-sang, Goth. saggus, Ice. söngr; from root of Sing.]

- Songster, song'ster, n. a singer or one skilled in singing; esp. a bird that sings.—fem. Song'-stress. [A.S. sangestre, from Song.]
- Son-in-law, sun'-in-law, n. the husband of one's daughter.
- Sonnet, son'et, n. a short song or poem of four-teen lines, with varying rhymes. [Fr.—It. 'sonetto, dim. of sono, a sound, song—L. sonus, a sound.]

Sonneteer, son-et-er', n. a composer of sonnets.

Sonorous, so-no'rus, adj., sounding when struck : giving a clear, loud sound : high sounding.-adv. Sono'rously.-n. Sono'rousness. [I [L. sonorus-sonor or sonus, a sound-sono, to sound. See Sound.]

Sonship, sun'ship, n. state or character of a son.

Soon, soon, adv. immediately or in a short time: without delay : early : readily : willingly. [A.S. sona, cog. with Goth. suns, immediately, soon.]

- Soot, soot, n. the black powder condensed from smoke. [A.S. and Ice. sot; Dan. sood.]
- Sooth, sooth, n. truth, reality.-adj. true : pleasing. [A.S. soth, true; Ice. sannr, true, Goth. sunis : conn. with Gr. eteos, Sans. satyas, true.]
- Soothe, sooth, v.t. to please with soft words: to flatter : to soften .- adv. Sooth'ingly. [Lit. to please any one by agreeing with him, by receiving his words as *true*, 'A.S. gesodhiau, to soothe, gesoth, a flatterer-soth, true.] Soothsay, sooth'sa, v.i. to foretell.-ms. Sooth'-sayer, Sooth'saying. [Lit. 'to say or tell the
- sayer, truth.']
- Sooty, soot'i, adj. producing, consisting of, containing, or like soot .- n. Soot'iness. [A.S. sotig.]
- Sop, sop, n. anything dipped or soaked, esp. in soup, to be eaten : anything given to satisfy. v.t. to steep in liquor:-pr.p. sopping; pa.t. and pa.p. sopped. [A.S. sop (in sopcoppa, a soup-cup, dish), from *supan*, to sip, soak ; Ice. *soppa*, broth, soup. See **Sup**, **Soup**.] **Sophism**, sof'izm, *n*. a specious fallacy. [Fr.
- sophisme-Gr. sophisma-sophizo, to make wise -sophos, cleverness.]
- Sophist, sof'ist, n. one of a class of public teachers in Greece in the fifth century B.C. : a captious or fallacious reasoner. [Lit. and orig. a wise or clever man,' Gr. sophistes-sophos, wise.
- Sophistic, so-fist'ik, Sophistical, so-fist'ik-al, adj. pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry : fallasubtle.-adv. Sophist'ically. [Gr. ciously sophistikos.]
- Sophisticate, so-fist'i-kat, v.t. to render sophistical, or unsound : to corrupt by mixture.
- Sophistication, so-fist-i-kā'shun, n. act of sophisticating, adulterating, or injuring by mixture.
- Sophistry, sof'ist-ri, n. specious but fallacious reasoning.
- Soporiferous, sop-or-if'er-us, adj., bringing, causing, or tending to cause sleep: sleepy. 11.

sofor; soforis, sleep, and fero, to bring.] Soporific, soporific, leep, and fero, to bring.] Soporific, soporific, adj., making or causing sleep.—n. anything that causes sleep. [Fr. soporifique—L. sopor, sleep, and facio, to make.]

Soppy, sop'i, adj., sopped or soaked in liquid. Sopranist, so-präinist, n. a singer of soprano.

- Soprano, so pra'no, n. the highest kind of female voice : air :- pl. Sopra'nos or Sopra'ni. [Lit. 'superior,' It., from sopra-L. supra or super, above.
- Sorcerer, sor'ser-er, n. one who practises sorcery: an enchanter : a magician. - fem. Sor'ceress.

#### Sorcery

[Fr. sorcier-Low L. sortiarius-L. sors, sortis, a lot.]

- Sorcery, sor'ser-i, n. divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic. [Lit. 'casting lots,' O Fr. sorcerie-L. sortior, to
- cast lots—sors, sortis, a lot.] Sordid, sor'did, adj. vile : mean : meanly avari-cious.—adv. Sor'didly.—n. Sor'didness. [Fr. sordide-L. sordidus-sordeo, to be dirty.]
- sor, n. a wound : an ulcer or boil : (B.) f, affliction.—adj. wounded : tender : sus-Sore, grief, ceptible of pain: easily pained or grieved: (B.) severe. -adv. (B.) same as Sore'ly. -n. Soreness: [A.S. sar, a wound; cog, with Ger. sehr (orig, painfully), very, Ice. sar, wound, sore, pain. See Sorry.] Sorrely, sorli, adv. in a sore manner; grievously.
- Sorrel, sor'el, n. a plant of a sour taste, allied to the dock. [Fr. surelle-sur, sour; from Ger.
- sauer, A.S. sur, sour.] Sorrel, sor'el, adj. of a reddish-brown colour.— n. a sorrel or reddish-brown colour. [Fr. saure, sorrel; of uncertain origin.]
- Sorrow, sor'ō, n. pain of mind : grief : affliction. -v.i. to feel sorrow or pain of mind : to grieve. [A.S. sorg, sorh; cog. with Ger. sorge, Ice. sorg, and perhaps allied to Sore.]
- Sorrowful, sor'o-fool, adj. full of sorrow : causing, showing, or expressing sorrow : sad : dejected. -adv. Sorr'owfully.-n. Sorr'owfulness.
- Sorry, sor'i, adj. grieved for something past: melancholy: poor: worthless.—adv. Sorr'ily. —n. Sorr'iness. [A.S. sarig, wounded, sorrow-ful; O. Dut, sorrigh; conn. with Sore, but has come to be regarded as the adj. of Sorrow.]
- Sort, sort, *n*. a number of persons or things having like qualities: class, kind, or species: order or rank: manner .- v.t. to separate into lots or classes: to put together: to select .- v.i. to be joined with others of the same sort : to associate: to suit.—n. Sort'er.—Out of sorts, out of order: unwell. [Lit. 'lot,' Fr. sorte-L. sorts, sortis, a lot-sero, to join.] Sortie, sorte, n. the issuing of a body of troops
- from a besieged place' to attack the besiegers
- [Fr.-sortir, to go out, to issue.] Sot, sot, n. one stupefied by drinking: a habitual drunkard. [Old Fr. sot, perh. of Celt. origin.] Soteriology, sö-tē-ri-ol'o-ji, n. (theol.) the doctrine of salvation by Jean Christ [Gr söterics san
- of salvation by Jesus Christ. [Gr. soterios, sav-
- ing, söter, saviour, and logos, discourse.] Sottish, sot'ish, adj. like a sot: foolish: stupid with drink.—adv. Sott'ishly.—n. Sott'ishness.
- Sou, soo, n. a French copper coin =  $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a franc. [Fr. sou; It. soldo-L. solidus, a coin.]
- Souchong, soo-shong', n. a fine sort of black tea. Sough, sooch (ch guttural), v.i. to whistle or sigh,
- as the wind. -n. a sighing of the wind. [From the sound.]

Sought, sawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Seek.

- Soul, sol, n. that part of man which thinks, feels, desires, &c. : the seat of life and intellect : life : essence : internal power : energy or grandeur of mind : a human being, a person. [M. E. saule — A.S. sawol ; Ger. seele, Goth . savala.]
  Souled, söld, adj. full of soul or feeling.
  Soulless, söl'les, adj. without a soul or nobleness

of mind : mean : spiritless. Sound, sownd, adj. safe whole, entire : perfect : healthy, strong : protoniad : correct : orthodox : weighty.—adv. Sound'ly.—n. Sound'ness. [A.S. sund, gesund; cog. with Ger. gesund, allied to L. sanus, sound, Gr. saos, sos, safe and sound.] Sound, sownd, n. a narrow passage of water : a

strait. [A.S. sund, a swimming, a narrow arm of the sea, from svimman, to swim; cog. with Ger. sund, a strait.]

- Sound, sownd, n. the air or swimming bladder of a fish. [A.S. sund, swimming.]
- **Sound**, sownd, *v.i.* to make a *noise*: to utter a voice: to spread.—*v.t.* to cause to make a noise: to utter audibly: to direct by a sound or audible signal: to publish audibly. -n. the impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air: noise: report: empty or meaningless noise. [M. E. sounen-Fr. sonner-L. sono; cog. with O. Ger. svana, Sans. svan, to sound.]
- Sound, sownd, v.t. to measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet : to probe : to try to discover a man's secret wishes, &c.: to test: to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it. -v.i. to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water .- n. an instrument to discover stone in the bladder. [Fr. sonder, to sound ; acc. to Diez, from Low L. subundare, to put under the wave-L. sub, under, unda, a wave.]
- Sounding, sownd'ing, n. the ascertaining the depth of water:-pl. any part of the ocean where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.
- Soup, soop, n. the juice or liquid obtained by boiling, seasoned, and often mixed with vegetables. [Fr. soupe; from Ger. suppe, soup, cog. with E. Sup.]
- Sour, sowr, adj. having a pungent, acid taste: turned, as milk: rancid: crabbed or peevish in temper: bitter.—adv. Sour'ly.—n. Sour'ness. [A.S. sur; Ger. sauer, Ice. surr.]
- Sour, sowr, v.t. to make sour or acid: to make cross, peevish, or discontented .- v.i. to become sour or acid : to become peevish or crabbed.
- Source, sors, n. that from which anything rises or originates : origin : the spring from which a stream flows. [Fr. source, from sourdre (It.
- sorgere)-L. surgo, to raise up, to rise.] Souse, sows, n. pickle made of salt: anything steeped in pickle : the ears, feet, &c. of swine pickled.—v.t. to steep in pickle: to plunge into water.—v.i. to fall on suddenly. [Written also souce, a form of Sauce.]
- South, sowth, n. the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people N. of the Tropic of Cancer; any land opposite the N.—adj. lying towards the south.—adv. towards the south. [A.S. sudh; Ger. sud, (whence Fr. sud), Ice. sudr, prob. from root of Sun.]
- South-east, sowth-est', n. the direction equally distant from the south and east.
- South-east, sowth-est', South-easterly, sowthēst'er-li, South-eastern, sowth-est'ern, adj. pertaining to, in the direction of, or coming from the south-east.
- Southerly, suth'er-li, Southern, suth'ern, adj. pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the south.-superl. South'ernmost, Southmost, sowth'most, most southern, furthest towards the south.

Southernwood, suth'ern-wood, n. an aromatic plant of Southern Europe, closely allied to wormwood. [the south.

Southward, sowth'ward or suth'ard, adv., toward South-west, sowth-west', n. the direction equally

distant from the south and west.

South-west, sowth-west', South-westerly, sowthwest'er-li, South-western, sowth-west'ern, adj. pertaining to, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of the south-west.

Southwester, sow-west'er, n. a storm or gale

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

from the south-west: a painted canvas hat with a broad flap behind for the neck.

- Souvenir, soovner, n. a remembrancer. [Fr. (It. souvenire)—L. subvenire, to come up, to come to mind—sub, under, from under, and
- venio, venire, to come.] Sovereigi, sov'er-in, adj., supreme: possessing supreme power or dominion: superior to all others: utmost. -n. a supreme ruler: a monarch: a gold coin = 20s. [M. E. soveraine-Fr. souverain-Low L. superanus-L. super, supra, above.]
- Sovereignty, sov'er-in-ti, n. supreme power: dominion. [Fr. souveraineté.]
- Sow, sow, n. a female pig: an oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A.S. su, sugu; cog. with Ger. sau, Ice. syr; L. sus, Gr. hys; conn. with Swine.]
- **Sow**, sō, v.t. to scatter seed that it may grow: to plant by strewing: to scatter seed over: to spread. -v.i, to scatter seed for growth -pa, p. sown and sowed. -n. Sow'er. [A.S. sawan; Ger. säen, Ice. sa, Goth. saian; akin to L. sero (for seed). Saw Sand 1 (for seso). See Seed.] Spa, spaw, n. a place where there is a mineral
- spring of water. [From Spa, a famous wateringplace in Belgium.]
- Space, spas, n. extension as distinct from material substances : room : largeness : distance between objects: interval between lines or words in books : quantity of time : distance between two points of time : a short time : interval. -v.t. to make or arrange intervals between. [Fr. espace -L. spatium, from root spa, Sans. spha, to
- L. spatium, from root spa, Sans. spha, to draw, as in Gr. spat, Ger. sphanen.]
   Spacious, spä/shus, adj. having large space: large in extent : roomy : wide. —adv. Spaciously. —n. Spaciousness. [Fr spacieux—L. spatiosns]
   Spade, späd, n. a broad blade of iron with a handle,
- [A.S. spadu; cog. with Ger. spaten, L. spatha, Gr. spathē, any broad blade.]
- Spake, spāk, old pa.t. of Speak.
- Span, span, n. the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little-finger when the fingers are extended : nine inches : the spread of an arch between its abutments : a space of time.--v.t. to measure by spans: to measure: to embrace :*pr.p.* spanning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spanned. [A.S. *spann—spannan*; cog, with Ger. *spannen*, L. *pando* (for *spando*). See **Space**.] **Span**, *span*, *n*, a yoke of horses or oxen. [Bor-
- rowed from Dut.; from the same root as above word.]
- Spandrel, span'drel, n. the irregular triangular space between the span or curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle. [From Span.]
- **Spangle**, spang'gl, *n*. a small, thin plate or boss of shining metal: anything sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle. -v.t. to adorn with spangles. -v.i. to glitter. [A.S. spange, a clasp, being prob. conn. with Span ; cog. with Ger spange, Ice. spöng.]
- Spaniard, span'yard, n. a native of Spain.
- Spaniel, span'yel, n. a kind of dog, usually liver and white coloured, and with large pendent ears, once supposed to be of Spanish origin. [O. Fr. espagneul (Fr. épagneul), Spanish.]
- Spanish, span'ish, adj. of or pertaining to Spain. -n. the language of Spain.
- Spanker, spangker, n. the after-sail of a ship or barque, so called from its *flapping* in the breeze.
   [From Prov. E. *spank*, to flap, to move quickly.]
   Spar, spär, n. a rafter: a general term for masts,

yards, booms, and gaffs, &c. [Ice. sparri, Dut. spar; prob. conn. with Bar.]

- Spar, spär, n. a mineral which is perfectly crystalline. [A.S. spær(-stan), gypsum, perh. from the spar or spear form it assumes; cf. Ger. spar (-kalk).1
- Spar, spar, v.i. to box with the hands: to fight with showy action : to dispute :-pr.p. sparring ; pa.t. and pa.p. sparred.-n. Sparrer. [O. Fr. esparer, Fr. éparer, to kick out, from root of Parry.]
- Spare, spar, v.t. to use frugally : to do without : to save from any use : to withhold from : to treat tenderly: to part with willingly.-.....to be frugal: to forbear: to be tender: to forgive. [A.S. sparian; cog. with Ger. sparen; allied also to L. par.co (for spar.co).]
- Spare, spār, adj., sparing: frugal: scanty: lean: superfluous.—n. Spare'ness.
- **Sparerib**, spār'rib, *n*. a piece of meat consisting of the *ribs* with a *spare* or small amount of flesh. Sparing, spār'ing, adj. scarce : scanty : saving.
- Spark, spark, n. a small particle of fire shot off from a burning body : any small shining body or light: a small portion of anything active or vivid. [A.S. spearca, a spark; Dut. spark, sperk.]
- Sparkle, spärk'l, n. a little spark : lustre.-v.i. to emit sparks : to shine : to glitter. [Dim. of
- [glittering : brilliant : lively. Spark 1 Sparkling, spärkling, adj. giving out sparks: Sparrer. See under Spar, to box. Sparrow, spar'õ, n. a well-known small bird.
- [A.S. spearwa; cog. with Goth. sparva, Icc. sporr, Ger. sper-ting.] Sparrow-bill, spar'o-bil, n. a small shoe-nail, so called from its shape.
- Sparrow-hawk, spar'o-hawk, n. a small species of hawk destructive to sparrows, &c. [A.S. spear-hafoc.] Sparry, späri, adj. consisting of or like spar.
- Sparse, parse, spärs, adj. thinly scattered.—adv. Sparse'ly.—n. Sparse'ness. [L. sparsum, pa.p. of spargo, to scatter; allied to Gr. speiro, to sow.
- Spartan, spär'tan. adj. of or pertaining to Sparta in Greece : hardy : fearless.
- Spasm, spazm, n. an irregular, violent, and involuntary drawing or contraction of the musclesless violent than a convulsion. [Fr. spasme-L. spasmus—Gr. spasmos—spaō, to draw.] Spasmodic, spaz-mod'ik, Spasmodical, spaz-mod'-
- ik-al, adj. relating to or consisting in spasms: convulsive. -n. Spasmod'ic, a medicine for removing spasms.
- Spat, spat, pa.t. of Spit, to throw from the mouth. Spat, spat, n. the spawn or young, spit or thrown out by shellfish. [From root of Spit.]
- Spatter, spat'er, v.t. to spit or throw out upon : to scatter about : to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist : to defame. [Freq. from Spat, pa.t. of Spit.]
- **Spatter-dashes**, spat'er-dash'ez, *n.pl.* coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud, a kind of gaiters.
- Spatula, spat'ū-la, Spattle, spat'l, n. a little spade: a broad kind of knife for spreading plasters. [L. spatula, spathula, dim. of spatha, any broad blade-Gr. spathā. See Spade.]
- broad blade-Gr. spathe. See Spath.] Spavin, spavin, a. swelling near the joints of horses, producing lameness, and causing them to lift their feet like a sparrow-hawk. [O. Fr. espavain, Fr. éparuin-épervier, a sparrow-hawk-O. Ger. sparwari, E. Sparrow.]

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Spavined, spav'ind, adj. affected with spavin.

- Spawn, spawn, n. the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected : offspring. -v.t. to produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs : to bring forth. -v.i. to deposit egg, as fishes or frogs: to issue, as off-spring. [Ety. dub.] [the spazon is ejected. Spawner, spawn'er, n. the female fish, from which Speak, spek, v.i. to utter words or articulate
- sounds : to say : to talk : to converse : to sound. v.t. to pronounce : to converse in : to address : to declare : to express by signs :-pa.t. spöke or späke ; pa.p. spök'en. [A.S. specan (for spre-can) : cog. with Dut. spreken, Ger. sprechen.]
- Speaker, spēk'er, n. one who speaks : the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Commons. -n. Speak'ership.
- Speaking-trumpet, spēk'ing-trum'pet, n. an instrument somewhat resembling a trumpet, used for intensifying the sound of the voice, so as to convey it to a greater distance.
- Spear, sper, n. a long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish. -v.t. to pierce or kill with a spear. [A.S. spere; cog. with Ger. speer, W. ysper, L. sparus; prob. further conn. with Spar and Spire.]

Spearman, sper'man, n. a man armed with a spear.

- Spearmint, sper'mint, n. a species of mint having special, spesh'al, adj. of a species or sort: par-
- ticular : distinctive : uncommon : designed for a particular purpose : confined to a particular subject.—*adv.* **Spe**′cially.
- specialise, specialise, to determine in a special manner. -m. Specialisa/tion.
   Specialist, specialisa/tion.
   Specialist, special subject.
- Speciality, spesh-i-al'i-ti, n. the special or particular mark of a person or thing: a special occu-pation or object of attention. [Fr.-L.]
- **Specialty**, spesh'al-ti, *n*. something *special*: a special contract: that for which a person is distinguished.
- Specie, spē'shi, n. gold and silver coin, because visible wealth, and not merely representing it, as bills and notes do. [Cf. next word.]
- Species, spē'shēz, n. a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics :- subordinate to a Genus. [L. (lit.) 'that which is seen, then a form, a particular sort-specio, to look.] Specific, spe-sif'ik, Specifical, spe-sif'ik-al, adj.
- pertaining to or constituting a species: that specifies: precise: infallible. adv. Specifically.
- Specific, spe-sif'ik, n. a remedy which has a special power in a particular disease: an infallible
- remedy. Specification, spes-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of specify-
- *ing*: a statement of particulars. Specify, spes'i-fi, v.t. to make special: to mention
- particularly :- pa.t. and pa.p. spec'ified. [Low L. specifico-L. species, and facio, to make.]
- Specimen, spes'i-men, n. a portion of anything to show the kind and quality of the whole : a sample.
- Specious, spē'shus, adj. that looks well at first sight: showy: plausible.—adv. Spe'ciously. n. Spe'ciousness.
- **Speck**, spek, n. a spot: a blemish.—v.t. to spot. [A.S. specca; Low Ger. spaak.]
- Speckle, spek'l, n. a little speck or spot in anything different in substance or colour from the thing
- itself.—v.t. to mark with speckles. **Spectacle**, spek'ta-kl, n. a sight: show: exhibi-tion:—pl. glasses to assist the sight.—adj. **Spec**-

tac'ular. [L. specta-culum-specto, spectatum, intens. of spec-io, to look at.]

Spectacled, spek'ta-kld, adj. wearing spectacles.

- Spectator, spek-ta'tur, n. one who looks on .- fem. Specta'tress.
- Spectral, spek'tral, adj. relating to, or like a spectre. [seen.' Doublet Spectrum.] Spectre, spek'ter, n. a ghost. [Lit. 'something Spectroscope, spek'tro-sköp, n. an instrument for
- forming and *examining spectra* of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [Spectrum, and Gr. *skopeā*, to look at.]
- Spectrum, spek'trum, n. the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed : the colours of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen: -pl. Spec'tra. [Lit. 'something seen,' from L. spec.io, to see. Doublet Spectre.]
- Specular, spek'ū-lar, adj. resembling a speculum: having a smooth reflecting surface. [L.]
- Speculate, spek'ū-lāt, v.i. to look at or into with the mind: to consider: to theorise: to traffic for great profit.—n. Spec'ulator. [L. speculatus, pa.p. of speculor—specula, a look-out—spec-io, to look.]
- Speculation, spek-ū-lā'shun, n. act of speculating : mental view: contemplation: theory: the buying goods, &c. to sell them at an advance.
- Speculative, spek'ū-lāt-iv, adj. given to speculation or theory : ideal : pertaining to speculation in business, &c.—*adv*. **Spec'ulatively**.
- Speculum, spek'u-lum, n. (opt.) a reflector usually made of polished metal: (surgery) an instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden: -pl. Specula. [Lit. 'a looking-glass,' L.spec-io, to look.]
- Speed, speed, pa.t. and pa.p. of Speed. Speech, spech, n. that which is spoken: language: the power of speaking: oration: any declaration of thoughts: mention. [A.S. spæc, spræc; Ger. sprache. See Speak.] Speechless, spēch'les, adj. destitute or deprived
- of the power of speech.-n. Speech'lessness.
- Speed, sped, n. quickness, velocity: success.v.i. to move quickly: to succeed: to fare.-v.t. to despatch quickly: to hasten, as to a conclusion : to execute : to aid : to make prosperous : -pr.p. speed'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. sped. [A.S. sped; cog. with Dut. spæd, speed, Ger. sputen, to speed.
- Speedy, sped'i, adj. hasty: quick : nimble.-adv. Speed'ily.-n. Speed'iness.
- Spell, spel, n. any form of words supposed to possess magical power.—adj. Spell'bound. [A.S. spell, a narrative or tale; cog. with Goth. spill, Ice. spiall, a tale.]
- Spell, spel, v.t. to tell or name the letters of: to name, write, or print the proper letters of .- v. i. to form words with the proper letters :—pr.p.spell'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. spelled, spelt. [Same word as above, modified by O. Fr. espaler (Fr. épeler)-O. Ger. spellon, to tell, Goth. spillon.]
- Spell, spel, v.t. to take another's place at work.n. a turn at work: a short period :- pr.p. spell'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. spelled. [A.S. spelian, to act for another, perh. conn. with A.S. spilian, Ger. spielen, to play.]
- Spelling, spel'ing, n. act of spelling or naming the letters of words : orthography.
- Spelling-book, spel'ing-book, n. a book for teaching to spell.-n. Spell'ing-bee, a competition in spelling. Spelt, spelt, *n*. a kind of corn : also called German
- wheat. [A.S. (Ger. spelt)-L. spelta.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Spelter, spel'ter, n. zinc. [Allied to Dut. spianter. See Pewter.]

- Spencer, spens'er, n. a short over-jacket worn by men or women, named after a Lord Spencer who introduced it or made it fashionable.
- Sponcer, spens'er, n. (in ships and barques) a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [Ety. unknown.]
- Spend, spend, v.t. to expend or weigh out : to give for any purpose: to consume : to waste : to pass, as time. -v.i. to make expense: to be dissi-pated :-- *pr.p.* spend'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spent. --. **Spend'or**. [A.S. *a-spendan*, for *-spendan* L. *expend'o* or *dispendo*, to weigh out.]
- Spendthrift, spend'thrift, n. one who spends the savings of thrift: a prodigal. [See Spend and Thrift.]

Spent, spent, pa.t. and pa.p. of Spend.

- Sperm, sperm, n. animal seed : spawn of fishes or frogs : spermaceti. [Lit. 'that which is sown, Late L.-Gr. sperm-a, sperm-atos-speiro, to sow.]
- Spermaceti, sper-ma-sö'ti, n. a waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [L. (lit.) 'the sperm of the whale' --sperma (see Sperm), and
- cētus, a whale-Gr. kētos.] Spermatic, spēr-mat'ik, Spermatical, spēr-mat'-ik-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of sperm or seed : seminal.
- Sperm-oil, sperm'-oil, n., oil from the spermwhale.
- Sperm-whale, sperm'-hwal, n. a species of whale from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.
- Spew, Spue, spü, v. i. and v.i. to vomit: to eject with loathing. [A.S. spitoun; cog. with Dut. spitoen, Ger. speien; also conn. with L. spito, Gr. ptyö, and with Spit.]
- Sphere, sfer, n. a ball or globe: an orb: circuit of motion: province or duty: rank: (geom.) a surface every point of which is equidistant from one and the same point, called the centre.—adj. Spherial. [Fr.—L. sphera—Gr. sphaira.] Spherio, serik, Spherical, serik-ad, adj. per-taining to or like a sphere.—adv. Spherically.
- Sphericity, sfer-is'i-ti, n. state or quality of being spherical: roundness.
- Spheroid, sfer'oid, n. a body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round. sphéroïde-Gr. sphaira, and eidos, form.] [Fr.
- Spheroidal, sfer-oid'al, adj. having the form of a spheroid.

Spherule, sfer'ūl, n. a little sphere.

- Sphincter, sfingk'ter, n. (anat.) a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds. [Gr., 'that which binds tight'-springgo, to bind tight.]
- Sphinx, sfingks, n. (ancient myth.) a monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and *strangled* those who could not solve them. [Lit. 'the throttler,' Gr.—*sphinggō*, *sphingxō*, to squeeze, akin to L. figo, to fix.]
- Spice, spīs, n. an aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, formerly one of the most valuable kinds of merchandise: a small quantity. -v.t. to season with spice: to tincture. [O. Fr. espice (Fr. épice)-Late L. species, kinds of goods, spices—L. species, a particular kinds of goods, spices—L. species, a particular kind, &c. (see Species). Cf. the use of Ger. materialien (lit. 'materials'), to signify drugs.] Spicery, spīs'er-i, n. spices in general: a re-
- pository of spices.
- Spick, spik, n. a nail: obs. save in the phrase Spick and span new, i.e. as new as a spike

just made and a chip just split. [Prov. form of Spike, a nail.]

- Spicy, spīs'i, adj. producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent.—adv. Spic'ily.—n. Spic'iness.
- Spider, spī'der, n. an animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Lit. 'the spinner,' for spinder, from Spin; cf. Dan. spinder, O. Ger. spinna, Ger. spinne.]
- Spigot, spig'ut, n. a spike, or pointed piece of wood for stopping a small hole in a cask. [Gael. spiccaid, W. yspigöd; conn. with root of Spike, a nail.]
- Spike, spik, n. an ear of corn: (bot.) an inflor-escence, of which the flowers are sessile, or issue directly from a simple undivided axis. [From L. spica, an ear of corn.]
- Spike, spik, n. a small pointed rod: a large nail .-v.t. to set with spikes : to stop the vent of with a spike. [A.S. spicing, cog. with Ger. spieker; conn. with Spike, an ear of corn, and Spoke, n.] Spikelet, spik let, n. a little spike.
- Spikenard, spik'närd, n. a highly aromatic oil or balsam obtained from an Indian plant, the Nardus, with spike-shaped blossoms: the plant itself. [L. spica nardi. See Nard.] Spiky, spik'i, adj. furnished with spikes: having
- a sharp point.
- Spill, spil, v.t. to allow to run out of a vessel: to shed: to waste. -v.i. to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted: -pa.t. and pa.p. spilled, spilt. -n. **Spill'er**. [A.S. *spillan*; cog. with Dut. spillen, Ice. spilla, to destroy; also conn. with Split.]
- Spill, spil, Spile, spil, n. a small peg or pin to stop a hole. [Lit. 'a splinter,' Dut. spil, Ger. spille, conn. with E. Spindle.]
- Spin, spin, v.t. to draw out and twist into threads: to draw out a thread as spiders do: to draw out tediously: to cause to whirl rapidly. -v.i. to practise the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning: to issue in a small or thread-like current: to whirl :-- pr.p. spinning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spun.—*n.* Spinn<sup>e</sup>r. [A.S. *spinnan*, cog. with Dut. and Ger. *spinnen*; closely conn. with Span.] Spinach, Spinage, spin<sup>4</sup>aj, *n*. an esculent vege-table with jagged or *spiny* leaves. [It. *spinace*
- -Low L. spināceus-spina, a thorn.] [bone.
- **Spinal**, spin'al, *adj*, pertaining to the *spine* or back-**Spindle**, spin'dl, *n*. the pin from which the thread is spun or twisted: a pin on which anything turns: the fusee of a watch. [A.S. *spinl* (from **Spin**); cog. with Ger. *spindel*. Cf. Spill, *n*.]
- Spine, spin, n. a thorn : a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes: the backbone of an animal. [O. Fr. espine (Fr. épine)—L. spina, a thorn, conn. with root of **Spike**, a nail, applied to the backbone because of its sharp-pointed projections.]
- Spinet, spin'et or spin-et', n. (mus.) an old-fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord. [It. spinetta (Fr. épinette), dim. of spina-L. spina, a thorn; so called from the pointed quills used in playing on it.]
- Spinning, spin'ing, adj. used in spinning.
   Spinose, spi'nös, Spinous, spi'nus, adj. full of spines : thorny.
- Spinster, spin'ster, n. (law) an unmarried female. [Lit. a woman who spins.]
- Spiny, spin'i, adj. full of spines : thorny : trouble-some : perplexed. n. Spin'iness. Spiracle, spir'a-kl, n. a breathing hole : any minute passage. [L. spiraculum, formed as a double dim. from spiro, to breathe.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Spiral, spir'al, adj. pertaining to or like a spire: winding like the thread of a screw .- n. a spiral line: a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves : a screw.
- Spirally, spīr'al-li, adv. in a spiral form or direction.
- Spire, spir, n. a winding line like the threads of a screw: a curl: a wreath: a tapering body: a steeple. [L. spira-Gr. speira, anything wound round or upon a thing; akin to eiro, to fasten together in rows.]
- Spirit, spirit, n. vital force : the soul : a ghost : mental disposition : enthusiasm : real meaning : chief quality : a very lively person : any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy :-  $p\lambda$  intellectual activity: liveliness: persons with particular qualities of mind : mental excitement : spirituous liquors.-Holy Spirit. See under Holy .- The Spirit, the Holy Spirit : the human spirit under the influence of the Holy Spirit .- v. t. to take away suddenly or secretly, as by a spirit. [L. spiritus, a breath-spiro, to breathe.]
- Spirited, spir'it-ed, adj. full of spirit, life, or fire: animated.—adv. Spir'itedly.—n. Spir'itedness.
- Spiritism, spiritizm, n. See under Spiritualism. Spiritless, spirities, adj. without spirit, cheer fulness, or courage: dejected; dead.-adv. fulness, or c Spir'itlessly.
- Spirit-rapper, spir'it-rap'er, n. a spiritualist who professes that spirits convey intelligence to him by raps or knocks.
- **Spiritual**, spir'it-ū-al, *adj.* consisting of *spirit*: having the nature of a spirit: immaterial: relating to the mind : intellectual : pertaining to the soul : holy : divine : relating to sacred things : not lay or temporal.—*adv.* Spir'itually.
- Spiritualise, spirit-ū-al-īz, v.t. to make spiritual: to imbue with spirituality: to refine: to free from sensuality : to give a spiritual meaning to.
  - Spiritualism, spir'it-ū-al-izm, n. a being spiritual: the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit : the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter : the belief that certain peculiar phenomena (as rapping, tableturning, &c.) are directly due to the influence of departed spirits, invoked by a 'medium' this sense better called Spiritism).
  - Spiritualist, spir'it-ū-al-ist, n. one who has a regard only to spiritual things : one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism (or spiritism).
  - Spirituality, spir-it-ū-al'i-ti, n. state of being spiritual: essence distinct from matter.
  - Spirituous spirit-ū-us, adj. possessing the quali-ties of spirit: containing spirit: volatile. Spirt, spert. Same as Spurt. Spiry, spīri, adj. of a spiral form: wreathed:

  - tapering like a spire or a pyramid : abounding in spires.
  - Spit, spit, n. an iron prong on which meat is roasted. -v.t. to pierce with a spit :-pr.p. spitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. spitt'ed. Dut. spit, Ger. spiesz.] [A.S. spitu;
  - Spit, spit, v.t. to throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence -v.i. to throw out saliva from the mouth — pr.p. spitting; pa.t. spit, spat; pa.p. spit. [A.S. spittan; Ice. spyta, Ger. spützen. These are all extensions of Spew.]
  - Spite, spit, n. grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred. n.t. to vex: to thwart: to hate. [Short for Despite.]
  - Spiteful, spit'fool, adj. full of spite : desirous to vex or injure: malignant.—adv. Spite'fully.— n. Spite'fulness.

- Spitted, spit'ed (B.) pa.p. of Spit, to throw out from the mouth.
- Spittle, spit'l, n. the moist matter spit or thrown from the mouth : saliva. Spittoon, spit-toon', n. a vessel for receiving spittle. Splash, splash, v.t. to spatter with water or mud.

- -v.i. to dash about water or any liquid .water or mud thrown on anything. [Like Plash, an imitative word.]
- Splashboard, splash'bord, n. a board to keep those in a vehicle from being splashed with mud.
- **Splashy**, splash'i, *adj.*, *splashing*: wet and muddy: full of dirty water.
- Splay, spla, v.t. (arch.) to slope or slant: to dislocate, as the shoulder-bone. - adj. turned out-ward, as in splay-foot. [A contr. of Display.]
- Spleen, splen, n. a spongy gland near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy : hence, spite: ill-humour: melancholy. [M. E. splen-L.-Gr. splen; cog. with L. lien (for p-lien), Sans. plihan.]
- p-deni, Sans, peinan. j
   Splendent, splen'den, adj. splendid or shining: bright. [L., pr. of splendee, to shine.]
   Splendid, splen'did, adj. magnificent: famous: illustrious: heroic.—adv. Splen'didly. [Lit. 'shining,' L. splendidus—splendee, to shine.]
   Splendour, splen'dur, n. the appearance of any-thing splendid: brilliance: magnificence.
   Sumentic, splendid: brilliance: magnificence.
- Splenetic, sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik, Splenetical, splenetik-al, adj. affected with splent: peevish : melancholy. -m. Splen'etic, a splenetic person. -adv. Splenet'ically.
- Splenic, splen'ik, adj. pertaining to the spleen.

- Splonits, splentis, all, pertaining to the spleen. Splonits, splentis, n. inflammation of the spleen. Splice, splis, v.t. to unite two ends of a rope by interweaving the strands.—n. act of splicing : joint made by splicing. [Lit. 'to split in order to join;' a form of Split; allied to Dut. splitsen.]
- Splint, splint, n. a small piece of wood split off: (med.) a thin piece of wood, &c. for confining a broken or injured limb: a hard excressence on the shank-bone of a horse .- v.t. to confine with
- splints. [A nasalised form of Split.] Splinter, splint'er, n. a piece of wood or other substance split off .- v.t. and v.i. to split into splinters.

Splintery, splint'er-i, adj. made of or like splinters.

- Split, split, v.t. to cleave lengthwise : to tear asunder violently : to divide : to throw into discord. -v.i. to divide or part asunder: to be dashed to pieces :- pr. p. splitt'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. split. -n. a crack or rent lengthwise. [Allied to Dut. splijten, Ger. spleiszen. Cf. Splice and Splint.]
- Splutter, splut'er, v.i. to eject drops of saliva while speaking: to scatter ink upon a paper, as a bad pen. [By-form of Sputter.]
- a bad pen. [by-form of Spatient,] Spoil, spoil, v.t. to take by force: to plunder.— v.i. to practise robbery.—n. that which is taken by force: plunder: pillage: robbery.—n. Spoil'er, a plunderer. [Prob. short for despoile— O. Fr. despoiller (Fr. depouiller)—L. despoilare -de-, and spolio-spolium, spoil.]

Spoil, spoil, v.t. to corrupt: to mar: to make use-less.—v.i. to decay: to become useless.—n. Spoil'er, a corrupter. [Same as above word.]

Spoke, spok, pa.t. of Speak.

- Spoke, spok, n. on of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel. [A.S. spaca; cog. with Ger. speiche; conn. with Spike, a small pointed rod.]
- Spoken, spök'n, pa, p. of Speak.
   Spokeshave, spök'shäv, n. a plane for dressing the spokes of wheels. [Cf. Shaving.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

#### Spokesman

- Spokesman, spoks'man, n. (B.) one who speaks
- for another, or for others. **Spoliate**, spo<sup>7</sup>li-āt, *v.t.* to *spoil*: to plunder: to pillage.—*v.t.* to practise robbery. [L. *spoliatus*, pa.p. of *spolio*-spolium, spoil.] [bery. Spoliation, spō-li-ā'shun, *n*. act of *spoiling*: rob-Spondaic, spon-dā'ik, *adj*. pertaining to or con-

sisting of *spondees*.

- Spondee, spon'de, n. in classical poetry, a foot of two long syllables, as bēllo. [Fr.—L. spondeus (pes)—Gr. spondeios (pous), (a foot) of two syllables, so called because much used in the slow solemn hymns sung at a *spondē* or drink-offering (*-spendē*). See **Sponsor**.] **Sponge**, spunj, *n*. the porous framework of an
- animal, found attached to rocks, &c. under water, remarkable for its power of sucking up water : an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge : the heel of a horse's shoe .- v. t. to wipe with a sponge: to wipe out with a sponge: to wipe out completely : to destroy .- v.i. to suck in, as a sponge: to gain by mean tricks. [A.S., O. Fr. esponge (Fr. éponge)-L. spongia-Gr. sponggia, sponggos. Doublet Fungus.]

- Spongecake, spunj'kāk, n. a very light cake.
  Spongecake, spunj'kāk, n. a very light cake.
  Spongy, spunj'i, adj. like a sponge: of an open texture: soft and porous: wet and soft: capable of imbibing fluids .- n. Spong'iness.
- **Sponsal**, spon'sal, *adj*. pertaining to a *betrothal*, a marriage, or a spouse. [L.—*sponsus*, a betrothal-spondeo, sponsus, to promise solemnly. See Sponsor.]
- Sponsor, spon'sur, n. one who promises solemnly for another: a surety: a godfather or god-mother.--n. Spon'sorship. [L.-spondeo, spon-sus, to promise solemnly, akin to Gr. spendo, to pour a libation, spondai, a solemn treaty. Cf. Spouse.] [sponsor, or sponsorship. Spouse.] [sponsor, or sponsorship. Sponsorial, spon-sō'ri-al, adj. pertaining to a
- Spontaneity, spon-ta-ne'i-ti, n. state or quality of being spontaneous.
- Spontaneous, spon-tā'ne-us, adj. of one's freewill : involuntary : acting by its own impulse or natural law : produced of itself or without interference.-adv. Sponta'neously. [L. spontaneus
- -sponte, of one's own accord-spondeo.] Spool, spool, *n*. a hollow cylinder for winding yarn upon.-v.t. to wind on spools. [Low Ger.; Ger. spule.]
- Spoon, spoon, n. an instrument for supping liquids. [Lit. 'a chip of wood,' A.S. spon; Ger. span, a chip, Ice. spann, a chip, a spoon.]
- **Spoonbill**, spoon'bil, *n*. a wading bird like the heron, with a long *bill* rounded at the end like a [As if fed on spoon-meat.] spoon. Spooney, spoon'i, adj. silly, weakly affectionate.

Spoonful, spoon'fool, n. as much as a spoon contains when *full*: a small quantity.

- Spoor, spoor, n. track or trail of an animal, esp. when hunted as game. [Dut. spoor, a track,
- cog. with Scot. speir, to ask.] Sporadic, spo-rad'ik, adj., scattered—a term specially applied to solitary cases of a disease usually epidemic. [Gr. sporadikos-sporas, sporados, scattered-speiro, to sow.]
- Spore, spor, n. a minute grain which serves as a seed in flowerless plants like the fern. [Gr. sporos, a sowing, seed-speiro, to sow.]
- **Sporran**, spor'an, *n*. an ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. sporan.
- **Sport**, sport, v.i. to play: to frolic: to practise field diversions: to trifle.—v.t. to amuse: to make merry: to represent playfully .- n. that

which amuses or makes merry: play: mirth: jest : contemptuous mirth : anything for playing with : a toy : idle jingle : field diversion. [Short for Disport.]

Sportful, sport'fool, adj full of sport : merry : full of jesting.—adv. Sport'fully.—n. Sport'fulness. Sporting, sport'ing, adj. relating to or engaging in sports.—adv. Sport'ingly.

- Sportive, sport'iv, adj. inclined to sport : playful : merry.-adv. Sport ively.-n. Sport'iveness.
- Sportsman, sports'man, n. one who practises, or one skilled in field-sports .- n. Sports manship, practice or skill of a sportsman.
- **Spot**, spot, *n*. a mark made by a drop of wet matter: a blot: a discoloured place: a small part of a different colour : a small extent of space : any particular place: something that soils: a stain on character or reputation. -v.t. to mark with drops of wet: to stain: to discolour: to taint: to tarnish, as reputation :-pr.p. spott'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. spott'ed. [M. E. spat, Scot. and Dut. spat, prob. from the root of **Spit**, to throw out from the mouth.]
- **Spotless**, spotles, *adj.* without a spot: untainted: pure.-*adv.* **Spotlessly**.-*n.* **Spotlessness**.
- Spotted, spot'ed, Spotty, spot'i, adj. marked with spots or discoloured places.
- Spousal, spowz'al, adj. pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage : nuptial : matrimonial.—n. usually in pl. nuptials : marriage.
- Spouse, spowz, n. a husband or wife. [Lit. 'one promised in marriage,' 'a betrothed person,' O. Fr. espous (Fr. époux, fem. épouse)—L. sponsus, pa.p. of spondeo, to promise, to promise in marriage. (C. Fenussa and Scancer I. marriage. Cf. Espouse and Sponsor.]
- Spout, spowt, v.t. to throw out, as from a pipe .v.i. to issue with violence, as from a pipe. -n. the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues : a pipe for conducting a liquid. [Allied to Dut. spuiten, Ice. spyta, from root of Spit, to throw out.]
- Sprain, spran, v.t. to overstrain the muscles of a joint.—n. an excessive strain of the nuscles of a joint. [Lit. 'to strain,' 'to squeeze out,' O. Fr. espreindre (Fr. épreindre), to force out, to strain See Express.] -L. exprimere.
- Sprang, pa.t. of Spring.
  Sprat, sprat, n. a seafish like the herring, but much smaller. [M. E. sprotte; Dut. sprot, Ger. sprotte.]
- Sprawl, sprawl, v.i. to toss or kick about the limbs: to stretch the body carelessly when lying: to spread ungracefully.—n. Sprawl'or. [Akin to Low Ger. spaddeln, Dan. spralle, to toss about the limbs.]
- Spray, spra, n. small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, &c. [From A.S. spregan, to pour.]
- Spray, spra, n. a small shoot of a tree. [Akin to
- A.S. spree, Ice. sprek, a twig. Doublet Sprig.]
   Spread, spred, v.t. to scatter abroad or in all directions: to stretch: to extend: to overlay: to shoot out, as branches: to circulate, as news: to cause to affect numbers, as a disease: to diffuse : to set with provisions, as a table .v.i. to extend or expand in all directions : to be extended or stretched: to be propagated or circulated :- pa.t. and pa.p. spread. - n. extent: compass: expansion of parts. [A.S. sprædan; Dut. spreiden, Ger. spreiten.]
- Spree, spre, n. a merry frolic : a drunken frolic. [Prov. E. adj. sprag, spry, spree, M. E. sprac, from Ice. sprakr, lively.] Sprig, sprig, n. a small shoot or twig.—v.t. to

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne: mote; mūte; moon; then.

embroider with representations of twigs :- pr.p. sprigg'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. sprigged. [Doublet of Spray.]

- Sprightly, sprit'li, adj., spirit-like: airy: full of life: lively: brisk.—n. Spright'liness. [From spright, a corr. of Spirit. Cf. Sprite.]
- Spring, spring, v.i. to bound: to leap: to rush hastily: to move suddenly by elastic force: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into existence:  $(B_{\cdot})$  to rise, as the sun.—v.t. to cause to spring up: to start: to produce quickly: to contrive on a sudden: to explode, as a mine : to open, as a leak : to crack, as a mast: -pa.t. sprung, sprang; pa.p. sprung. -n. a leap: a flying back with elastic force: elastic power: an elastic body: any active power: that by which action is produced : cause or origin: a source: an outflow of water from the earth : (B.) the dawn : the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season -March, April, May: a starting of a plank in a vessel: a crack in a mast. [A.S. springan; Ger. springen.]
- Springbok, spring'bok, n. a sort of South African antelope, larger than a roebuck. [Dut. for 'spring-buck,' from its leaping motion.]
- Springe, sprinj, n. a snare with a spring-noose: a gin.-v.t. to catch in a springe. [Prov. E. springle-Spring; cf. Ger. sprenkel-springen.] Springer, springer, n. a kind of dog alled to the

- spaniel, useful for *springing* game in copses. Spring-tide, spring'-tīd, *n. a tide* which *springs* or rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon.
- Springy, spring'i, adj. pertaining to or like a spring: elastic: nimble: abounding with springs or fountains.-n. Spring'iness.
- Sprinkle, spring'kl, v.t. to scatter in small drops or particles: to scatter on : to baptise with a few drops of water: to purify.—v.i. to scatter in drops.—v. Sprinkle or Sprinkling, a small quantity sprinkled.—v. Sprinkler. [Freq. formed from A.S. sprengan, the causative of Spring; cf. Ger. sprenkeln.]
- Sprit, sprit, n. (naut.) a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and aft sail. [A.S. spreet, a pole; Dut. and Ger. spriet, a bowsprit; conn. with Sprout.] [corr. of Spirit. Cf. Sprightly.]

Sprite, sprit, n. a spirit : a shade : a ghost. [A

- Sprine, sprit, n. a sprit: a snade: a gnost. [A Sprout, sprowt, n. a germ or young shoot:-pl. young shoots from old cabbages.-v.i. to shoot: to push out new shoots. [M. E. sprite-A.S. spreotan (Ger. sprieszen); cog. with Dut. spriit. Cf. Sprit and Spruce-beer.]
   Spruce, sproos, adj. smart: neat.-adv. Spruce'ly. -n. Spruce'ness. [Prob. from O. Fr. preus [Fr. drawr) callant.]

 (Fr. preux), gallant.]
 Spruce-beer, sproos-bër, n., beer flavoured with a decoction of the young shoots of the spruce-fir. [Ger. sprossen-bier (lit. 'beer made of sprouts') -sprossen, young shoots of trees-sprieszen, E. Sprout.]

- Spruce-fir, sproos'-fer, n. a genus of firs whose shoots were used for making spruce-beer. [See above word.]
- Sprung, pa.t. and pa.p. of Spring.
- Spud, spud, n. a narrow spade with a short handle. [From root of Spade.]

- **Spue**. Same as **Spew**. **Spume**, spiim, *n*. scum or froth *spewed* or thrown up by liquids : foam.-v.i. to throw up scum : to foam. [L. spuma -spuo, E. Spew.]
- Spumous, spūm'us, Spumy, spūm i, adj. consist-ing of spume or froth : trothy : toamy.

Spun, pa.t. and pa.p. of Spin.

- Spunk, spungk, n. a piece of wood easily set on fire. [Prob. the same word as spunge, Sponge; cf. Ir. sponc, tinder, sponge.]
- Spur, spur, n. an instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse : that which goads or instigates : something projecting : the hard projection on a cock's leg: a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range.—v.t. to urge on with spurs: to urge onward : to impel : to put spurs on .- v.i. to press forward: to travel in great haste: -pr.p. spurr-ing; pa.t. and pa.p. spurred. [A.S. spura, spora; Ice. spori, Ger. spor-n; akin to Spar and Spear.]
- Spurge, spurj, n. a class of acrid plants with a milky juice, used for taking off warts. [O. Fr.
- espurge (Fr. épurge)-L. expurgare, to purge-ex, off, purge, to clear. See Purge.] Spurious, spuri-us, adj. illegitimate: bastard: not genuine: false.-ada. Spur'iously.-n. Spuriousness. [L. spurius.]
- Spurn, spurn, v.t. to drive away as with the foot : to kick: to reject with disdain. -n. disdainful rejection. [A.S. spurnan, an extension of Spur.]
- Spurt, spurt, v.t. to spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water. -v.i. to gush out suddenly in a small stream : to flow out forcibly or at intervals. -n. a sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening: a jet: a sudden and short effort. [Like **Spirt**, formed by transposition from *sprit*
- [Ger. spritzen], conn. with Sprit and Sprout.]
  Spur-wheel, spur-hwël, n. (mech.) a wheel with the cogs on the face of the edge like a spur.
  Sputter, sput'er, v.i. to spit in small drops, as in
- rapid speaking : to throw out moisture in scattered drops: to speak rapidly and indistinctly. -v.t. to throw out with haste and noise: to utter hastily and indistinctly.-n. moist matter thrown out in particles. [Like Spatter, from the stem of Spit and Spout.]
- **Spy**, spī, *n*. one sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, &c. : one who keeps a watch on others: one who secretly con-Reeps a watch of others, one who scattery ex-veys information.—v.t. to see: to discover, generally at a distance: to discover by close search: to inspect secretly:—pa.t. and pa.p.spied. [O. Fr. *espie*—O. Ger. *speha*; cog. with
- Speciel, [O, Fit spice], Oct. spice, Og. with L. speciel, [O, Sans. spac.] [telescope.
   Spyglass, spi'glas, n. a glass for spying: a small
   Squabble, skwob'l, v.i. to dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle.—n. a noisy, petty quarrel: a brawl.—n. Squabbler. [Akin to Low Ger. kabbeln, to quarrel, and Prov. Ger. schwabbeln, with the spice of the s to jabber.]
- Squad, skwod, n. a small body of men assembled for drill. [Fr. esconade (It. squadra)—L. ex-quadrare, to make square. See Squadron.] Squadron, skwod'run, n. a body of cavalry, con-
- sisting of two troops, or 120 to 200 men : a section of a fleet, commanded by a flag-officer. [Orig. a square of troops, Fr. esconde (It. squadra). See Square.] Squalid, skwol'id, adj., stiff with dirt: filthy.— adv. Squal'idly.—u. Squal'idness. [L. squa
- lidus-squaleo, to be stiff; akin to Gr. skello, to dry.]
- Squall, skwawl, v.i. to cry out violently.—n. a loud cry or scream: a violent gust of wind. [Ice. sqvala; Ir. and Gael. sgal, to shriek; an
- imitative word; cf. Squeal.] Squally, skwawl'i, *adj.* abounding or disturbed with *squalls* or gusts of wind : gusty.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>e, fär; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

- Squalor, skwol'or, n. state of being squalid: | dirtiness : filthiness. [L.]
- Squander, skwon'der, v.t. to spend lavishly or wastefully.-n. Squan'derer. [Ety. dub.; perh. a nasalised form of Prov. E. squatter, to splash, to disperse; allied to E. Scatter.]
- Square, skwar, adj. having four equal sides and angles : forming a right angle : having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines. n. that which is square : a square figure : a foursided space inclosed by houses : a square body of troops: the length of the side of any figure squared : an instrument for measuring right angles: (arith.) the product of a quantity mul-tiplied by itself.—w.t. to form like a square : to form with four equal sides and angles: (arith.) to multiply by itself: (nant.) to place at right order with the leaf ... COUPTRIESE angles with the keel.—n. Square'ness. [O. Fr. esquarre (Fr. équerre)—L. ex-quadrare, to square—quadrus, conn with quattuor, four. Cf. Squad and Quarry.]
- Squash, skwosh, v.t. to beat or press into pulp: to crush flat.—n. a sudden fall or shock of soft bodies : anything soft and easily crushed, anything soft or unripe. [Conn. with Quash.]
- Squat, skwot, v.i. to sit down upon the hams or heels : to cower, as an animal : to settle on new land without title :- pr.p. squatting ; pa.t. and pa.p. squatted. [Prov. E. quat, to squat ; prob. a Romance word; cf. It. quarto, covering, Fr. (se) cacher, to crouch down, to hide one's self, both from L. coactus, pa.p. of cogo-co-, together, and ago, to drive.]
- Squatter, skwot'er, n. a settler on new land without title: one who leases pasture-land from the government, in Australia and New Zealand. [See Squat.] [esp. a wife.
- Squaw, skwaw, n. (in America) an Indian woman,
- Squeak, skwek, v.i. to utter a shrill and usually short cry. -n. a sudden, shrill cry. [Imitative; cf. Sw. squäka, to croak, Ger. quieken, to squeak.]
- Squeal, skwel, v.i. to utter a shrill and prolonged sound. [Imitative; cf. Sw. sqväla, to cry out.] Squeamish, skwēm'ish, adj. sickish at stomach:
- easily disgusted or offended : fastidious in taste. -adv. Squeam'ishly.-n. Squeam'ishness. [Akin to Ice. sveim-r, stir, Ger. schweim-en, to become giddy or faint, conn. with Swim; prob. also influenced by *qualmish* (see Qualm).] Squeeze, skwēz, v.t. to crush or press between
- two bodies: to embrace closely: to force through a small hole: to cause to pass .-- v. i. to push between close bodies: to press: to crowd.—n. act of squeezing: pressing between bodies. [M. E. queisen—A.S. cwisan; akin to Ger. quetschen.]
- Squib, skwib, n. a paper tube filled with combus-tibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting : a petty lampoon. [Ety. unknown.]
- Squill. skwil, n. a genus of plants (including the bluebell) allied to the lily, an African species of which is used in medicine. [Fr. squille-L. squilla, scilla-Gr. skilla.]
- Squint, skwint, adj. looking obliquely : having the vision distorted. -v.i. to look obliquely : to have the vision distorted .- v.t. to cause to squint .n. act or habit of squinting: an oblique look: act of name of squinting; an oblique look; distortion of vision. [Prob. alled to Dut. schning, oblique; cf. Wink, and Fr. guigner, to squint.]
   Squirre, skwire, n. a nimble, reddish-brown, rodent animal with a bushy tail. [Lit. 'shadow-roll'.] Der trained [Proc. 1]
- tail,' O. Fr. esquirel (Fr. écureuil)-Low L.

scuriolus, dim. of L. sciurus-Gr. skiouros-skia, shade, oura, tail.]

- Squirt, skwert, v.t. to throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening. -n. a small instrument for squirting : a small, quick stream. [Allied to Low Ger. swirtjen, O. Sw. squättra, to scatter. Cf. Squander.]
- Stab, stab, v.t. to wound with a pointed weapon: to wound : to injure secretly, or by falsehood or slander.-v.i. to give a stab or a mortal wound : -pr.p. stabbing; pa t. and pa.p. stabbed. -n. a wound with a pointed weapon : an injury given secretly. [Orig. to pierce with a stable: stake.' See Staff.] Stability, sta-biliti, n. state of being stable: stability, sta-biliti, n. state of being stable:
- firmness: steadiness: immovability. [Fr.-L] Stable, stabl, adj. that stands firm: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose or char-acter: constant.—adv. Stably.—n. Stable-ness. [Fr.-L. stabilis—sco. E. Stand.] Stable, stabl, n. a building for horses and cattle. —v.t. to put or keep in a stable.—v.t. to dwell in a stable. [O. Fr. stable/ [Fr. étable)-L. stablum.—sto, E. Stand.] Stabling.stable. [Stable].
- Stabling, sta'bling, n. act of putting into a stable: accommodation for horses and cattle.
- Stablish, stab'lish, v.t. old form of Establish Staccato, stak-kä'to, adj. (mus.) giving a clear distinct sound to each note. [It., from staccare, for distaccare, to separate, from root of Tack.]
- Stack, stak, n. (lit.) that which sticks out : a large pile of hay, corn, wood, &c. : a number of chimneys standing together.—v.t. to pile into a stack or stacks. [Dan. stak, Ice. stak-r; conn. with Stake, Stick, and Stock.] Stackyard, stak'yard, n. a yard for stacks.
- Stadium, stä'di-um, n. a Greek measure of length = 6063 English feet :- pl. Sta'dia. [L.-Gr.
- stadion.] Staff, staf, n. a stick carried for support or piece of wood : pole : defence : a prop : a long piece of wood : pole : a flagstaff: the long handle of an instrument: a stick or ensign of authority: the five lines and spaces for music: a stanza (the previous mean-ings have *pl.* Staffs or Staves, stävz): an establishment of officers acting together in an army, esp. that attached to the commander: a similar establishment of persons in any under-taking (the last two meanings have *pl.* Staffs, stafs). [A.S. *staf*; cog. with Ice. *staf-r*, Ger. *stab.*]
- Stag, stag, n. the male deer, esp. one of the red deer .- fem. Hind. [Ice. stegg-r, a male bird, Yorkshire steg, a gander, Scot. stag, staig, a
- young horse; prob. from root stig, to mount.] Stage, stāj, n. an elevated platform, esp. in a theatre: theatre: theatrical representations: any place of exhibition or performance : a place of rest on a journey or road : distance between places : degree of progress. [O. Fr. estage (Fr. etage), a story of a house, through a L. form staticus, from sto, E. Stand.]
- Stagecoach, stāj'koch, n. a coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage.
- Stage-player, staj'-pla'er, n. a player on the stage.
- Stagger, stag'er, v.i. to reel from side to side: to begin to give way : to begin to doubt : to hesitate.-v.t. to cause to reel: to cause to doubt or hesitate : to shock. [Ice. stakra, to totter, O Dut. staggeren.]
- Staggers, stag erz, n. a disease of horses.
- Staghound, stag'hownd, n. a hound used in hunting the stag or deer.

- Staging, stāj'ing, n. a stage or structure for work men in building.
- Stagnant, stag'nant, *adj.*, *stagnating*: not flow-ing; motionless: impure from being motionless: not brisk: dull. - adv. Stag'nantly. [L. stag-nans, -antis, pr.p. of stagno. See Stagnate.]
- Stagnate, stag'nat, v.i. to cease to flow: to become dull or motionless. [L. stagno, stagnatus-stagnum, a pool.] Stagnation, stag-nā'shun, n. act of stagnating:
- state of being stagnant or motionless : dullness.
- Staid, stād, adj. steady: sober: grave.—adv. Staid'ly.—n. Staid'ness. [From Stay.]
- Stain, stan, v.t. to tinge or colour : to give a different colour to : to dye : to mark with guilt or infamy: to bring reproach on: to sully: to tarnish.-n. a discoloration : a spot : taint of guilt: cause of reproach: shame. [Short for Distain.]
- Stainless, stan'les, adj. without or free from stain.
- Stair, stair, a. (*orig.*) a series of steps for ascend-ing to a higher level: one of such steps: a flight of steps, only in *f.*. [A.S. stager-stigar, to ascend, Ger. steigen, Ice. stiggi, a ladder. See Stille, a step, and Sty.]
- Staircase, star'kas, n. a case or flight of stairs with balusters, &c.
- Stake, stak, n. a strong stick pointed at one end : one of the upright pieces of a fence : a post to which an animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied to be burned : martyrdom : anything pledged in a wager.—v.t. to fasten, or pierce with a stake: to mark the bounds of with stakes: to wager: to hazard. [A.S. staca -stecan. See Stick.]
- Stalactic, sta-lak'tık, Stalactitic, sta-lak-tit'ik, adj. having the form or properties of a stalactite.
- Stalactite, sta-lak'tīt, n. a cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the dripping of water containing carbonate of lime. [Fr.-Gr. stalaktos, dropping-stalazo, to drip, to drop.]
- Stalagmite, sta-lag'mīt, n. a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water from the roof. [Fr.-Gr. stalagmos, a dropping—stalazō, to drip.] Stalagmitic, sta-lag-mit'ik, adj. having the form
- of stalagmites.
- Stale, stal, adj. too long kept : tainted : vapid or tasteless from age, as beer : not new : worn out by age: decayed: no longer fresh: trite.-n. Stale'ness. [Prov. E. stale, conn. with O. Dut. stel, old.]
- Stale, stāl, v.i. to make water, as beasts. [Ger. stallen-stall, a stable, A.S. steall (see Stall).]
- Stalk, stawk, n. the stem of a plant : the stem on which a flower or fruit grows: the stem of a quill. [An extension of A.S. stel (cf. Ice. stilkr, Dan. stilk), cos. with Ger. stile, which is allied to, perh. borrowed from, L. stilus, a stake, a pale, further conn. with Gr. stelechos.]
- Stalk, stawk, v.i. to walk as on stilts: to walk with long, slow steps : to walk behind a stalkinghorse: to pursue game by approaching behind covers.—v.t. to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer.—n. Stalk'er. [A.S. stealcian stealc, high, elevated; Dan. stalke, to walk with long steps.]
- Stalking-horse, stawk'ing-hors, n. a horse behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game : a mask or pretence.
- Stall, stawl, n. a place where a horse or other animal stands and is fed: a division of a stable

for a single animal: a stable : a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale : the fixed seat of a church dignitary in the choir : a reserved seat in a theatre. w.t. to put or keep in a stall. [A.S. steall, Ice. stall-r, Ger. stall; conn. with Ger. stellen, and Gr. stellõ.]

- Stallage, stawl'āj, n. liberty of erecting stalls in a fair or market: rent paid for this liberty.
- Stall-feed, stawl'-fed, v.t. to feed and fatten in a stall or stable.
- Stallion, stal'yun, n. a horse not castrated. [Lit. 'a horse kept in the *stall*,' Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*), through Low L. from O. Ger. *stall* (see Stall).]
- Stalwart, stawl'wart, adj. stout : strong : sturdy. [Lit. 'worth stealing,' A.S. stæl-wordh. See Steal and Worthy.]
- Stamen, sta'men, n. (pl. Sta'mens) one of the tamben, stamen, *n. (pt. sta*mens) one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen: -pt. Stam'ina, the principal strength of anything : the firm part of a body which supports the whole. [Lit.'a thread,'L. stamen [pl. stamen], the warp in an upright loom, hence, a thread—sto, E. Stand; like Gr. stēmön, from starts stenai, to stand.]
- Stammer, stam'er, v.i. to halt in one's speech : to falter in speaking : to stutter. -v.t. to utter with hesitation. -n. hesitation in speech : defec-tive utterance. -ns. Stamm'erer, Stamm'ering. -adv. Stamm'eringly. [A.S. stamor, stammering; cog. with Low Ger. stammern.]
- Stamp, stamp, v.i. to step or plant the foot firmly down. -v.t. to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down: to impress with some mark or figure: to imprint: to fix deeply: to coin: to form:  $(B_i)$  to pound.—*n*, the act of stamping: the mark made by pressing something on a soft body: an instrument for making im-pressions on other bodies: that which is stamped: an official mark put on things chargeable with duty, as proof that the duty is paid : an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure : cast : form : character : a heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores.-us. Stamp'er, Stamp'ing. [Low Ger. stampen, Ice. stappa, to stamp: cog, with Gr. stemph-, Sans. stambh: a nasal-ised form of Step.]
- Stampede, stam-ped', n. a sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses or other cattle, causing them to stamp and run : flight caused by panic. [Sp. estampeda; from root of Stamp.]
- [5] estampeda; iron foot of stamp.]
  Stanch, stänsh, v.t. to stop the flowing of, as blood. v.i. (B.) to cease to flow. adj. constant: trusty: zealous: sound: firm adv. Stanch'ly. n. Stanch'ness. [O. Fr. estanchier (Fr. estancher) Low L. stancare, to stanch L. stagno, stagnare, to be or make stagnant. See Staccord. Stagnant.]
- Stanchion, stan'shun, n. an upright iron bar of a window or screen: (*naut.*) an upright beam used as a support. [O. Fr. estançon-estancer, to stop, to stay. See Stoncil.] Stand, stand, v.i. to cease to move: to be
- stationary: to occupy a certain position: to stagnate: to be at rest: to be fixed in an upright position : to have a position or rank: to be in a particular state; to maintain an atti-tude: to be fixed or firm: to keep one's ground: to remain unimpaired: to endure; ta consist : to depend or be supported : to offer one's self as a candidate : to have a certain direction : to hold a course at sea. -v.t. to endure : to sustain : to suffer : to abide by :-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

## Stand

pa.t. and pa.p. stood.-n. Stand'er.-Stand against, to resist:—by, to support:—fast, to be unmoved:—for, to be a candidate for: (*naut.*) to direct the course towards:—out, to project :- to (B.) to agree to :- up, to rise from a sitting posture :--upon  $(B_{\cdot})$  to attack :--with, to be consistent. [A.S. standan, Goth. standan, Ice. standa, O. Ger. stân (for stantan), whence Ger. stehen; from a root seen in Gr. hi-sta-nai, to place, L. sta-re, to stand, Sans. sthâ.]

- Stand, stand, n. a place where one stands or remains for any purpose: a place beyond which one does not go: an erection for spectators: something on which anything rests: a stop: a difficulty: resistance. -n Standstill, a stop.
- Standard, stand'ard, n. that which stands or is fixed, as a rule : the upright post of a truss : that which is established as a rule or model : a staff with a flag : an ensign of war : one of the two flags of a cavalry regiment (not dragoons): (hort.) a standing tree, not supported by a wall. -adj. according to some standard : legal : usual : [A.S.-0. having a fixed or permanent value. Fr. estendard (Fr. étendard), which is either from the Teut. root found in Ger. stehen, E. Stand, or from L. ex-tendere, to stretch out.]
- Standing, stand'ing, *adj.* established: settled: permanent: fixed: stagnant: being erect.-n. continuance: existence: place to stand in: position in society.
- Standish, stand'ish, n. a standing dish for pen and ink. [Stand and Dish.]
- Stannary, stan'ar-i, adj. of or relating to tin mines or works .- n. a tin mine. [L. stannum, tin.] [from tin.
- Stannic, stan'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or procured Stanza, stan'za, *n.* (*poetry*) a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each
- other: a division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. stanza,
- a stop-L. stans, pr.p. of sto, to stand.] Staple, sta'pl, n. (orig.) a settled mart or market : the principal production or industry of a district or country: the principal element: the thread of textile fabrics: unmanufactured material: a loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, &c.-adj. established in commerce: regularly produced for market. [A.S. *stapul* and *staffel*, a prop, a table; Ger. *stapel*, a heap, mart; L. *stabilis*, fixed. See Stable.]

Stapler, stā'plėr, n. a dealer.

- Star, stär, n. one of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon: one of the heavenly bodies shining by their own light, and which keep the same relative position in the heavens: a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honour: a person of brilliant or attractive qualities: (*print.*) an asterisk (\*).v. t. to set with stars : to bespangle. -v.i. to shine, as a star: to attract attention :—pr.p. starring; pa.t. and pa.p. starred.—Star of Bethlehem, n. a garden plant of the lily family, so called from the likeness of its white star-like flowers to old drawings of the star of Nativity (Matt. ii. 2, 9, 10). [M. E. sterre-A.S. steorra, cog. with Ger. stern, L. stella (for sterula), Gr. aster, Sans. stri, pl. star-as.]
- Starboard, star'bord, n. the right-hand side of a ship, to one looking toward the bow.-adj. pertaining to or lying on the right side of a ship. [Lit. 'the steering side,' A.S. steerbord-steeran, E. Steer, and bord, a board, the side of a ship. See Board, Larboard, and cf. the Ger. steuerbord.]

Starch, stärch, adj. stiff, precise.—n. stiffness: formality. [Simply a form of Stark.] Starch, stärch, n. a glistering white powder, form-

- ing when wet a sort of gum much used for stiffening cloth. -v.t. to stiffen with starch.--12. Starch'er. [Lit. 'that which makes *stark* or stiff;' a special use of the *adj*. Stark; cf. Ger. stärke, starch-stark, strong.]
- Star-chamber, stär'-chām'ber, n. a tribunal with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber of the palace of West-minster, abolished in the reign of Charles 1. [Said to have been so named either from the gilt stars on the ceiling, or from the Jewish bonds (called *starrs*, from Heb. *shetar*) which were kept in the room where the council met.
- Starched, stärcht, adj. stiffened with starch: stiff: formal.-adv. Starch'edly.-n. Starch'-[stiff: precise. edness.
- Starchy, stärch'i, adj. consisting of or like starch: Stare, star, v.i. to look at with a fixed gaze, as
- in horror, astonishment, &c. : to look fixedly .-nonoti, and a state of the stat
- the form of a five-rayed star.
- Star-gazer, stär'-gāz'er, n. one who gazes at the
- stars: an astrologer: an astronomer. Stark, stärk, adj., stiff: gross: absolute: entire. -adv. absolutely: completely.-adv. Stark'ly.
- [A.S. stearc, hard, strong, cog. with Ice. sterk-r, Ger. stark. Doublet Starch.] Starling, stärling, n. a bird about the size of the blackbird : (arch.) a ring of piles supporting the bier of a bridge. [Formed as a dim. from the obs. stare-A.S. stür, cog. with Ger. staar, L. sturnus, Gr. psar.]
- Starred, stärd, adj. adorned or studded with stars. Starry, stäri, adj. abounding or adorned with stars: consisting of or proceeding from the stars: like or shining like the stars.—n. Starr'iness.
- Start, stärt, v.i. to move suddenly aside : to wince : to deviate : to begin .- v.t. to cause to move suddenly: to disturb suddenly: to rouse suddenly from concealment : to set in motion : to call forth : to invent or discover: to move suddenly from its place: to loosen: to empty: to pour out.-n. a sudden movement: a sudden motion of the body: a sudden rousing to action: an unexpected movement : a sally : a sudden fit : a quick spring: the first motion from a point or place: the outset. [Ice. sterta; closely akin to Dut. and Low Ger. storten, to plunge, Ger. stürzen.]
- Startle, stärt'l, v.i. to start or move suddenly : to feel sudden alarm. -v.t. to excite suddenly: to shock : to frighten .- n. sudden alarm or surprise. [Extension of Start.]
- Starvation, stär-va'shun, n. act of starving: state of being starved.
- Starve, stärv, v.i. to die of hunger or cold : to suffer extreme hunger or want : to be in want of anything necessary .- v. t. to kill with hunger or cold : to destroy by want : to deprive of power. [A.S. steerfan, cog. with To depive of power. sterben, to die, orig. prob. 'to work one's self to death,' the Icc. starf, work, pains, and starfa, to work, to take pains, being from the same root.] Starveling, stärvling, adj. hungry: lean: weak. —n. a thin, weak, pining animal or plant. [See Starvel
- Starve.]
- State, stat, n. position : condition : situation : circumstances at any time: the whole body of people under one government: the public: the

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- civil power : estate, one of the orders or classes of men forming the body politic (as nobles, clergy, commonalty): a body of men united by profession: rank, quality: pomp: dignity: -pt, the bodies constituting the legislature of a country .- adj. belonging to the state: public: royal: ceremonial: pompous: magnificent .-- v.t. to set forth : to express the details of : to set down to set forth its bespiess the details of its set of order fully and formally : to narrate : to set in order: to settle. [Lit. 'a standing,' O. Fr. estat (Fr. état) -L. status, from sto, statum, E. Stand.] Stated, stât'ed, adj., settled : established : fixed : regular.-adv. Stat'edly.
- Stately, stat'li, adj. showing state or dignity : majestic : grand .- n. State liness.
- Statement, stat'ment, n. the act of stating : that which is stated : a narrative or recital. State-paper, stāt'-pā'pėr, n. an official paper or
- document relating to affairs of state.
- State-prisoner, stat'-priz'n-er, n. a prisoner confined for offences against the state.
- Stateroom, stāt'room, n. a stately room in a palace or mansion : principal room in the cabin of a ship.
- Statesman, stats'man, n. a man acquainted with the affairs of the state or of government : one skilled in government: one employed in public affairs : a politician. -n. States'manship.
- Statesmanlike, stats'man-lik, adj., like a statesman.
- Static, stat'ik, Statical, stat'ik-al, adj. pertaining to *statics*: pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium: resting: acting by mere weight.
- Statics, stat'iks, n. the science which treats of the action of force in maintaining rest or preventing change of motion. [Gr. statikē (episcēmē, science, being understood)-histēmi, cog. with E. Stand.]
- Station, sta'shun, n. the place where a person or thing *stands*: post assigned: position: office: situation: occupation: business: state: rank: condition in life. the place where railway trains come to a stand : a district or branch police-office.-v.t. to assign a station to: to set: to appoint to a post, place, or office. [Lit, 'a standing,' Fr.—L. statio—sto. See Stand.] Stationary, stäshun-ari, adj. pertaining to a
- station: standing: fixed: settled: acting from or in a fixed position (as an 'engine): not progressing or retrogressing : not improving.
- Stationer, sta'shun-er, *n*. one who sells paper and other articles used in writing. [Orig. a bookseller, from occupying a stall or station in
- a market-place.] Stationery, stā'shun-èr-i, adj. belonging to a stationer.—n. the articles sold by stationers.
- Statist, sta<sup>\*</sup>tist, *n*. a statesman, a politician.
  Statistic, sta-tist<sup>\*</sup>ik, Statistical, sta-tist<sup>\*</sup>ik-al, adj. pertaining to or containing statistics.— ady. Statist<sup>\*</sup>ically. [science of statistics.]
- Statistician, stat-ist-ish'an, n. one skilled in the Statistics, sta-tist'iks. n. a collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, &c. : the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics. [Coined (as if from a form statistike) from the Gr. statizo, to set up, establish.]
- Statuary, stat'ū-ar-i, n. the art of carving statues : a statue or a collection of statues : one who makes statues : one who deals in statues. [L. statuarius.]
- Statue, stat'ū, n. a likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance : an image. [Lit. 'that which is made to stand or is set up,' Fr.-L. statua-statuo, to cause to stand-sto.]

Statuesque, stat-ū-esk', adj. like a statue. [Fr.]

Statuette, stat-ū-et', n. a small statue. [Fr.] Stature, stat'ūr, n. the height of any animal. [L. statura.]

Status, stä'tus, n., state: condition: rank. [L.] Statutable, stat'üt-a-bl, adj. made by statute: according to statute —adv. Stat'utably.

- Statute, stat'ut, n. a law expressly enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont) : a written law : the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. [L. statutum, that which is set up-statuo.]
- Statutory, stat'ūt-or-i, adj. enacted by statute: depending on statute for its authority. [&c.
- Staunch, Staunchly, Staunchness. See Stanch, Stave, stav, n. one of the pieces of which a cask is made: a staff or part of a piece of music: a stanza. -v.t. to break a stave or the staves of : to break : to burst : to drive off, as with a staff: to delay: - pa.t. and pa.p. staved or stove. [By-form of Stab and Staff.]
- Stay, sta, v.i. to remain : to abide for any time : to continue in a state : to wait : to cease acting : to dwell: to trust. -v.t. to cause to stand: to stop: to restrain: to delay: to prevent from falling: to prop: to support :- pa.t. and pa.p. staid, stayed .- n. continuance in a place : abode for a time: stand: stop: a fixed state: (B.) a stand-still: prop: support: (naut.) a large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast ('fore-and-aft' stay), or to the side of the ship ('back'-stay): -pt. a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by women. [O. Fr. esteir -L. stare, to stand.]
- Stead, sted, *n*. the place which another had or might have. [Lit. 'a standing-place,' A.S. *stede*, from root of Stand; cog. with Ger. *statt.*]
- Steadfast, sted'fast, adj. firmly fixed or established : firm : constant : resolute : steady .-- adv. Stead'fastly .-- n. Stead'fastness.
- Steady, sted'i, adj. (comp. Stead'ier, superl. Stead'iest), firm in standing or in place : fixed : stable : constant : resolute : consistent : regular : uniform.-adv. Stead'ily.-n. Stead'iness.
- Steady, sted'i, v.t. to make steady: to make or
- keep firm :- pa.t. and pa.p. steadied.
  Steak, stāk, n. a slice of meat (esp. beef) broiled, or for broiling. [M. E. steike, prob. from Ice. steik, steikja, to broil.]
- Steal, stel, v.t. to take by theft, or feloniously : to take away without notice: to gain or win by address or by gradual means.—v.i. to practise theft: to take feloniously: to pass secretly: to slip in or out unperceived: -pa.t. stole; pa.p. stol'en. -n. Steal'er. [A.S. stelan; cog. with Ger stehlen; further conn. with Gr. stereo, to rob, Sans. stênas, a thief.]
- Stealth, stelth, n. the act of stealing : a secret manner of bringing anything to pass.
- Stealthy, stelth'i, adj. done by stealth : unper-ceived : secret.—adv. Stealth'ily.—n. Stealth'iness.
- Steam, stem, n. the vapour into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point, water in the gaseous state : the mist formed by condensed vapour : any exhalation .- v. i. to rise or pass off in steam or vapour : to move by steam. -v.t. to expose to steam. [A.S. steam; cog. with Dut. stoom, Fris. stoame.]
- Steamboat, stem'bot, Steamship, stem'ship, Steam-vessel, stem'-ves'el, n. a boat, ship, or vessel propelled by steam.

Steam-engine, stem'-en'jin, n. an engine or

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mõte; mūte; mõon; then.

machine which changes heat into useful work through the medium of *steam*.

- Steamer, stem'er, n. a vessel moved by steam: a vessel in which articles are steamed.
- **Steamy**, stēm'i, *adj*. consisting of or like *steam*: full of steam or vapour.
- Stearine, stë/a-rin, n. the solid substance of beef and mutton suet. [Gr. stear, steatos, suetstēnai, aorist inf. of histēmi, to make to stand.]
- **Steatite**, stē'a-tīt, *n*. soapstone, a soft magnesian rock, soapy and unctuous to the touch. [Gr. *steatites—stear*. See **Stearine**.]
- Steed, sted, n. a horse or stallion, esp. a spirited horse. [A.S. steda, from the root of Stand.]
- Steel, stel, n. iron combined with carbon for making edged tools: any instrument of steel: an instrument of steel for sharpening knives on: extreme hardness: a chalybeate medicine. adj. made of steel. v.t. to overlay or edge with steel: to harden: to make obdurate. [A.S. styl; cog. with Ice. stal, Ger. stak.]
- Steelyard, stil'yärd, n. a weighing machine, in which a single weight is moved along a graduated beam. [Orig, the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants.]
- Steep, stëp, adj. rising or descending with great inclination: precipitous.—n. a precipitous place: a precipice.—adv. Steep1y.—n. Steep1es. —Steep1en, v.i. to become steep. [A.S. steap1]
- Steep, step, v.t. to dip or soak in a liquid : to imbue. --n. something steeped or used in steeping : a fertilising liquid for seed. [M. E. stopen; prob. conn. with Steep, adj.]
- Steeple, step'l, n. a tower of a church or building, ending in a point. [A.S. stepel; conn. with Steep, adj., and with Staple.]
- Steeplechase, step'l-chās, n. a chase or race, over all obstacles, direct toward a distant object, orig. a steeple.
- Steer, ster, n. a young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old. [A.S. ster; Ger, stier; akin to L. taurus, Gr. tauros, Sans. sthûra, Ice. thior, Celt. tarbh.]
- **Steer**, stër, v.t. to direct with the helm: to guide: to govern.—v.i. to direct a ship in its course: to be directed: to move. [A.S. stevan; cog. with Ger. stevern, Ice. styra, to guide.]
- Steerage, stër'āj, n. act or practice of steering: the effect of a rudder on the ship: an apartment in the forepart of a ship for passengers paying a lower rate of fare.
- Steersman, stērz'man, n. a man who steers a ship.
- Stellar, stel'ar, Stellary, stel'ar-i, adj. relating to the stars: starry. [L. stellaris-stella, a star.] [star: radiated.
- Stellate, stel'āt, Stellated, stel'āt-ed, adj. like a Stellular, stel'ū-lar, adj. formed like little stars : [From L. stellula, dim. of stella, a star.]
- Stellulate, stel'ū-lāt, adj. (bot.) like a little star.
- Stam, stein, n. the part of a tree between the ground and the branches: the little branch supporting the flower or fruit: a race or family: branch of a family. [A.S. stefn, stemm, cog. with Ger. stamm. The root is found in A.S. staf, Ger. stab; see Staff.]
- **Stem**, stem, *n*. the prow of a ship : a curved piece of timber at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united.— $n \cdot t$ . to cut, as with the stem : to resist or make progress against : to stop, to check :— $p \cdot p$ , stemming ;  $p \cdot a \cdot t$ . and  $p \cdot a \cdot p$ . stemmed. [Same word as above, the trunk of a tree forming the forepart of a primitive ship.]
- Stench, stensh, n., stink: bad odour or smell. [A.S. stenc; Ger. stank. See Stink.]

- Stoncil, sten'sil, n. a plate of metal, &c. with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with colour over it.v.t. to print or paint by means of a stencil :-pr.p. sten'ciling; pa.t. and pa.p. sten'cilled. [O. Fr. estance (Fr. étançon), a support-Low L. stantia-L. sto, E. Stand.]
- Stenography, sten-og'ra-fi, n. art of writing very quickly by means of abbreviations: shorthand. -n. Stenographer.-adjs. Stenograph'ic, Stenograph'ical. [Gr. stenos, narrow, and graphö, to write.]
- Stentorian, sten-to'ri-an, adj. very loud or powerful, like the voice of Stentor, a herald mentioned by Homer. [L. stentoreus-Gr.-Stentor, Stentor.]
- Step, step, n. a pace: the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running: a small space: degree: one remove in ascending or descending a stair: round of a ladder: footprint: manner of walking: proceeding: action:-pl. walk: a self-supporting ladder with flat steps.-v.i. to advance or retire by pacing: to walk to walk slowly or gravely.-v.t. to set, as a foot: to fix as a mast:-pr.p. stepping; pa.t. and pa.p. steppechild, step'-child, n one who stands in the
- Step-child, step-child, *u* one who stands in the relation of a child through the marriage of a parent. [A.S. steep, Ger. stief, orig. an adj. sig. bereft, and Child.]-So Step-broth'er, Step-daugh'ter, Step'fa'ther, Step'moth'er, Step'ais'ter, Step'son.
- Steppe, step, n. one of the vast uncultivated plains in the S.E. of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. stepj.]
- Stepping-stone, step'ing-ston, n. a stone for stepping on to raise the feet above the water or mud.
- Stereographic, ster-e-o-graf'ik, Stereographical, ster-e-ograf'ik-al, adj. pertaining to stereography: made according to stereography: delineated on a plane.—adv. Stereographically.
- Stereography, ster-e-og'ra-fi, n. the art of showing solids on a plane. [Gr. stereos, hard, solid, and grapho, to write.]
- Stereoscope, ster'e-o-skōp, n. an optical contrivance by which two flat pictures of the same object are seen having an appearance of solidity and reality.—n. Stereoscopy. [Gr. stereos, solid, and skopeō, to see.]
- Stereoscopic, ster-e-o-skop'ik, Stereoscopical, ster-e-o-skop'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the stereoscope.
- Storeotype, ster'e-o-tip, n. a solid metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable *types*, taken on some plastic substance: art of making or printing with such plates.—adj. pertaining to or done with stereotypes.—v.t. to make a stereotype of: to print with stereotypes. [Gr. stereos, solid, and Type.]
- Stereotyper, ster'e-o-tīp-er, n. one who makes stereotype plates. Sterile, ster'il, adj. unfruitful: barren: destitute
- Storilo, ster'il, adj. unfruitful: barren: destitute of ideas or sentiment. [Fr.—L. sterilis, akin to Gr. stereos, hard, and to steira, a barren cow, Sans. start.]
- **Storility**, ster-il'i-ti, *n*. quality of being *sterile*: unfruitfulness: barrenness.
- Sterling, sterling, *adj.* a designation of British money: pure: genuine: of good quality. [Orig, the name of a penny; prob. from the *Easterlings*, the early E. name for the merchants from North Germany, noted for the purity of their money, and said to have perfected the British coin.]
- Stern, stern, adj. severe of countenance, manner,

- or feeling : austere : harsh : unrelenting : stead-fast.—adv. Stern'ly.—n. Stern'ness. [Orig. 'rigid,' A.S. sterne, from the root of Stare; conn. with M. E. stur, Scot. stour, Ger. stare, 1 Stern, stern, n. the hindpart of a vessel.—n. Stern'post, the aftermost timber of a ship that supports the rudder. [Lit. 'the part of a ship where it is steered;' cf. Ice. stjørn, a steering.] Sternmost, stern'möst, add, furthest astern Sternmost, stern'most, adj. furthest astern.
- **Sternsheets**, stern'shets, *n*. the part of a boat between the *stern* and the rowers.
- Sternum, sternum, *n* the breastbone.—*adj*. Sternal. [L.—Gr. *sternon*, the chest.]
- **Sternutatory**, ster-nū'ta-tor-i, *adj*. that causes *sneezing*.—*n*. a substance that causes sneezing. [From L. sternuto, -atum, to sneeze.]
- Stertorous, ster'to-rus, adj., snoring.-adv. Ster'torously. [Fr. stertoreux-L. sterto, to snore.]
- Shote, J. Stethoscope, steth'o-sköp, n. the tube used in auscultation. [Lit. 'the chest-examiner,' Gr. stäthos, the breast, skopeö, to see, examine.] Stethoscopic, steth-o-skop'ik, Stethoscopical, steth-o-skop'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or per-formed by the activation of the statements.
- formed by the stethoscope.
- Stevedore, stev'e-dor, n. one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels. [A corr. of Sp. estivador, a wool-packer-estivar, to stow, to pack wool-L. stipare, to press together.]
- Stew, stū, v.t. to boil slowly with little moisture. -w.i. to be boiled slowly and gently. -m. meat stewed. [Lit. 'to put into a stove,' O. Fr. estuver, Fr. étuve, stove-Low L. stuba. See Stove.]
- Steward, stu'ard, n. one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution : one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm: the manager of the provision department, &c. at sea: a manager at races, games, &c. [M. E. stiward -A.S. sti-weard-stiga, E. Sty, and Ward.]
- Stewardess, stu'ard-es, n. a female steward : a female who waits on ladies on shipboard.
- Stewardship, stū'ard-ship, n. office of a steward : management.
- Stick, stik, v.t. to stab : to thrust in : to fasten by piercing: to fix in: to set with something pointed: to cause to adhere—v.i. to hold to: to remain: to stop: to be hindered; to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled : to adhere closely in affection: -pa.t. and pa.p. stuck. [A.S. stucian; cog. with Dut. steken, Ger. stechen; from the same root as Gr. staža. See Sting.] Stick, stik, n. a small shoot or branch cut off a
- tree: a staff or walking-stick: anything in the form of a stick. [A.S. *stycce*, cog. with Ice. *stykki*, Ger. *stück*; from the root of **Stick**, *v.t.*]
- Stickle, Stikl, v.i. to interpose between com-batants: to contend obstinately. [See Stickler.] Stickleback, stikl-bak, n. a small river-fish, so called from the spines on its back. [Prov. E. stickle-A.S. sticel (dim of Stick), a spine, cog. with Ger. stachel, and Back.]
- Stickler, stik'ler, n. a second or umpire in a duel: an obstinate contender, esp. for something trilling. [Orig. one of the seconds in a duel, who were placed with *sticks* or staves to inter-pose occasionally.]
- Sticky, stik'i, adj. that sticks or adheres: ad-
- hesive: glutinous.-m. Stick'iness. Stiff, stif, adj. not easily bent: rigid: not liquid: rather hard than soft: not easily overcome: obstinate: not natural and easy: constrained: formal.-adv. Stiff'ly.-n. Stiff'ness. [A.S.

stif; cog. with Ger. steif; prob. conn. with L. stifen, stif'n, v.t. to make stiff.-v.i. to become

- stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate. [obstinate: contumacious.
- Stiff-necked, stif'-nekt, adj. (lit.) stiff in the neck: Stifle, stī'fl, v.t. to stop the breath of by foul air
- or other means : to suffocate : to extinguish : to suppress the sound of: to destroy. [Prob. from Stiff, and so 'to make *stiff*;' but influenced by *stive*, M. E. form of E. Stew.]
- stize, M. E. form of E. Stew.]
  Stigma, Stigma, M. E. Stew.]
  Stigma, Stigma, M. a brand: a mark of infamy: (bot.) the top of a pistil:-pl. Stigmas or Stig-mata. [Lit. 'the mark of a pointed instru-ment,' L.-Gr.-root stig, to be sharp (Sans. tig), seen also in L. stinguo, stigo, and in E. Stick, Sting.]
  Stigmata, stigma-ta, M. the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them, said to have been miraculously impressed on the
- said to have been miraculously impressed on the bodies of saints.
- Stigmatic, stig-mat'ik, Stigmatical, stig-mat'ikal, adj. marked or branded with a stigma : giv-
- a), aay. marked or branded with a sligma: giving infamy or reproach. -adv. Stigmatically.
  Stigmatise, stigmatiz, v.t. to brand with a stigma. [Gr. sligmatize. See Stigma.]
  Stile, stil, n. a step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence. [A.S. sliget, a step-stig-an, akin to Ger. steigen, to mount.]
  Stile, stil, n. the pin of a dial. Same as Style.
  Stiletto stileton a little style or decours with stars.
- Stile stil, p. the pin of a dial. Same as Style. Stile sto, stile to, n. a little style or dagger with a round pointed blade : a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes :-pt. Stile tt'ong; pa.t. and pa.p. stile tt'oed. [It., dim. of stile, a dagger-L. still stile. See Style.]
- Still, stil, adj. silent : motionless : calm .- v.t. to quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain. adv. always : nevertheless : after that .- n. Still'ness. [A.S. stille, fixed, firm; Dut. stille, Ger. still; from the root of Stall.]
- Still, stil, v.t. to cause to fall by drops: to distil. -n. an apparatus for distilling liquids. [L. stillo, to cause to drop-stilla, a drop, or simply a contr. for **Distil**, like **Sport** from **Disport**.]
- Still-born, stil'-bawrn, adj. dead when born. Still-life, stil'-lif, n. the class of pictures representing inanimate objects.
- Still-room, stil'-room, n. an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept: a housekeeper's pairry. Stilly, still, *adv., still*, quiet: cahn. Stilly, still, *adv., sielly*; gently. Still, stilt, *n. a support* of wood with a rest for

- the foot, used in walking .- v.t. to raise on stilts : to elevate by unnatural means. [Low Ger. and Dut. stelte, a stilt: Sw. stylta, a support.]
- Stimulant, stim'ū-lant, adj., stimulating: in-creasing or exciting vital action.—n. anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating medicine. [See Stimulus.]
- Stimulate, stim'ū-lāt, v.t. to prick with anything
- sharp : to incite : to instigate. n. Stimula'tion. Stimulative, stim'ū-lāt-iv, adj. tending to stimulate .- n. that which stimulates or excites.
- Stimulus, stim'ū-lus, n. a goad: anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action: a stimulant:-pl. Stim'ult. [L. stimulus (for stig-mulus)-Gr. stizo, to prick. See Stigma.]
- Sting, sting, v.t. to stick anything sharp into, to pain acutely :—pa.t. and pa.p. stung.—n, the sharp-pointed weapon of some animals: the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that causes acute pain : the point in the last verse of

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

an epigram. [A.S. sting-an; cog, with Ice. stinga, Gr. stizā, to prick (whence Stigma.] Stingy, sin'ji, ady. niggardly: avaricious.—adv. Stin'gily.—n. Stin'giness. [Ety. unknown.]

- Stink, stingk, v.i. to smell: to give out a strong, offensive smell: *pa.t.* stank; *pa.p.* stunk. *n.* a disagreeable smell. [A.S. *stincan*; Ger. stinken, to smell.]
- Stinkpot, stingk'pot, n. an earthen jar or pot charged with a stinking, combustible mixture, and used in boarding an enemy's vessel.
- Stint, stint, v.t. to shorten : to limit : to restrain. -n. limit: restraint : proportion allotted. [A.S. astyntan, from Stunt.]
- Stipend, stipend, n. a salary paid for services: settled pay. [L. stipendium-stips (akin to L. stipo, to crowd or press together, and therefore orig. 'small coin in heaps'), a donation, and pendo, to weigh out.]
- Stipendiary, sti-pend'i-ar-i, adj. receiving stipend.
- -n. one who performs services for a salary. Stipulate, stipū-lāt, v.i. to contract: to settle terms.-n. Stip'ulator. [L. stipulor, -aius, prob. from O. L. stipulus, firm, conn. with stipo, to press firm.] [a contract.

Stipulation, stip-ū-lā'shun, n. act of stipulating:

- Stir, ster, v.t. to move : to rouse : to instigate -v.i. to move one's self: to be active: to draw notice :— *pr.p.* stirr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stirred. — *n.* tumult: bustle.— *n.* **Stirr'er.** [A.S. styrian; Dut. storen, Ger. stören, to drive; conn. with Steer, v.]
- **Stirrup**, stir'up, *n*. a ring or hoop suspended by a rope or strap from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding. [A.S. stigerap *stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope.
- Stitch, stich, n. a pass of a needle and thread: an acute pain. -v.t. to sew so as to show a regular line of stitches : to sew or unite. -v.i. to practise stitching. [A.S. stice, a prick, stitch; Ger. sticken, to embroider : conn. with Stick.]
- Stitchwort, stich'wurt, *n*. a genus of slender plants, including the chickweed, so called be-cause once believed to cure 'stitch' in the side.
- Stithy, stith'i, n. an anvil: a smith's shop. [Ice. stedhi, Sw. stad, an anvil.]
- Stiver, stī'ver, n. a Dutch coin, worth one penny sterling. [Dut. stuiver.] Stoat, stot, n. a kind of weasel, called the ermine
- when in its winter dress. [Ety. unknown.] Stoccado, stok-ād'o, *n*. a thrust in fencing.
- [It. stoccata, a thrust—stocco, a rapier, stake—Ger. stock, a stick. See Stick, Stock.] Stock, stok, n. something stuck or thrust in:
- the stem of a tree or plant: a post: a stupid person : the part to which others are attached : the original progenitor : family : a fund : capital : shares of a public debt : store : cattle :- pl. Stocks, an instrument in which the legs of criminals are confined : the frame for a ship while building : the public funds.—*v.t.* to store: to supply: to fill. [A.S. *stocc*, a stick; cog. with Dut. *stoc*, Ger. *stock*. For the root see **Stick**.]
- **Stock**, stok, *n*. a favourite garden-flower. [Orig. called stock-gillyflower, to distinguish it from the stemless clove-pink, called the *gillyflower*, which see.]
- Stockade, stok-ād', n. a breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground.-v.t. to surround or fortify with a stockade. [Fr. estocade-estoc-Ger. stock, a stick.]
- Stockbroker, stok'brok-er, n. a broker who deals in stock or shares.

Stockdove, stok'duv, n. a species of pigeon, be-

#### Stoneware

lieved at one time to be the stock of the tame dove : or the dove that lives on trees or in the woods.

- Stock-exchange, stok'-eks-chānj', n. the place where stocks are exchanged, or bought and sold.
- Stockfish, stok'fish, n. a general term for cod, ling, tusk, and other fishes used in a dried state.
- Stockholder, stok'hold-er, n. one who holds stock in the public funds, or in a company. Stocking, stok'ing, *n*. a close covering for the foot
- and leg. Probably a cover for the stocks or stumps.
- Stock-jobbing, stok'-job'ing, n., jobbi lating in stocks.—n. Stock'-jobb'er. jobbing or specu-
- Stock-still, stok'-stil, adj., still as a stock or post.
- Stoic, stō'ik, n. a disciple of the ancient philoso-pher Zeno who taught under a porch at Athens: one indifferent to pleasure or pain. [L. Stoicus Gr. Stoikos-stoa, a porch.]
- Stoic, sto'ik, Stoical, sto'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the Stoics, or to their opinions : indifferent to pleasure or pain .- adv. Sto'ically .- n. Sto'icalness.
- Stoicism, stö'i-sizm, n. the doctrines of the Stoics: indifference to pleasure or pain.
   Stoke, stök, v.i. to stick, stir, or tend a fire.-n.
- Stok'er. [From Stick.] Stole, stol, pa.t. of Steal.
- Stole, stol, n. a long robe or garment reaching to the feet : a long, narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A.S. stol-L. stola-Gr. stolē, a robe, a garment—stellō, to array.]
- Stolen, stol'en, pa.p. of Steal. Stolid, stol'id, adj. dull: heavy: stupid: foolish. [L. stolidus; from a root star, seen also in Gr. *stereos*, firm.]
- Stolidity, sto-lid'i-ti, *n.* state of being *stolid*: dullness of intellect. [L. *stoliditas—stolidus.*]
- Stomach, stum'ak, n. the strong muscular bag into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food : appetite .- v.t. to resent, (orig.) to bear on the stomach : to brook or put up with. [L. stomachus -Gr. stomachos, orig. the throat, gullet; then, the orifice of the stomach; and later, the stomach itself-stoma, a mouth.]
- Stomacher, stum'a-cher, n. an ornament or sup-port for the *stomach* or breast, worn by women.
- Stomachic, sto-mak'ik, Stomachical, sto-mak'ikal, adj. pertaining to the stomach : strengthening or promoting the action of the stomach.-
- Stomach'ic, *n*. a medicine for the stomach. Stone, ston, *n*. a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter : a precious stone or gem : a tombstone : a concretion formed in the bladder: a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits: a standard weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois: torpor and insensibility .- v.t. to pelt with stones : to free from stones : to wall with stones.-Stone'blind, *adj.* as blind as a stone, perfectly blind. [A.S. *stan*, cog. with Ger. *stein*, Gr. *stia*.]
- Stonechat, ston'chat, Stonechatter, ston-chat'er, n. a little bird, allied to the robin, so called
- from its *chattering* and perching on large *stones*. **Stonecutter**, ston kut-er, *n*. one whose occupation is to cut or hew stone.
- Stone-fruit, ston'-froot, n. a fruit with its seeds inclosed in a stone or hard kernel.
- Stone's-cast, stonz'-kast, Stone's-throw, stonz'thro, n. the distance which a stone may be cast or thrown by the hand.
- Stoneware, ston'war, n. a coarse kind of potter's ware baked as hard as a stone and glazed.

- Stony, ston'i, adj. made of or resembling stone : abounding with stones : hard : pitiless : obdu-[stod.] rate: (B.) rocky.
- **Stood**, stood, pa.t. and pa.p. of **Stand**. [A.S. **Stool**, stool, n. a seat without a back : the seat used in evacuating the bowels : the act of evacuating the bowels. [A.S. stol, Ger. stuhl; akin to Ger. stellen, to set, to place; also to Still, adj., Stall, Stand.]
- Stoop, stoop, v.i. to bend the body: to lean forward: to submit: to descend from rank or dignity: to condescend: to swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey. -v.t. to cause to incline downward.-n. the act of stooping : inclination forward: descent: condescension: a swoop. [A.S. stupian; O. Dut. stoepen, Ice. stupa; akin to Steep and Stop.]
- Stop, stop, v.t. to stuff or close up : to obstruct : to render impassable : to hinder : to intercept : to restrain : to apply musical stops to : to regu-late the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers .- v.i. to cease going forwards : to cease from any motion or action : to leave off : to be at an end :-pr.p. stopping; p.a.t. and p.a.p. stopped.—n. act of stopping: state of being stopped: hinderance: obstacle: interruption: (music) one of the ventholes in a wind instrument, or the place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the stopping or pressing of which certain notes are produced: a mark used in punctuation. [Lit. 'to stuff with *tow*,' M. E. *stoppen*-O. Fr. *estouper* (Ice. stoppa, Ger. stopfen, to stuff); all from L. stupa, the coarse part of flax, tow.]
- Stopcock, stop'kok, n. a short pipe in a cask, &c. opened and stopped by a cock or key.
- Stoppage, stop'aj, n. act of stopping: state of being stopped : an obstruction.
- Stopper, stop'er, n. one who stops: that which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle : (naut.) a short rope for making something fast. -v.t. to close or secure with a stopper.
- **Stopple**, stop'l, *n*. that which *stops* or closes the mouth of a vessel: a cork or plug. -*v.t.* to close with a stopple.
- Storage, stor'aj, n. the placing in a store : the safe keeping of goods in a store : the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store.
- Storax, sto'raks, n. a fragrant gum-resin produced on several species of trees growing round the Mediterranean Sea. [L. and Gr. styrax.]
- Store, stör, n. a hoard or quantity gathered: abundance: a storehouse: any place where goods are sold: -pl. supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. for an army or a ship .- v.t. to gather in quantities: to supply: to lay up in store : to hoard : to place in a warehouse. (O) Fr. estoire, provisions-L. instauro, to provide.] Storehouse, stor hows, n. a house for storing goods
- of any kind : a repository : a treasury. Storied, storid, adj. told or celebrated in a story :
- having a history: interesting from the stories belonging to it.
- Stork, stork, n. a wading bird nearly allied to the heron. [A.S. storc; Ger. storch.] Stork's-bill, stork's-bil, n. a kind of geranium, with the fruit like the bill of a stork. [See Pelargonium.]
- Storm, storm, n. a stir or violent commotion of the air producing wind, rain, &c. : a tempest : violent agitation of society : commotion : tumult : calamity : (mil.) an assault.—v.i. to raise a tempest : to blow with violence : to be

in a violent passion .- v.t. to attack by open force : to assault. [A.S.; Ice. stormr; from root of Stir.]

- stormy, storm'i, *adj.* having many storms: agi-tated with furious winds: boisterous: violent: passionate.-n. Storm'iness.
- Story, stori, n. a history or narrative of incidents (so in B.): a little tale : a fictitious narrative. [O. Fr. estoire. It is simply a short torm of History.]
- Story, also Storey, sto'ri, n. a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs : a set of rooms on the same floor or level. [Ety. dub. ; perh. from
- the same hoor or level. [Ety, dub.; perh. non Store, and orig. sig. 'storehouse.'] Stout, stowt, adj. strong: robust: corpulent: resolute: proud: (b), stubborn.-u. a name for porter.-adv. Stout'ly-n. Stout'ness: (b), stubbornness. [Allied to O. Fr. estout, bold, Dut. stout, and Ger. stolz, bold, stout; or for the prot of Still. perh. from the root of Stilt.]
- Stove, stov, n. an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, &c.-v.t. to heat or keep warm. [Orig. 'a hothouse,' allied to Low Ger. stove, O. Ger. stuba (Ger. stube, room); cf. alsc It. stufa, Fr. étwee—Low L. stuba; but whether the Low L. word is from the O. Ger., or vice versâ, is doubtful. Cf. Stew.]
- blow, isö, v.A. to place: to arrange: to fill by packing things in. [Partly from M. E. stouwen, to bring to a stand, partly from M. E. stouwen, to place-stow, a place-A.S. stov; cf. Dut.
- strucen, to stow, to push, Ger. stauen.]
   Stowage, sto'aj, n. act of stowing or placing in order : state of being laid up : room for articles
- to be laid away. Straddle, strad'l, v.i. to stride or part the legs wide: to stand or walk with the legs far apart. -v.t. to stand or sit astride of.-n. act of strid-ing. [Freq. formed from A.S. strad, pa.t. of stridan, E. Stride.]
- Straggle, strag'l, v.i. to wander from the course : to ramble : to stretch beyond proper limits : to be dispersed. [Freq. formed partly from stray, partly from A.S. strak, pa.t. of strican, to go, to proceed, E. Strike.]
- Straggler, strag'ler, n. one who straggies or goes from the course : a wandering fellow : a vagabond
- Straight, strat, adj. direct : being in a right line : not crooked : nearest : upright .- adv. immediately: in the shortest time.-adv. Straight/ly. -n. Straight/ness. [Lit. 'stretched,' A.S. streht, pa.p. of streccan, E. Stretch, influenced also by Strait.]
- Straighten, strat'n, v.t. to make straight.
- Straighten, stath, vir. to make straight: Straighten ward, stat-for ward, adj. going for-ward in a straight course: honest: open: downright.—adv. Straightfor wardly. Straightward, stat vä, adv. directly: immedi-ately: without loss of time. [See Straight and
- Way.]
- Strain, stran, v.t. to stretch tight : to draw with force : to exert to the utmost : to injure by overtasking: to make tight: to constrain, make uneasy or unnatural: to filter.-v.i. to make violent efforts : to pass through a filter. -n. the act of straining: a violent effort: an injury in-flicted by straining: a note, sound, or song. [O. Fr. straindre-L. stringo, to stretch tight. See String and Strong.]
- Strain, stran, n. race: stock: generation: de-scent. [M. E. strend—A.S. strynd, stock strynan, to beget.]
- Strainer, stran'er, n. one who or that which

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

strains : an instrument for filtration : a sieve, colander, &c.

- Strait, strat, adj. difficult : distressful : (obs. strict, rigorous: narrow, so in B.) .- n. a narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of land: difficulty: distress. [O. Fr. estreit, estroit (Fr. étroit)-L. strictus, pa.p. of stringo, 10 draw tight. Doublet Strict.]
- Straiten, strat'n, v.t. to make strait or narrow : to confine : to draw tight : to distress : to put into difficulties.
- Straitlaced, strait'lāst, *adj.* rigid or narrow in opinion. [Lit. '*laced strait* or tight with stays.'] Straitly, strat'li, adv. narrowly: (B.) strictly.
- Straitness, strat'nes, *n.* state of being *strait* or narrow: strictness: (B.) distress or difficulty. Strand, strand, *n.* the margin or beach of the
- sea or of a lake.—v.t. to run aground.—v.i. to drift or be driven ashore. [A.S.; Ger. strand, Ice. strönd, border, shore.]
- Strand, strand, n. one of the strings or parts that compose a rope .- v.t. to break a strand. [Allied to O. Ger. streno (Ger. strähn), string,
- rope, with excrescent -d.] Strange, stränj, *adj.* foreign: belonging to another country: not formerly known, heard, or seen : not domestic : new : causing surprise or curiosity : marvellous : unusual : odd. - adv. Strange'ly .- n. Strange'ness. [O. Fr. estrange (Fr. étrange)-L. extraneus-extra, beyond.]
- Stranger, stranj'er, n. a foreigner: one from home : one unknown or unacquainted : a guest or visitor : one not admitted to communion or
- fellowship. [O. Fr. estrangier. See Strange.] Strangle, strang'gl, v.t. to draw tight the throat so as to prevent breathing and destroy life: to choke : to hinder from birth or appearance : to suppress.-n. Strang'ler. [O. Fr. estrangler (Fr. étrangler)-L. strangulo, -atum-Gr. stranggö, to draw tight. Cf. Strangury.] Strangulated, strang göl-läted, adj. having the circulation stopped by compression.
- Strangulation, strang-gū-lā'shun, n. act of strangling: (med.) compression of the throat and partial suffocation in hysterics.
- Strangury, strang'gü-ri, *n*. painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging *urine*. [L. stran-guria-Gr. strangx, a drop, from stranggo, to squeeze, conn. with L. stringo (see Strain); and ouron, urine.]
- Strap, strap, n. a narrow strip of cloth or leather : a razor-strop: (arch.) an iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers. -v.t. to beat or bind with a strap: to strop :pr.p. strapping; pa.t and pu.p strapped. - adj. Strapping, tall, handsome. [Orig. strop, from A.S. stropp, cog. with Dut. strop; allied to L. struppus; cf. Gr. strephö, to twist.]

- Strata, stra'ta, pl. of Stratum. Stratagem, strat'a-jem, n. a piece of generalship: an artifice, esp. in war : a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [L.-Gr. stratēgēma-stratēgos, a general-stratos, an army, and agō, to lead.]
- Strategic, stra-tej'ik, Strategical, stra-tej'i-kal, adj. pertaining to or done by strategy .- adv. Strateg'ically. Strategist, strat'e-jist, n. one skilled in strategy.

- Strategy, strat'e-ji, n., generalship, or the art of conducting a campaign and manœuvring an army.
- Strath, strath, n. (in Scotland) an 'extensive valley through which a river runs. [Gael.] Stratification, strat-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of strati-

fying: state of being stratified: process of being arranged in layers.

Stratiform, strat'i-form, adj., formed like strata.

- Stratify, strat'i-fi, v.t. to form or lay in strata or layers: -pr.p. strat'ifying; pa.t. and pa.p. strat'ified. [Fr. stratifier-L. stratum, and facio, to make.]
- Stratum, strā'tum, n. a bed of earth or rock formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers: any bed or layer:-pl. Strata, stra'ta. [L. -sterno, stratum, to spread out.]
- Stratus, stra'tus, *n*. a form of cloud occurring in a horizontal layer. [L. See **Stratum**.] **Straw**, straw, *n*. the stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed: a quantity of them when thrashed : anything worthless. [A.S. streaw, Ger. stroh, from the root of Strew.]
- Strawberry, strawber-i, n. a plant and its berry or fruit, which is highly esteemed-prob. so called from its *strewing* or spreading along the ground. [A.S. streaw-berie.]

Strawed (B.) for strewed, pat. and pr.p. of Strew. Strawed (B.) for strewed, pat. and pr.p. of Strew. Strawy, strawi, adj. made of or like straw. Stray, stra, v.i. to wander: to go from the in-

- closure, company, or proper limits : to the first rove: to deviate from duty or rectitude. -n. a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost. [O. Fr. estraier, perh from estrai-L strata, S. Strott and the under the Strown.] E. Street ; perh. influenced by Strew.
- Streak, strek, n. a line or long mark different in colour from the ground : (min.) the appearance presented by the surface of a mineral when scratched.-v.t. to form streaks in: to mark with streaks. [A.S. stric, strica, a stroke, line; cog. with Ger. strich; from root of Strike.] Streaky, strēk'i, adj. marked with streaks
- striped.
- Stream, strēm, n. a current of water, air, or light, &c.: anything flowing out from a source: anything forcible, flowing, and continuous: drift: tendency.-v.i. to flow in a stream: to pour out abundantly: to be overflown with: to issue in rays: to stretch in a long line. [A.S. stream; Ger. strom, Ice. straum-r.]
- Streamer, strēm'er, n. an ensign or flag streaming or flowing in the wind : a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

Streamlet, strēm'let, n. a little stream.

- Streamy, strēm'i, adj. abounding with streams : flowing in a stream.
- Street, stret, n. a road in a town lined with houses, broader than a lane. [A.S. street (Dut.
- nouses, broader than a tane. [1, 5, strat (Dut, strata), Ger, stratase, It. strata) L. strata (via), a paved (way), from sterno, E. Strew.]
   Strength, strength, s., quality of being strong : power of any kind, active or passive : force : vigour : solidity or toughness : power to resist and the strength in strength in the strength is strength in the strength in the strength in the strength in the strength is strength in the strength attack : excellence : intensity : brightness : valiattact identified to expression : security : amount of force : potency of liquors : a fortifica tion. [A.S.—strang, E. Strong.]
- Strengthen, strength'n, v.t. to make strong or stronger: to confirm: to encourage: to increase
- in power or security. -v.i. to become stronger. Strenuous, stren'ū-us, adj. active: vigorous: urgent: zealous: bold. -adv. Stren'uously. n. Stren'uousness. [L. strenuus, akin to Gr. strēnēs, strong, hard.]
- Stress, stres, n. force : pressure : urgency : strain : violence, as of the weather : (mech.) force ex-erted in any direction or manner between two bodies. [Short for Distress.]

Stretch, strech, v.t. to extend : to draw out : to

fate, far; mē. her; mīne; mote: mūte; moon; then.

expand : to reach out : to exaggerate, strain, or carry further than is right. -v.i. to be drawn out: to be extended: to extend without breakout : to be extended : to extend without break-ing.—n. act of stretching : effort : struggle : reach : extension : state of being stretched : utmost extent of meaning : course. [A.S. stretcan-strac, strong, violent, cog, with Ger. strack, straight, right out.] Stretcher, strech'er, n. anything used for stretch-

- ing: a frame for carrying the sick or dead: a footboard for a rower.
- Strew, stroo, v.t. to spread by scattering : to scatter loosely :- pa.p. strewed or strewn. [A.S. streowian; allied to Ger. streuen, L. sterno (perf. stravi), Gr. storennymi, Sans. stri.]
- Striated, stri'āt-ed, adj. marked with striæ or small channels running parallel to each other. -n. Stria/tion. [L. striatus, pa.p. of strio, to furrow-stria, a furrow.]
- Stricken, strik'n (B.) pa.p. of Strike.—Stricken in years, advanced in years.
- Strict, strikt, adj. exact : extremely nice : observ-Stricty, strict rules: severe : restricted : thoroughly accurate.—adv. Strict'ly.—n. Strict'ness. [Orig. 'drawn tight,' L. strictus, pa.p. of stringo, to drawtight. Cf. Strain and Strangle.] Stricture, striktür, n. (med.) a morbid contrac-tion of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of any passage of the body : an unfavour-able scription of the scription
- able criticism : censure : critical remark. Stride, strīd, v.i. to walk with long steps.—v.t.
- to pass over at a step: -pa.t. ströde (obs. strid); pa.p. stridd'en.-m. a long step. [A.S. -stridan (in be-stridan, bestride), prob. conn. with A.S. stridh, strife, Ger. streit, from the idea of 'stretching,' straining.']
  Strident, strident, adj., creaking, grating, harsh. [L. stridens, -entis, pr. p. of strideo, to creak.]
  Strife, strif, m. contention for superiority: struggle for victory: contest: discord. [M. E. strif-O. Fr. e-strif. See Strive.]
  Strike, strik, n.t. to give a blow to: to hit with force: to dash: to stamp: to coin: to thrust in: to cause to sound: to bet down, as a sail: to pass over at a step :- pa.t. strode (obs. strid);

- in : to cause to sound : to let down, as a sail : to ground upon, as a ship : to punish : to affect strongly : to affect suddenly with alarm or surstrongly. To make a compact or agreement :  $(B_{-})$ to stroke.—v.i. to give a quick blow : to hit : to dash: to sound by being struck : to touch : to run aground : to pass with a quick effect : to dart : to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender : to give up work in order to secure higher wages to give up work in order to section light wages or the redress of some grievance: -na.t. struck; pa.p. struck (obs. strick'en).-n. act of striking for higher wages: (geol.) vertical or oblique direction of strata, being at right angles to the dip.-n. Strik'er.-To strike off, to erase from an account : to print.-To strike out, to efface : to bring into light : to form by sudden affact. To strike hands (R) to become surveit effort. —To strike hands (B.) to become surety for any one. [Prob. orig. sig. 'to draw,' A.S. strican; Ger. streichen, to move, to strike.]
- Striking, striking, adj. affecting: surprising: forcible: impressive: exact.—adv. Strikingly. String, string, n. a small cord or a slip of anything
- for tying : a ribbon : nerve, tendon : the chord of a musical instrument: a cord on which things are filed: a series of things. -v.t. to supply with strings: to put in tune: to put on a string: to make tense or firm: to take the strings to make tense or nrm: to take the strings off :--pat. and pat. strings. [A.S. streng; cog. with Dut. streng, Ice. streng.r, Ger. strang; conn. with L. stringo, to draw tight Gr. stranggo. Cf. Stranglo.] Stringod, stringd, adj. having strings.

Stringency, strin'jen-si, n. state or quality of

- Stringenty, stringents, n. state or quanty of being stringent: severe pressure.
  Stringent, strin'jent, adj., binding strongly: urgent.-adv. Strin'gently. [L. stringens, -entis, pr. of stringe. See Strict.]
  Stringy, string'i, adj. consisting of strings or small threads : fibrous : capable of being drawn into strings.-n. String'iness.
- Strip, strip, v.t. to pull off in strips or stripes : to tear off: to deprive of a covering: to skin: to make bare : to expose : to deprive : to make destitute : to plunder.-v.i. to undress :-pr.p. stripping ; fa.t. and fa.p. stripped.—n. same as Stripe, a long narrow piece of anything. [A.S. strypan, allied to Ger. streifen.]
- Stripe, strip, *n*, a blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, &c.: a wale or discoloured mark made by a lash or rod : a line, or long narrow division of a different colour from the ground.v.t. to make stripes upon : to form with lines of different colours. [Allied to Low Ger. stripe, Ger. streif; belonging to the stem of Strip.]
- Stripling, strip'ling, n. a youth: one yet grow-ing. [Dim. of Strip, as being a strip from the main stem.]
- Strive, striv, v.i. to make efforts : to endeavour earnestly : to labour hard : to struggle : to contend: to aim: pa.t. ströve; pa.p. striv'en.-n. Striv'er. [O. Fr. e-strive-r, from the root of Ger. streben, Dut. streven. Cf. Strife.] Stroke, strök, n. a blow: a sudden attack: cala-
- mity: the sound of a clock : a dash in writing : the sweep of an oar in rowing : the movement of the piston of a steam-engine : the touch of a pen or pencil: a masterly effort. [From A.S. strac, pa.t. of strican, E. Strike; cf. Ger. streich, a stroke.]
- Stroke, strok, v.t. to rub gently in one direction : to rub gently in kindness.-n. Strok'er. [A.S. stracian, from the root of Stroke, n.; cf. Ger. streichen, streicheln.]
- Strokesman, stroks'man, n. the aftermost rower,
- whose stroke leads the rest. Stroll, strol, v.i. to ramble idly or leisurely: to wander on foot .- n. a leisurely walk : a wander-
- Strong, strong, adj. firm: having physical power: hale, healthy : able to endure: solid : well forti-fied : having wealth or resources : moving with rapidity : impetuous : earnest : having great yigour, as the mind : forcible : energetic : affecting the senses, as smell and taste, forcibly : having a quality in a great degree : intoxicating : bright : intense : well established.—*adv.* **Strong**'-
- IV. [A.S. strang, strong; Ice. strang-r, Ger. streng, tight, strong; from root of String.] Stronghold, strong'hold, n. a place strong to hold out against attack : a fastness or fortified place : a fortress.
- Strop, strop, n. a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, &c. for sharpening razors. -v.t. to sharpen on a strop -r.t. stropping
- pa.t. and pa.p. stropped. [Older form of Strap.] Strophe, stroffe, *n*. in the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while dancing towards one side of the orchestra, to which its reverse the antistrophe answers.-adj. Stroph'ic. [Lit. ' turning,' Gr. strophē-strephō, to turn, twist.]
- Strove, ströv, pa.t. of Strive. [ströwn. Strow, strö. Same as Strew :- pa.p. ströwed or Struck, struk, pa.t. and pa.p. of Strike.
- Structure, strukt'ur, n. manner of building : construction : a building, esp. one of large size : arrangement of parts or of particles in a sub-

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

stance : manner of organisation .- adj. Struct'ural. [L. structura-struo, structum, to build.]

- Struggle, strug'l, v.i. to make great efforts with contortions of the body: to make great exertions: to contend: to labour in pain: to be in agony or distress.—*n*. a violent effort with con-tortions of the body: great labour: agony. [Ety. dub.]
- Strum, strum, v.t. to play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner :- pr. p. strumm'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. strummed. [From the sound.]
- Strumpet, strum'pet, n. a prostitute. adj. like a strumpet: inconstant: false. [Prob. from L. stuprata, pa.p. of stupro, to debauch.]
- Strung, strung, pa.t. and pa.p. of String. Strut, strut, v.i. to walk in a pompous manner: to walk with affected dignity :- pr.p. strutting; pa.t. and pa.p. strutt'ed.-n. a proud step or walk : affectation of dignity in walking. Allied to Ger. strotzen, to be swollen or puffed up, Low Ger. strutt, sticking out.
- Strychnia, strik'ni-a, Strychnine, strik'nin, n. a poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of nux vomica. [L. strychnus-Gr. strychnos, a kind of nightshade.]
- Stub, stub, n. the stump left after a tree is cut down .- v.t. to take the stubs or roots of from the ground :--*pr.p.* stubbing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stubbed. [A.S. *styb*, cog. with Ice. *stubbr*; akin to L. *stips*, Gr. *styps*, a stem, a stake.] **Stubbed**, stubd, *adj*. short and thick like a *stub*
- or stump : blunt : obtuse.-n. Stubb'edness.
- Stubble, stub'l, n. the stubs or stumps of corn left when the stalk is cut. [Dim. of Stub.] Stubborn, stub'orn, adj. immovably fixed in
- opinion : obstinate : persevering : steady : stiff : inflexible : hardy : not easily melted or worked. -adv. Stubb'ornly.-n. Stubb'ornness. [Lit.

'fixed like a *stub.*'] [thick, and strong. Stubby, stub'i, *adj.* abounding with *stubs*: short,

Stucco, stuk'o, n. a plaster of lime and fine sand, &c. used for decorations, &c.: work done in stucco.—v.t. to face or overlay with stucco: to form in stucco. [It. *stucco*; from O. Ger. stucchi, a crust, a shell.]

- Stuck, stuk, pa.t. and pa.p. of Stick. Stud, stud, n. a collection of breeding horses and mares : the place where they are kept. [A.S. stod, stodhors, a stallion; cog. with Ger. stute, a mare; prob. conn. with Stand. See Stallion, Steed.]
- Stud, stud, n. a nail with a large head : an ornamental double-headed button.-v.t. to adorn with studs or knobs: to set thickly, as with studs: --pr.p. studd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. studd'-ed. [A.S. studu, a post, nail, 'something fixed,' from root of **Stand**.]
- Student, stū'dent, n. one who studies, a scholar: one devoted to learning: a man devoted to books. [stallion.

- Studhorse, stud'hors, n. a breeding-horse : a Studied, stud'id, adj. qualified by or versed in study: learned : planned with study or deliberation : premeditated.
- Studio, stū'di-o, n. the study or workshop of an
- artist :- pl. Stu'dios. [It.] Studious, stū'di-us, adj. given to study: thought-ful: diligent: careful (with of): studied: deliberately planned.-adv. Stu'diously.-n. Stu'diousness
- Study, stud'i, v.t. to bestow pains upon: to apply the mind to: to examine closely, in order to learn thoroughly: to form and arrange by thought: to con over. -v.i. to apply the mind

closely to a subject : to try hard : to muse : to apply the mind to books :- pa.t. and pa.p. studied.—n. a setting of the mind upon a subject : application to books, &c. : absorbed attention : contrivance : any object of attentive consideration : any particular branch of learning : a place devoted to study. [O. Fr. estudier, Fr. étudier, L. studeo, to be eager or zealous; perh. akin to Gr. spoude, haste.

- Stuff, stuf, n. materials of which anything is made : textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when woollen : worthless matter : (B.) household furniture, &c. -v.t. to fill by crowding: to fill very full: to press in: to crowd: to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl: to fill the skin of a dead animal, so as to reproduce its living form.-v.i. to feed gluttonously. [O. Fr. estoffe, Fr. étoffe-L. stuppa, the coarse part of
- flax, tow, oakum.] Stultification, stul-ti-fi-kā'shun, n. act of stultifying or making foolish.
- Stultify, stul'ti-fī, v.t. to make a *fool* of : to cause to appear foolish : to destroy the force of one's argument by self-contradiction: -pa.t. and pa.p.stul'tified. [L. *stultus*, foolish, *facio*, to make.]
- Stumble, stum'bl, v.i. to strike the feet against something: to trip in walking: (fol. by upon) to light on by chance : to slide into crime or error. w.t. to cause to trip or stop: to puzzle.-n. a trip in walking or running : a blunder : a failure. [Akin to vulgar E. stump, to walk with heavy steps, and to O. Dut. stomelen, also to E. Stamp.]
- Stumbling-block, stum'bling-blok, Stum'blingstone, -ston, n. a block or stone over which one would be likely to stumble : a cause of error.
- **Stump**, stump, *n*. the part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down : the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed : one of the three sticks forming a wicket in cricket. -v.t. to reduce to a stump : to cut off a part of : to knock down the wickets in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground. [Allied to Low Ger. stump, Dut. stomp.]
- Stump-orator, stump-or'a-tor, n. one who har-angues the multitude from a temporary plat-form, as the stump of a tree: a speaker who travels about the country, and whose appeals are mainly to the passions of his audience.
- Stun, stun, v. t. to stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow: to surprise completely: to amaze: -pr.p. stunn'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. stunned. [A.S. stunian, to strike against, to stun (cog. with Ger. staunen), but prob. modi-fied by confusion with O. Fr. estonner, Fr. étonner. See Astonish.]

- Stung, stung, pa.t. and pa.p. of Sting. Stunk, stungk, pa.p. of Stink. Stunt, stunt, v.t. to hinder from growth. [A.S. stunt, blunt, stupid; Ice. stuttr, short, stunted.]
- Stupefaction, stu-pi-fak'shun, n. the act of making stupid or senseless : insensibility : stupidity. Stupefactive, stū-pi-fak'tiv, adj. causing stupe-
- faction or insensibility.
- Stupefy, stū'pi-fī, v.t. to make stupid or sense-less: to deaden the perception: to deprive of
- sensibility: --pa.t. and pa.p. stupefiel. [L. stupeo, to be struck senseless, facio, to make.] Stupendous, stupen'dus, adi, to be wondered at for its magnitude : wonderful, amazing, astonishing.-adv. Stupen'dously.-n. Stupen'dousness. [L. stupendus.]
- Stupid, stū'pid, adj. struck senseless: insensible: deficient or dull in understanding: formed or

done without reason or judgment: foolish: unskilful.—adv. Stu'pidly.—ns. Stupid'ity, Stu'-pidness. [Fr.—L. stupidus.]

- Stupor, stu'por, n. the state of being struck senseless : suspension of sense either complete or partial: insensibility, intellectual or moral: excessive amazement or astonishment.
- Sturdy, stur'di, adj. (comp. Stur'dier, superl. Stur'diest), stubborn or obstinate: resolute: firm: forcible: strong: robust: stout.-adv. Stur'dily.-n. Stur'diness. [Lit. 'stunned,' O. Fr. estourdi, pa.p. of estourdir (Fr. étourdir), It. stordire, to stun; prob. from L. torpidus, stupefied.]
- Sturgeon, stur'jun, n. a large cartilaginous seafish yielding caviare and isinglass, and used for food. [Fr. esturgeon, from O. Ger. sturio, Ger. stör.]
- Stutter, stut'er, v.i. to hesitate in speaking : to stammer. -n. the act of stuttering : a hesitation in speaking. [M. E. stutten-Ice. stauta; cog. with Ger. stottern, Low Ger. stöten; an imitative word.]
- Stutterer, stut'er-er, n. one who stutters. Stuttering, stut'er-ing, adj. hesitating in speak-ing: stammering.—adv. Stutt'eringly.
- Sty, stī, n. a small inflamed tumour on the eyelid. [Lit. anything risen, A.S. stigend, from stigan, Goth. steigan, Sans. stigh, to step up.]
- Sty, sti, n. an inclosure for swine : any place extremely filthy. [A.S. stige (Ger. sterge), from same root as **Sty** above, and lit. sig. the place where beasts go up, and lie.]
- Stygian, stij'i-an, adj. (myth.) relating to Styx, the river of Hades, over which departed souls were ferried : hellish. [L.—Gr.  $styge\bar{o}$ , to hate.] Stylar, stil'ar, *adj*. pertaining to the *pin* of a dial. [See Style.]
- Style, stil, *n*. anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing: (*fig.*) manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language: the distinctive manner peculiar to an author: characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts) : title : mode of address : practice, esp. in a law-court manner: form fashion: mode of reckoning time: the pin of a dial: (*bot*.) the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma. -v.t. to entitle in addressing or speaking of: to name or designate. [Fr.-L. stilus, for stiglus, from root found in Gr. stizo, to puncture. See Stigma.] Stylish, stil'ish, adj. displaying style : fashion-
- able : showy : pretending to style.—adv. Styl'-ishly.—n. Styl'ishness.
- Styptic, stip'tik, *adj.*, *contracting* or drawing to-gether : astringent : that stops bleeding.-n. an astringent medicine. [Fr.-L. stypticus-Gr. styptikos-stypho, to contract.]
- Suasion, swa'zhun, n. the act of persuading or advising: advice. [Fr.-L. suasio-suadeo, to advise.]
- Suasive, swa'siv, adj. tending to persuade: per-suasive.—adv. Sua'sively.—n. Sua'siveness.
- Suave, swav, adj. pleasant: agreeable.-adv. Suave'ly.-n. Suavity (swav'it-i). suavis, sweet. See Sweet.] [Fr.-L.
- Subacid, sub-as'id, adj. somewhat acid or sour.
- [L. sub, under, and Acid.]
   Subaltern, sub/al-tern, adj. inferior : subordinate.
   -n. a subordinate : an officer in the army under the rank of captain. [Lit, 'under another,' L. sub, under, and alternus, one after the otheralter, the other.]

## Sublimate

- Subalternate, sub-al-tern'āt, adj. succeeding by turns: subordinate.—n. Subalterna'tion.
- Subaqueous, sub-ā'kwe-us, adj. lying water. [L. sub, under, and Aqueous.] under
- Subdivide, sub-di-vid', v.t. to divide into smaller divisions : to divide again .- v.i. to be subdivided :
- to separate. [L. *sub*, under, and **Divide**.] **Subdivision**, sub-di-vizh'un, *n*. the act of *subdivid*ing: the part made by subdividing. Subdual, sub-dū'al, n. the act of subduing.
- Subdue, sub-dū', v.t. to conquer: to bring under dominion: to render submissive: to tame: to soften.—adj. Subdu'able.—n. Subdu'er. [O. Fr. subduzer-L. sub, under, and ducere, to lead.
- Subeditor, sub-ed'i-tur, n. an under or assistant editor. [L. sub, under, and Editor.]
- Subfamily, sub'fam-i-li, n. a subordinate family : a division of a family. [L. sub, under, and Family.]
- Subgenus, sub-je'nus, n. a subordinate genus : a division of a genus. [L. sub, under, and Genus.]
- Subjacent, sub-jā'sent, adj., lying under or below : being in a lower situation. [L. subjacens-sub, under, and jaceo, to lie.
- Subject, sub'jekt, adj. under the power of another : liable, exposed : subordinate : subservient .- n. one under the power of another: one under allegiance to a sovereign: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: (anat.) a dead body for dissection: (art) that which it is the object of the artist to express : that of which anything is said : topic : matter, materials. [Fr. sujet-L. subjectus-
- sub, under, and jacio, to throw.] Subject, sub-jekt', v.t. to throw or bring under: to bring under the power of: to make subordinate or subservient : to subdue : to enslave : to expose or make liable to : to cause to undergo.
- Subjection, sub-jek'shun, n. the act of subjecting or subduing: the state of being subject to another.
- Subjective, sub-jekt'iv, adj. relating to the sub-ject : derived from one's own consciousness: denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the conscious subject, opposed to objective.-adv. Subject'ively.-n. Subject'iveness.
- Subjectivity, sub-jek-tiv'i-ti, n. state of being subjective : that which is treated subjectively.
- Subjoin, sub-join', v.t. to join under: to add at the end or afterwards: to affix or annex. [L. sub, under, and Join.]
- Subjugate, subjoo-gāt, v.t. to bring under the yoke: to bring under power or dominion: to conquer.—ns. Subjugator, Subjuga'tion. [Fr.
- subjuguer-L. sub, under, and jugum, a yoke.] Subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, adj. subjoined: added to something : denoting that mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.-n. the subjunctive mood. L.
- sub, under, and jungo, to join. See Join.] Subkingdom, sub-king'dum, n. a subordinate kingdom: a division of a kingdom: a sub-division. [L. sub, under, and Kingdom.]
- Sublease, sub-les', n. an under-lease or lease by a tenant to another. [L. sub, under, and Lease.] Sublet, sub-let', v.t. to let or lease, as a tenant, to another. [L. sub, under, and Let.]
- Sublieutenant, sub-lef-ten'ant, n. the lowest commissioned officer in the army and navy : in the army, it has taken the place of Ensign.
- Sublimate, sub'lim-āt, v.t. to lift up on high: to elevate : to refine and exalt : to purify by raising

fate, far; mē, her; mīne: mote; mute; moon; then.

by heat into vapour which again becomes solid. -n. the product of sublimation. [L. sublimo, sublimatum.]

- Sublimation, sub-lim-ā'shun, n. the act of sub-limating or purifying by raising into vapour by heat and condensing by cold: elevation : exaltation.
- Sublime, sub-līm', adj. high: lofty: majestic: awakening feelings of awe or veneration. -n. that which is sublime: the lofty or grand in thought or style: the emotion produced by sublime objects. -v.t. to exalt: to dignify, to ennoble : to improve : to purify, to bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold.-v.i. to be sublimed or sublimated. [L. sublimis, of which ety. dub.; perh. sub-limen, up to the lintel.]
- Sublimely, sub-līm'li, adv. in a sublime manner : loftily: with elevated conceptions.
- Sublimity, sub-lim'i-ti, n. loftiness: elevation: grandeur: loftiness of thought or style: nobleness of nature or character : excellence.
- Sublunar, sub-loon'ar, Sublunary, sub'loon-ar-i, adj., under the moon: earthly: belonging to this world. [L. sub, under, and Lunar.]
- Submarine, sub-ma-ren', adj., under or in the sea. [L. sub, under, and Marine.] Submerge, sub-merj', Submerse, sub-mers', v.t.
- to plunge under water: to overflow with water: to drown.—v.i. to plunge under water.—ns. Submerg'ence, Submer'sion. [L. submergo,
- -mersum-sub, under, mergo, to plunge.] Submersed, sub-merst', adj. being or growing
- under water : submerged. Submiss, sub-mis', adj. (obs.) cast down, prostrate. -adv. Submiss'ly (obs.), humbly, now Submissively.
- Submission, sub-mish'un, n. act of submitting or yielding : acknowledgment of inferiority or of a
- submits' very sub-mis'iv, adj. willing or ready to submits' yielding: humble behaviour: cosignation.
   submits' yielding: humble: obedient.—adv.
   Submits'ively.—n. Submiss'iveness.
   Submit, sub-mit', v.t. to refer to the judgment of the submit.
- another: to surrender to another. -v.i. to yield one's self to another: to surrender: to yield one's opinion : to be subject :- pr. p. submitting ; pa.t. and pa.p. submitted. [L. submitto-sub, under, mitto, missum, to send.]
- Subordinate, sub-or'di-nāt, adj., lower in order, rank, nature, power, &c.: descending in a regular series. adv. Subor'dinately. [L. sub, under-ordo, ordinis, order.]
- Subordinate, sub-or'di-nāt, n. one in a lower order or rank: an inferior.—v.t. to place in a lower order: to consider of less value: to make subject
- Subordination, sub-or-di-nā'shun, n. act of subordinating or placing in a lower order : state of being subordinate : inferiority of rank or position.
- Suborn, sub-orn', v.t. to procure privately or indirectly: to cause to commit a perjury .- n. Suborn'er. [L. suborno-sub, under, orno, to adorn, to supply.]
- Subornation, sub-or-nā'shun, n. act of suborning or causing a person to take a false oath : crime of procuring any one to do a bad action.
- Subpœna, sub-pē'na, n. a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court under a penalty. -v.t. to serve with a writ of subpoena. [L. sub, under, and pana, punishment.] Subscribe, sub-skrīb', v.t. to write underneath:
- to give consent to something written, or to attest by writing one's name underneath : to sign one's

## Substitution

name : to promise to give by writing one's signature.-v.i. to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper: to enter one's name for anything.—n. Subscrib'er. [L. subscribo—

- sub, under, and scribo, scriptum, to write.] Subscription, sub-skrip'shun, n. act of subscribing: a name subscribed: a paper with signatures : consent by signature : sum subscribed.
- Subsection, sub-sek'shun, n. an under section or
- division: a subdivision. [L. sub, under, Section.] Subsequent, sub'se-kwent, adj., following or coming after.—adv. Sub'sequently. [L. subsequens, -entis, pr.p. of subsequor-sub, under, after, sequor, to follow.]
- Subserve, sub-serv', v.t. to serve subordinately or instrumentally : to help forward. [L. subservio -sub, under, servio, to serve.
- Subservience, sub-serv'i-ens, Subserviency, subserv'i-en-si, n. state of being subservient : anything that promotes some purpose.
- Subservient, sub-serv'i-ent, adj., subserving: serving to promote : subject : submissive. adv.
- Subserviently. Subside, sub-sīd', v i. to settle down: to settle at the bottom: to fall into a state of quiet: to sink.
- [L. subsido-sub, down, and sido, to sit.] Subsidence, sub-sīd'ens, Subsidency, sub-sīd'en-si, n. act or process of subsiding, settling, or sinking.
- Subsidiary, sub-sid'i-ar-i, adj: furnishing a sub-sidy, help, or additional supplies: aiding. -n. one who or that which aids or supplies: an [sidy: to purchase the aid of. assistant.
- Subsidise, sub'si-dīz, v.t. to furnish with a sub-**Subsidy**, sub'si-di, *n*. assistance : aid in money : a sum of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war. [L. subsidium, orig. troops stationed behind in reserve, aid-sub, under, and sido, to sit.]
- Subsist, sub-sist', v.i. to have existence : to have the means of living. [L. subsisto, to stand still -sub, under, sisto, to stand, be fixed.]
- Subsistence, sub-sist'ens, n. state of being sub-sistent: real being: means of supporting life: [real being : inherent. livelihood.

- Subsistent, sub-sist'ent, adj., subsisting: having Subsoil, sub'soil, n. the under soil: the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath
- the surface soil. [L. *sub*, under, and **Soil**.] **Substance**, sub'stans, *n*. that in which qualities or attributes exist : that which constitutes any-thing what it is : the essential part : body : matter: property. [L. substantia-substo, to stand under-sub, under, and sto, to stand.]
- Substantial, sub-stan'shal, adj. belonging to or having substance: actually existing : real : solid : material : having property or estate.—adv. Sub-stan'tially.—n. Substantial'ity. [Fr. sub-stantiel—L. substantialis.]

Substantials, sub-stan'shalz, n.pl. essential parts.

- Substantiate, sub-stan'shi-āt, v.t. to make substantial: to prove or confirm.
- Substantive, sub'stan-tiv, adj. expressing exist-ence: real: of real, independent importance.adv. Sub'stantively.
- Substantive, sub'stan-tiv, n. (gram.) the part of
- speech denoting something that *exists*: a noun. Substitute, substi-tūt, *v.t.* to 'put in place of another.—*n.* one who or that which is put in place of another. [L. substituo, substitutum-
- sub, under, and statuo, to set, place.] Substitution, sub-sti-tū'shun, n. act of substituting or putting in place of another.—adj. Sub-stitu'tional. [L. substitutio.]

- Substratum, sub-stra'tum, n. an under stratum or layer: the substance in which qualities exist. [L. sub, under, and Stratum.]
- Substructure, sub-strukt ür, n. an under structure or building: foundation. [L. sub, and Structure.]
- Subtend, sub-tend', v.t. to extend under or be
- opposite to. [L. sub, under, and Tend.] Subterfuge, sub'ter-fuj, n. that to which one re-sorts for escape or concealment: an artifice to [Fr. escape censure or an argument : evasion. -L. subterfugio, to escape secretly-subter, under, secretly, and fugio, to flee.] Subterranean, sub-ter-ran/e-an, Subterraneous,
- sub-ter-rān'e-us, adj., under the earth or ground. [L. sub, under, and terra, the earth.]

- Subtil, Subtilly. See under Subtle.
  Subtile, subtil, adj. delicately constructed: fine:
  thin or rare: piercing: shrewd. -adv. Sub-tilely. -n. Subtileness. [Lit. 'woven fine,' L. subtilis-sub, under, fine, and tela, a web.] Subtilise, sub/til-īz, v.t. to make subtile, thin, or
- rare : to spin into niceties. -v.i. to make nice distinctions: to refine in argument. [Fr. subtiliser.]
- Subtilty, sub'til-ti, n. state or quality of being subtilte; fineness: extreme acuteness: cunning.
   Subtle, sur! (B., Sub'til), adj., subtile in, a fig. sense: insinuating: sly: artful: cunningly devised.—adv. Subt'ly (B., Sub'tilly).—n.
   Subtlety, sut'l-ti, n. quality of being subtle: art-fulnes: inbrudness: ortromeconcents.
- fulness: shrewdness: extreme acuteness.
- fubtract, sub-trakt, v.t. to take away a part from the rest: to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference. [L. sub, under, and traho, tractum, to draw away.]
- Subtraction, sub-trak'shun, n. the act or operation of *subtracting*: the taking of a less number or quantity from a greater. [L. *subtractio.*] Subtractive, sub-trak'tiv, *adj.*, *subtracting*:
- tending to subtract or lessen.
- Subtrahend, subtrahend, n. the sum or number to be subtracted from another. [L. subtrahendus.]
- Suburb, sub'urb, Suburbs, sub'urbz, n. the district which is near, but beyond the walls of a city: the confines. [L. near, and urbs, a city.] [L. suburbium-sub, under,
- Suburban, sub-urb'an, adj. situated or living in the suburbs. [L. suburbanus.] Subvention, sub-ven'shun, n. act of coming to
- relief, support: a government aid or subsidy. [L. sub, under, and venio, ventum, to come.]
- Subversion, sub-ver'shun, n. act of subverting or overthrowing from the foundation : entire overthrow : ruin. [L. subversio.]
- Subversive, sub-ver'siv, adj. tending to subvert, overthrow, or destroy. Subvert, sub-vert', v.t. to turn as from beneath
- or upside down : to overthrow from the foundation: to ruin utterly: to corrupt.-n. Sub-vert'er. [L. sub, under, and verto, versum, to turn.]
- Succedaneum, suk-se-dā'ne-um, n. one who or that which comes in the place of another: a
- substitute. [L. succedaneus-succedo.] Succeed, suk-sēd', v.t. to come or follow up or in order: to follow: to take the place of .- v.i. to follow in order: to take the place of: to obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted : to end with advantage. [L. succedo-sub, up, from under, and *cedo*, to go.] Success, suk-ses', *n*. act of *succeeding* or state of

having succeeded: the prosperous termination of anything attempted. [L. successus-succedo.]

- Successful, suk-ses'fool, adj. resulting in success : having the desired effect or termination : prosperous.-adv. Success'fully.
- Succession, suk-sesh'un, *n*, act of *succeeding* or following after: series of persons or things following each other in time or place: series of descendants : race : (agri.) rotation, as of crops : right to take possession. [L. successio.]
- Successional, suk-sesh'un-al, adj. existing in a regular succession or order.
- Successive, suk-ses'iv, adj. following in succession or in order.-adv. Success'ively.
- Successor, suk-ses'or, n. one who succeeds or comes after: one who takes the place of
- another. [L.] Succinct, suk-singkt', adj. short : concise. adv. Succinct'ly. -n. Succinct'ness. [Lit. 'girded up,' L. succinctus—sub, up, and cingo, to gird.] Succory, suk'or-i, n. a form of Chicory.
- Succoury, suk'ur, v. t. to assist: to relieve.—n. aid: relief.—n. Succ'ourer. [L. succurro, to run up to—sub, up, and curro, to run.] Succulent, suk'ul-ent, adj. full of juice or moist-ure.—n. Succ'ulence.—adv. Succ'ulently.
- [L. succulentus-succus, juice, the thing sucked
- up-sugo, to suck.] Succumb, suk-kumb', v.i. to lie down under: to sink under: to yield. [L. sub, under, cumbo, to lie down.]
- Such, such, adj. of the like kind : of that quality or character mentioned : denoting a particular person or thing, as in such and such: (B.) Such like = Such. [Lit. 'so like,' A.S. swelc, swilc, from swa, so, and lic, like, cog. with Goth. swa-leiks. See So and Like.]
- Suck, suk, v.t. to draw in with the mouth: to draw milk from with the mouth: to imbibe: to drain.-v.i. to draw with the mouth : to draw the breast: to draw in .- n. act of sucking: milk drawn from the breast.—n. Suck'er. [A.S. sucan, sugan; Ger. saugen; allied to L. sugo, suctum, Sans. chush, to suck; from the sound.]
- Suckle, suk'l, v.t. to give suck to : to nurse at the breast. [Dim. of Suck.]
- Suckling, suk'ling, n. a young child or animal being suckled or nursed at the breast.
- Suction, suk'shun, n. act or power of sucking: act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air. Sudatory, su'da-tor-i, adj., sweating. -n. a sweat-
- ing-bath. [L. sudatorius-sudo, sudatum, akin to Sans. svid, to sweat, and to Sweat.]
- to Sans. sould, to sweat, and the sweat, and the sweat and swea subitus, coming stealthily-sub, up, and eo, itum, akin to Sans. i, to go.] Sudorific, sū-dor-if/ik, adj., causing sweat.—n. a
- medicine producing sweat. [L. sudor, sweat, and facio, to make.
- Suds, sudz, n.pl., seething or boiling water mixed with soap. [From pa.p. of seothan, to seethe, cog. with Ger. sod-sieden. See Seethe.]
- Sue, sū, v.t. to prosecute at law. -v.i. to make legal claim: to prosecute at law. - 9.7. to make legal claim: to make application: to entreat: to demand. [M. E. suen-O. Fr. suir (Fr. suivre) -L. sequor, secutus, akin to Sans. sach, to follow.]
- n. the hard fat of an animal, Suet, su<sup>t</sup>et, n. the hard fat of an animal, par-ticularly that about the kidneys.—adj. Su'ety. [O. Fr. seu (Fr. suif)-L. sebum, fat.]
- Suffer, suf'er, v.t. to undergo : to endure : to be

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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affected by: to permit. -v.i. to feel pain or punishment: to sustain loss: to be injured. -n. Suff'erer. [L. suffero-sub, under, and fero, to bear. [allowable.

Sufferable, suf'er-a-bl, adj. that may be suffered : Sufferance, suf'er-aus, n. state of suffering: endurance : permission : toleration.

Suffering, suf'ér-ing. *n*. distress, loss, or injury. Suffice, suf-fīs', *v.i.* to be enough : to be equal to the end in view .- v.t. to satisfy. [L. sufficio, to take the place of, to meet the need of-sub, under, and facio, to make.]

Sufficiency, suf-fish'en-si, n. state of being sufficient: competence: ability: capacity: conceit.

- Sufficient, suf-fish'ent, adj., sufficing: enough: equal to any end or purpose : competent.-adv. Suffi'ciently.
- Suffix, suf'iks, n. a particle added to the root of a word.—Suffix', v.t. to add a letter or syllable to a word to mark different notions and relations.
- [L. sub, under, after, and figo, to fix.] Suffocate, suf'o-kāt, v.t. to choke by stopping the breath : to stifle. [L. suffoco-sub, under, and fauces, the throat.]

Suffocation, suf-fo-kā'shun, n. act of suffocating : state of being suffocated.

- Suffragan, suf'ra-gan, *adj*. assisting.—n. an assistant bishop. [Lit. 'voting for.']
- Suffrage, suf'raj, n. a vote: united voice, as of a nation, or a congregation in prayer. [L. suffragium-suffragor, to vote for.]

Suffuse, suf-fūz', v.t. to pour underneath: to overspread or cover, as with a fluid. [L. sub, underneath, and fundo, fusum, to pour.]

Suffusion, suf-fu'zhun, n. act or operation of suffusing: state of being suffused: that which is suffused.

Sugar, shoog'ar, n. a sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane. -v.t. to sprinkle, or mix with sugar: to compliment. [Fr. sucre--Low L. zucara-Arab. sokkar-Pers. schakar, Sans. *carkara*, sugar, orig. grains of sand, applied to sugar because occurring in grains.]

**Sugar-cane**, shoog'ar-kan, *n*. the *cane* or plant from which *sugar* is chiefly obtained.

Sugary, shoog'ar-i, adj. sweetened with, tasting of or like sugar: fond of sweets.

Suggest, sug-jest', v.t. to introduce indirectly to the thoughts: to hint. [L. sub, under, from under, and gero, gestum, to carry.]

Suggestion, sug-jest'yun, n. act of suggesting : hint: proposal.

Suggestive, sug-jest'iv, adj. containing a suggestion or hint. - adv. Suggest'ively.

Suicidal, sū-i-sī'dal, adj. pertaining to or partaking of the crime of suicide.-adv. Suici'dally.

- Suicide, sū'i-sīd, n. one who falls or dies by his own hand: self-murder. [Coined from L. sui, of himself, and cædo, to kill.]
- Suit, sūt, n. act of suing: an action at law: a petition: a series: a set: a number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes or armour: courtship. -v.t. to fit: to become : to please. -v.i. to agree : to correspond.
- Suitable, sūt'a-bl, adj. that suits : fitting : agreeable to: adequate.-adv. Suit'ably.-ns. Suitabil'ity, Suit'ableness.
- Suite, swet, n. a train of *followers* or attendants: a regular set, particularly of rooms. [Fr., from Sue.]

Suitor, sūt'or, n. one who sues in love or law: a

petitioner : a wooer. Sulcate, sul'kāt, Sulcated, sul'kāt-ed, adj., furrowed : grooved. [L. sulcus, a furrow.]

Sulk, sulk, v.i. to be sullen.-Sulks, n. a fit of sullenness

Sulky, sulk'i, adj. silently sullen .- n. Sulk'iness. [A.S. solcen, slow: or perh. for sulty-O. Fr. soltif, sullen, solitary. Compare Sullen.]

Sullen, sul'en, adj. gloomily angry and silent: malignant: dark: dull.—adv. Sull'enly.—v. Sull'enness. [Lit. 'solitary, dull,' O. Fr. solain—L. solus, alone. See Sole, adj.]

Sully, sul'i, v.t. to soil : to spot : to tarnish. -v.i. to be soiled :— *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sull'ied.—*n.* spot : tarnish. [Fr. souiller. See Soil, v.]

Sulphate, sul'fat, n. a salt formed by sulphuric acid with a base. [acid.

Sulphite, sul'fit, n. a salt formed by sulphurous

- Sulphur, sul'fur, n. a yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable : brimstone. [L.; said to be conn. with Sans. culvari.]
- Sulphurate, sul'fur-āt, v.t. to combine with or subject to the action of sulphur.

**Sulphureous**, sul-fū're-us, *adj*. consisting of, con-taining, or having the qualities of *sulphur*.

Sulphuret, sul'fu-ret, n. a combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

Sulphuretted, sul'fū-ret-ed, adj. having sulphur in combination.

- Sulphuric, sul-fu'rik, adj. pertaining to or obtained from sulphur: denoting a certain wellknown strong acid, formerly called oil of vitriol.
- Sulphurous, sul'für-us, adj. pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur: denoting the pungent acid given out when sulphur is burned in air.
- Sultan, sul'tan, n. the supreme head of the Ottoman empire .- n. Sul'tanship. [Ar. sultan, power, prince—salita, to be strong; allied to Heb. shalat, to rule.]
- Sultana, sul-ta'na or sul-ta'na, n. the wife or queen of a sultan : a small kind of raisin.
- Sultry, sul'tri, adj., sweltering : very hot and oppressive : close.—n. Sul'triness. [Another form is sweltry, from root of Swelter.]
- Sum, sum, n. the amount of two or more things taken together : the whole of anything : a quantity of money: a problem in arithmetic: chief points : substance or result of reasoning : summary : height : completion .- v. t. to collect into one amount or whole : to count : to bring into a few words :- pr.p. summ'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. summed. [L. summa-summus, supremus, highest, superl. of superus, on high-super, above.]
- Summarise, sum'ar-īz, v.t. to present in a summary or briefly.

Summary, sum'ar-i, *adj., summed up* or con-densed: short: brief: compendious: done by a short method.—n. an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.—adv. Summ'arily.

- Summation, sum-ā'shun, n. act of summing or forming a total amount : an aggregate.
- Summer, sum'er, n. the second and warmest season of the year-June, July, August.-v.i. (B.) to pass the summer. [A.S. sumor, with cog. words in most Teut, tongues. The root is perh. found in Ir. samh, sun.]
- Summer-house, sum'er-hows, n. a house in a garden used in summer: a house for summer residence.

Summerset. Same as Somersault.

Summit, sum'it, n. the highest point or degree : the top. [L. summitas-summus, supremus.]

Summon, sum'un, v.t. to call with authority : to command to appear, esp. in court : to rouse to exertion.-n. Summ'oner. [L. summoneo-sub, secretly, and moneo, to warn.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; möön; then.

#### Summons

- Summons, sum'unz, n. a summoning or an autho-ritative call : a call to appear, esp. in court.
- Sumpter, sump'ter, n. a horse for carrying packs or burdens. [With inserted p from Fr. sommier -L. sagmarius-L. and Gr. sagma, a packsaddle-Gr. satto, to pack.]
- Sumptuary, sumpt u-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or regulating expense, as in Sumptuary Laws, which sought to curtail the expensive habits of the citizens. [L. sumptuarius-sumo, sump-

tum, to take, contr. of sub, up, emo, to buy.] Sumptuous, sumpt'ū-us, adj. costly: magnificent. -adv. Sumpt'uously .- n. Sumpt'uousness.

- Sun, sun, n. the body which is the source of light and heat to our planetary system : a body which forms the centre of a system of orbs : that which resembles the sun in brightness or value. -v.t. to expose to the sun's rays :-pr.p. sunn'-ing; pa.t. and pa.p. sunned. [A.S. sunne; Ice. sunna, Goth. sunno; an old word, of unknown ety.]

Sunbeam, sun'bem, n. a beam or ray of the sun. Sunburned, sun'burnd, Sunburnt, sun'burnt, adj., burned or discoloured by the sun.

- Sunday, sun'da, n. the first day of the week, so called because anc. dedicated to the sun or its worship.
- Sunder, sun'der, v.t. to separate: to divide: (B.) In sunder, asunder. [A.S. sundrian, to sepa-
- rate; sunder, separate; Ice. sundr, asunder.] Sundry, sun'dri, adj., separate: more than one or two: several; divers.—n.pl. Sun'dries.
- Sunfish, sun'fish, n. a fish whose body resembles the forepart of a larger fish cut short off, sup-posed to be so called from its nearly *circular* form.
- Sunflower, sun'flow-er, n. a plant so called from its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays. Sung, sung, pa.t. and pa.p. of Sing. Sunk, sungk, Sunken, sungk'n, pa.p. of Sink. Sunless, sun'les, adj. without the sun : deprived

- of the sun or its rays : shaded : dark.
- Sunny, sun'i, adj. pertaining to, coming from, or like the *sun*: exposed to, warmed, or coloured by the sun's rays. -n. Sunn'iness.
- Sunrise, sun'rīz, Sunrising, sun'rīz-ing, n. the rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon : the time of this rising : the east.
- Sunset, sun'set, Sunsetting, sun'set-ing, n. the setting or going down of the sun : the west.
- Sunshine, sun'shin, n. the shining light of the sun : the place on which he shines : warmth.
- Sunshine, sun'shīn, Sunshiny, sun'shīn-i, adj. bright with sunshine : pleasant : bright like the SIID.
- Sunstroke, sun'strok, n. (lit.) a stroke of the sun or its heat : a nervous disease, from exposure to the sun.

Sunward, sun'ward, adv., toward the sun.

- Sup, sup, v.t. to take into the mouth, as a liquid. -v.i. to eat the evening meal: (B.) to sip :-pr.p. suppling; pa.t. and pa.p. supped.-n. a small mouthful, as of a liquid. [A.S. supan; Ice. supa, Ger. saufen, to drink.]
- Superabound, sū-per-ab-ownd', v.i. to abound exceedingly: to be more than enough. [L. super, above, and Abound.]
- Superabundant, sū-per-ab-und'ant, adj., abund-ant to excess: more than enough: copious. adv. Superabund'antly .- n. Superabund'ance.
- Superadd, su-per-ad', v.t. to add over and above. -n. Superaddi'tion. [L. super, above, and Add.)

## Superior

- Superannuate, sū-pėr-an'ū-āt, v.t. to impair or disqualify by living beyond the years of service or by old age : to pension on account of old age or infirmity. [L. super, above, and annus, a vear.
- Superannuation, sū-per-an-ū-ā'shun, n. state of being superannuated.
- Superb, sū-perb', adj. proud: magnificent: stately: elegant.—adv. Superb'ly. [L. superbus, haughty, proud-super, above.
- Supercargo, sú-per-kär'go, n. an officer or person in a merchant-ship placed over the cargo and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage. [L. super, over, and Cargo.] Superciliary, sū-per-sil i-ar-i, adj., above the eye-
- brow. [From L. super, above, and cilium, the eyelid.]
- Supercilious, sū-per-sil'i-us, adj. lofty with pride: disdainful : dictatorial : overbearing.—adv. Supercil'iously .- n. Supercil'iousness. [L. superciliosus-supercilium, an eyebrow-super, above, and cilium, eyelid, akin to Gr. kyla, the parts under the eyes.]
- Supereminent, sū-per-em'i-nent, adj., eminent in a superior degree : excellent beyond others.adv. Superem'inently.—n. Superem'inence. [L. super, above, and Eminent.]
- Supererogation, sū-per-er-o-gā'shun, n. doing more than duty requires or is necessary for salvation.—*adj.* Supererog'atory. [Lit. 'pay-ing over and above,' L. *super,* above, and *erogo, -atum*, to pay out—*ex*, out of, and *rogo*, to ask.]
- Superexcellent, sū-per-ek'sel-lent, adj., excellent
- Superficial, sū-pēr-fish'al, adj. pertaining to or being on the surface: shallow : slight : contain-ing only what is apparent and simple : not learned, --adv. Superficially.--us. Superficial-
- ness, Superficial'ity. [From Superficies.] Superficies, su-per-fish'ēz, n. the upper face or surface : the outer face or part of a thing. [L. -super, above, and facies, face.]
- Superfine, sū'per-fīn, adj., fine above others: finer than ordinary. [L. super, above, and Fine.] Superfluity, sū-per-floo'i-ti, n. a superfluous quan-
- tity or more than enough : state of being superfluous : superabundance.

Superfluous, sū-per'floo-us, adj. more than enough: unnecessary or useless.-adv. Super'fluously.

[L. superfluus-super, above, and fluo, to flow.] Superhuman, sū-per-hū'man, adj., above what is

- human: divine. [L. super, above, and Human.] Superimpose, sū-per-im-pōz', v.t. to impose or lay above. [L. super, above, and Impose.]
- Superincumbent, sū-per-in-kum'bent, adj., lying
- above. [L. super, above, and Incumbent.] Superinduce, sū-per-in-dūs', v.t. to bring in over and above something else. [L. super, above, and induco-in, in, and duco, to bring.]
- Superintend, sū-per-in-tend', v.t. to have the oversight or charge of : to control. [Lit. ' to be in-tent over anything,' L. super, above, and intendo -in, on, and tendo, to stretch.]

Superintendence, sū-per-in-tend'eus, n. oversight : direction : management.

Superintendent, sū-per-in-tend'ent, adj., superintending .- n. one who superintends : overseer.

Superior, sū-pē'ri-or, adj., upper : higher in place, rank, or excellence : surpassing others : beyond the influence of -n one superior to others: the chief of a monastery, &c. and of certain churches and colleges. [L., comp. of superus, high-super, above.]

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

# Superiority

Superiority, sū-pē-ri-or'i-ti, n. quality or state of being superior : pre-eminence : advantage.

- Superlative, sū-per'la-tiv, adj., carried above others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: (gram.) expressing the highest degree of a quality.—n. (gram.) the superlative or highest degree of adjectives and adverbs.—adv. Superlatively. [L. super-lativus—superlatus, pa.p. of superfero—super, above, fero, to carry.]
- Supernal, sū-pėr'nal, *adj*. that is *above* or in a higher place or region: relating to things above: celestial. [L. supernus-super, above.]
- Supernatural, sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral, adj., above or beyond the powers of *nature*: not according to the usual course of nature: miraculous: spiritual.-adv. Supernat'urally. [L. super, above, and Natural.]
- Supernaturalism, sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-izm, n. the belief in the influence of the supernatural in the world.
- Supernumerary, sū-pėr-nūm'ėr-ar-i, adj., over and above the number stated, or which is usual or necessary .-- n. a person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. [L. supernumerarius-super, over, and numerus, a number.]
- Superpose, sū-pėr-pōz', v.t. to place over or upon. [L. super, over, and Fr. poser (see Pose, n.).]
- Superposition, sū-per-po-zish'un, n. act of super-posing: state of being superposed: that which is above anything.
- Superscribe, sū-per-skrīb', v.t. to write or engrave over, on the outside or top : to write the name on the outside or cover of. [L. super, over, above, and scribo, scriptum, to write.]
- Superscription, sū-per-skrip'shun, n. act of superscribing: that which is written or engraved above or on the outside.
- Supersede, sū-per-sēd', v.t. to sit or be above or superior to: to make useless by superior power: to come in the room of : to displace. [L. super, above, and sedeo, sessum, to sit.]
- Superstition, sū-per-stish'un, n. excessive reverence or fear: excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice : false worship or religion : an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency: belief in what is absurd, without evi-dence. [L. superstitio, excessive religious belief-super, over, above, and sto, to stand; it orig. meant a 'standing still over or by a thing, in fear, wonder, dread.
- Superstitious, si-per-stish'us, adj. pertaining to or proceeding from *superstition*: showing or given to superstition: over-exact.—*adv.* Supersti'tiously.
- Superstructure, sū-per-strukt'ūr, n. a structure above or on something else : anything erected on a foundation. [L. super, above, and Structure.]
- Supervene, sū-pėr-vēn', v.i. to come above or upon: to occur, or take place. [L. super, above, and venio, ventum, to come.]
- Supervention, sū-per-ven'shun, n. act of supervening or taking place.
- Supervisal, sū-per-vīz'al, Supervision, sū-pervizh'un, n. act of supervising: inspection: control.
- Supervise, sū-per-vīz', v.t. to oversee: to superintend. [L. super, over, and video, visum, to [an overseer : an inspector. see.]

Supervisor, sū per-vīz'or, n. one who supervises: Supine, sū-pīn', adj., lying on the back: leaning backward: negligent: indolent.—n. sū'pīn (Latin gram.) name given to the verbal form in

# Supposititious

um and u (so called perh. because though furnished with case-endings, it rests or falls back on the verb). -adv. Supine'ly. -n. Supine'ness. [L. supinus-sub, under, below ; cf. Gr. hyptios, from hypo.]

- from keybo] Supper, sup'er, n. a meal taken at the close of the day. [Lit. 'taking of soup,' Fr. souper-soupe; from Ger. supper. See Soup and Sup.] Supperless, sup'er-les, adj, without supper. Supplant, sup-plant', v.t. to displace by strata-gem: to take the place of: to undermine.-n. Supplant'er. [L. supplanto, to trip up one's heels-sub, under, planta, the sole of the foot.] Supple, sup'l, adj. plant: lithe: yielding to the humour of others: fawning.-v.t. to make supple: to make soft or compliant.-v.i. to become supple.-m. Supp'leness. [Fr. souple-
- become supple .- n. Supp'leness. [Fr. souple-L. supplex, bending the knees-sub, under, and plico, to fold. See Pliant.]
- Supplement, sup'le-ment, n. that which supplies or fills up: any addition by which defects are supplied.—v.t. to supply or fill up; to add to. [L. supplementum—suppleo, to fill up.] Supplemental, sup-ple-ment'al, Supplementary, sup-ple-ment'ar.; adj. added to supply what is
- wanting: additional.
- Suppliant, sup'li-ant, adj., supplicating: asking earnestly: entreating. -n. a humble petitioner. -adv. Supp'liantly. [Fr. suppliant, pr.p. of
- supplier\_L. supplico.]
  Supplicatt, supplicatt, adj., supplicating: asking submissively.—n. one who supplicates or entreats earnestly. [L. supplicans, pr.p. of supplico.]
- Supplicate, sup'li-kat, v.t. to entreat earnestly : to address in prayer. [L. supplico, -atumsupplex, kneeling down—sub, under, and plico, to fold.]
- Supplication, sup-li-kā'shun, n. act of supplicating: earnest prayer or entreaty. [L. supplicatio.]
- Supplicatory, sup'li-ka-tor-i, adj. containing sup-
- plication or entreaty: humble. Supply, sup-pli', v.t. to fill up, esp. a deficiency: to add what is wanted: to furnish: to fill a vacant place: to serve instead of :- pa.t. and pa.p. supplied'. [Fr.-L. suppleo-sub, up, and pleo, to fill.]
- Supply, sup-pli', n. act of supplying : that which is supplied or which supplies a want : amount of
- food or money provided (used generally in *pl.*). Support, sup-port', *v.t.* to *bear up*: to endure or sustain: to keep up as a part or character: to make good : to defend : to represent : to supply with means of living : to uphold by countenance, patronise: to follow on same side as a speaker. -n. act of supporting or upholding : that which supports, sustains, or maintains : maintenance.
- [L. sub, up, and porto, to bear.] Supportable, sup-port'a-bl, adj. capable of being supported : endurable : capable of being main-
- tained.—*adv.* Support ally. Supporter, sup-port'er, *n.* one who or that which  $su_{\rm P}$  ports: an adherent: a defender: (*her.*) a figure on each side of the escutcheon.
- Supposable, sup-poz'a-bl, adj. that may be supposed.
- posed.
  Suppose, sup-pöz', w.t. to lay down, assume, or state as true: to imagine.-n. Suppos'er.
  [Lit. 'to place under,' Fr. subposer-L. sub, under, and Fr. poser, to place (see Pose, n.).]
  Supposition, sup-po-zish'un, n. act of subposing: that which is supposed: assumption. [Fr.-L.]

Supposititious, sup-poz-i-tish'us, adj. put by trick in the place of another : spurious : imaginary.

#### Suppress

[L. supposititius—suppono, to put in the place of another—sub, under, and pono, to place.]

- Suppress, sup-pres', v.t. to press or put down: to crush: to keep in: to retain or conceal: to stop. -n. Suppress'or. [L. suppressum, pa.p. of supprimo-sub, down, under, and premo (see Press).]
- Suppression, sup-presh'un, n. act of suppressing: stoppage: concealment.
- Suppressive, sup-pres'iv, adj. tending to suppress : subduing.
- Suppurate, sup'ū-rāt, v.i. to gather pus or matter. [L. sub, under, and pus, pur-is (see Pus).] Suppuration, sup-ū-rā'shun, n. act or process of
- suppurating or producing pus : matter. Suppurative, sup/ū-rāt-iv, adj. tending to suppu-
- rate: promoting suppuration.-n. a medicine that promotes suppuration.
- Supramundane, sū-pra-mun'dān, adj., above the world. [L. supra, above, and Mundane.]
- Supremacy, sū-prem'a-si, n. state of being supreme: highest authority or power. [Coined from Supreme, on the model of Primacy.]
- Supreme, sū-prēm', adj., highest: greatest: most excellent.—adv. Supreme'ly. [L. supremus, superl. of superus, high-super, above.]
- Superior of surveys v.i. to cease. -v.t. to cause to cease. -n. cessation. [Fr. survis, pa, p. of surveysir, to leave off-L. supersedere, to sit over, to refrain from. Cf. Assize, Assess. sit over, to refrain fi Doublet Supersede.]
- Surcharge, sur-chärj', v.t. to overcharge or over-load.-..., an excessive load. [Fr. sur-L. super, over, and Charge.] Surd, surd, adj. (a/g.) involving surds : produced
- by the action of the speech organs on the breath (not the voice), as the 'hard' sounds k, t, p, f, &c. -n. (alg.) a quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root. [Lit. 'deaf,' L. surdus; allied to Sans. svar, heavy.]
- Sure, shoor, adj., secure: fit to be depended on: certain: strong: confident beyond doubt.— advs. Sure, Surely. [Fr. sur-L. securus. Doublet Secure.]
- Suretiship, shoor'ti-ship, n. state of being surety: obligation of one person to answer for another.
- Surety, shoor'ti, n. state of being sure: certainty: he or that which makes sure : security against loss: one who becomes bound for another. [Doublet Security.]
- Surf., surf. n. the foam made by the dashing of waves.—adj. Surf'y. [Ety. very dub.; perh. from Surge; under influence of L. sorbeo, to suck in.]
- Surface, surfas, n. the exterior part of anything. [Fr. (lit.) the 'upper face,' from sur-L. super, and face-L. facies. See Face. Doublet Superficies.]
- Surfeit, sur'fit, v.t. to fill to satiety and disgust. -n. excess in eating and drinking : sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. [Fr. surfait, overdone-L. super, and factum.] [tony.

Surfeiting, surfiting, n. eating overmuch: glut-Surge, surj, n. the rising or swelling of a large wave.-v.i. to rise high: to swell. [Through

- O. Fr. forms from L. surgo, to rise. See Source.]
- Surgeon, surjun, n. one who treats injuries or diseases by operating upon them with the hand. [From serurgien, an O. Fr. form of Fr. chi-rurgien (whence E. Chirurgeon), which see.]

Surgeoncy, surjun-si, n. the office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy.

Surgery, surjer-i, n. act and art of treating

## Survey

diseases by manual operations: a place for surgical operations.

Surgical, surjik-al, adj. pertaining to surgeous, or to surgery: done by surgery.-adv. Sur'gically.

Surgy, surj'i, adj. full of surges or waves : billowy. Surloin, the preferable form of Sirloin.

- Surly, sur'li. adj. morose : uncivil : tempestuous. -adv. Sur'lily.-n. Sur'liness. [From A.S. sur, sour, and *lic*, *lice*, like; Wedgwood thinks it a modification of *sir-ly*, for *sirlike*, arrogant.]
- Surmise, sur-mīz', n. suspicion : conjecture .- v.t. to imagine: to suspect. [O. Fr. surmise, accusation-surmettre, to accuse-L. super, upon, mitto, to send, to put.]
- Surmount, sur-mownt', v.t. to mount above: to surpass.-adj. Surmount able, that may be surmounted. [Fr.-sur (L. super), and monter (see Mount).]
- Surname, sur'nam, n. a name over and above the Christian name: the family name. -v.t. to call by a surname. [Formed from Fr. sur - L. super, over and above, and E. Name, on the
- analogy of Fr. sur-nom.] Surpass, sur-pas', v.t. to pass beyond: to exceed: to excel. [Fr. surpasser, from sur-L. super,
- beyond, and passer (see Pass).] Surpassable, sur-pas'a-bl, adj. that may be surpassed or excelled.
- Surplice, sur'plis, n. a white outer garment worn by the clergy. [Fr. surplis-Low L. superbellicium, an over-garment. See Pelisse.]
- Surplus, sur'plus, n. the overplus: excess above what is required. [Fr., from sur-L. super,
- over, and plus, more.] Surplusage, surplus-aj, n., overplus. Surprise, surpriz, n. act of taking unawares : the emotion caused by anything sudden : amazement.-v.t. to come upon suddenly or unawares: to strike with wonder or astonishment: to confuse. [Fr.—surpris, pa.p. of sur-prendre—L. super, and prehendo, to take, catch. See Get.] Surprising, sur-prizing, adj. exciting surprise: wonderful: unexpected.—adv. Surprisingly.
- Surrender, sur-ren'der, v.t. to render or deliver over : to resign .- v.i. to yield up one's self to another.—... act of yielding, or giving up to another. [O. Fr. surrendre, from sur, over—L. super, and rendre (see Ronder).]
- Surreptitious, sur-rep-tish'us, adj. done by stealth or fraud.—adv. Surrepti'tiously. [Lit. 'seized in an underhand manner,' L., from surripio, surreptum—sub, under, and rapio, to seize.]
- Surrogate, sur'ro-gat, n. a substitute : the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. [Lit. 'one asked to act in the place of another,' L. surrogo, surro-gatum-sub, in the place of, and rogo, to ask.]
- Surround, sur-rownd', v.t. to go round about : to [Fr. sur-L. super, about, and encompass. Round.]
- Surtout, sur-too', n. a close-bodied frock-coat. [Fr.-Low L. super-totus, a garment worn over all others.]
- Surveillance, sur-vel'yans, n. a being vigilant or watchful: inspection. [Fr.-surveiller-sur, over - L. super, and veiller, to watch - L. vigilare. See Vigil.]
- Survey, surva', v.t. to see or look over: to in-spect: to superintend: to examine: to measure and estimate, as land. [O. Fr. surveoir—L. super, over, and videre, to see.] Survey, surva, n. oversight: view: examination: the measuring of land, or of a country.

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; mõon; then.

Surveyor, sur-va'or, n. an overseer : a measurer of land .- n. Survey'orship.

Survival, sur-vīv'al, n. a surviving or living after.

- Survive, sur-vīv', v.t. to live beyond : to outlive.-
- [Fr.-L. super, beyond, v.i. to remain alive. and vivere, to live.]
- Survivor, survivor, n. one who survives or lives after another.—n. Survivorship. Susceptibility, sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, n. quality of

being susceptible : capability : sensibility. Susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, adj. capable of receiv-

- ing anything : impressible : disposed to admit. -adv. Suscep'tibly. [Fr.-L. suscipio, susceptum, to take up, to undergo-sub, from be-
- neath, up, and *capio*, to take.] Susceptive, sus-sep'tiv, *adj*. capable of receiving or admitting : readily admitting.
- Suspect, sus-pekt', v.t. to mistrust : to imagine to be guilty : to doubt : to conjecture. [L. suspicio, suspectum, to look at secretly-sub, from
- beneath, up, and *specio*, to look at.] **Suspend**, sus-pend', v.t. to hang one thing beneath another: to make to depend on: to make to stop for a time: to delay: to debar.-n. Sus-[L. suspendo-sub, beneath, pendo, pender.
- pensum, to hang.] Suspense, sus-pens', n. state of being suspended: act of withholding the judgment : uncertainty : indecision : stop betwixt two opposites.
- Suspension, sus-pen'shun, n. act of suspending: interruption; delay: temporary privation of office or privilege: a conditional withholding.
- Suspensory, sus-pens'or-i, adj. that suspends: doubtful.-n. that which suspends : a bandage.
- Suspicion, sus-pish'un, n. act of suspecting: the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence : mistrust.
- Suspicious, sus-pish'us, adj. full of suspicion: showing suspicion : inclined to suspect : liable to suspicion : doubtful.-adv. Suspi'ciously.-n. Suspi'ciousness.
- Sustain, sus-tan', v.t. to hold up: to bear: to maintain: to relieve: to prove: to sanction: to prolong .- n. Sustain'er. [L. sustineo-sub,

from beneath, up, and *teneo*, to hold.] Sustainable, sus-tān'a-bl, *adj*. that may be sustained. [maintenance : provisions.

Sustenance, sus'ten-ans, n. that which sustains: Sustentation, sus-ten-tā'shun, n. that which sus-

tains: support: maintenance. Sutler, sut'ler, n. a person who follows an army

- and sells liquor or provisions : a camp-hawker. [O. Dut. soeteler, a small trader—soetelen, to do mean work; Ger. sudler, a dabbler-sudeln, to do dirty work.]
- Sutling, sutling, adj. pertaining to sutlers: engaged in the occupation of a sutler.
- Suttee, sut-te', n. formerly in India, the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband : the widow so sacrificed. [Sans. *cuddhi*, voluntary sacrifice.]

Sutural, sūt'ūr-al, adj. relating to a suture.

- Suture, sūt'ūr, n. (med.) the serving together of a wound: the seam uniting the bones of the skull: (bot.) the seam at the union of two margins in a
- plant. [L. sutura-suo, to sew.] Sutured, sūt'ūrd, adj. having or united by sutures. Suzerain, soo'ze-rān, n. a feudal lord : supreme or paramount ruler. [Lit. 'one who is *above*,' Fr. sus-Late L. susum, for sursum = sub-versum, above; the termination in imitation of Fr. souverain, E. Sovereign.]
- Suzerainty, soo'ze-ran-l, n. the dominion of a suzerain: paramount authority.

- Swab, swob, n. a mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks.—v.t. to clean or dry with a swab :— pr.p. swabb'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. swabbed. [Prob. orig. from the splashing movement of water, and so conn. with Sweep.]
- Swabber, swob'er, n. one who uses a swab: an officer who sees that the ship is kept clean.
- Swaddle, swod'l, v.t. to swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant. [A.S. swethel, a swadd-
- ling-band; an extension of Swather, to bind.] Swaddling-band, swod'ling-band, Swaddling-cloth, swod'ling-kloth, n. a band or cloth formerly used for swaddling an infant :- pl. (B.) Swaddling-clothes.
- Swagger, swag'er, v.i. to sway or swing the body in bluster : to brag noisily : to bully.—n. boast-fulness : insolence of manner.—n. Swagg'erer. [From the root of Sway, Swing.]
- Swain, swān, n. a young man; a peasant; a country lover. [A.S. swan, a servant; Ice. sveinn, young man, servant, Dan. svend, servant; perh. conn. with root of Son.]
- Swallow, swol'o, n. a migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A.S. swalewe ; cog. with Ger. schwalbe.]
- Swallow, swol'o, v.t. to receive through the gullet into the stomach: to ingulf: to absorb: to oc-cupy: to exhaust. [A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow; cog. with Ger. schwelgen ; conn. with Swill.]
- Swam, swam, pa.t. of Swim.
- Swamp, swomp, n. wet, spongy land : low ground filled with water. -v.t. to sink in, or as in a swamp: to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat. [Closely conn. with Low Ger. and Scand. swamp, which, with A.S. swamm and Ger. schwamm, signify 'sponge' and 'mush-room; ' all from the root of Swim.]
- Swampy, swomp'i, adj. consisting of swamp : wet and spongy.
- Swan, swon, n. a web-footed bird like the duck and goose. [A.S.; cog. with Ger. schwan, Dut. zwaan; from L. sono, to sound, Sans. svan.]
- Sward, swawd, n. the grassy surface of land: green turf.—v.t. to cover with sward. [Orig. the 'skin of bacon,' A.S. sweard: cog. with Ger. schwarte, thick, hard hide, Ice. swordr, the skin (esp. of the head), the sward or surface of the earth.] [covered with sward.

Swarded, swawrd'ed, Swardy, swawrd'i, adj. Sware, swār (B.) pa.t. of Swear.

- Swarm, swawrm, n. a body of humming or buzz-ing insects : a cluster of insects, esp. of bees : a great number : throng. -v.i. to gather as bees : to appear in a crowd: to throng: to abound: to breed multitudes. [A.S. swearm; Ger. to breed schwarm; from the same root as Ger. schwirren, Sans. svr, to sound.]
- Swarthy, swawth'i, adj. of a blackish com-plexion: dark-skinned: tawny.—adv. Swarth'-ily.—n. Swarth'iness. [A.S. sweart; cog. with Ice. svart-r, Ger. schwarz, black; conn. also with L. sordidus, dirty.]
- Swath, swawth, n. a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe: the sweep of a scythe. [A.S. swathe; Dut. zwade, also a scythe, which may have been the original meaning.]
   Swathe, swath, v.t. to bind with a band or band-
- age -n. a bandage. [A.S. be-swéthian. Cf. Swaddle.]
- Sway, swa, v.t. to swing or wield with the hand : to incline to one side : to influence by power or moral force : to govern.-v.i. to incline to one side: to govern: to have weight or influence.— n. the sweep of a weapon: that which moves

with power : preponderance : power in governing: influence or authority inclining to one side. [Prob. Scand., as Ice. sveig ja, Dan. svaie, to sway, sveie, to bend; akin to Swing and Wag.]

- Swear, swar, v.i. to affirm, calling God to witness : to give evidence on oath : to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely .- v.t. to utter, calling God to witness : to administer an oath to: to declare on oath :- pa.t. swore; pa.p. sworn.-n. Swear'er. [A.S. swerian; cog.
- sworth n. Sworth, [A.S. sworth, b.G. with Dut. zweren, Ger. skiwieren. Cf. Answer]
  Sweat, swet, n. the moisture from the skin: labour: drudgery.- n.i. to give out sweat or moisture: to toil. n.i. to give out, as sweat; to cause to sweat. [A.S. snat; cog. with Low Ger. sweet, Ger. schweisz; further conn. with L. sudor, Gr. hidrös, Sans. svedas.] Sweaty, swet'i, adj. wet with sweat : consisting
- of sweat : laborious.—n. Sweat'iness. Swede, swed, n. a native of Sweden.

Swedish, swed'ish, adj. pertaining to Sweden.

- Sweep, swep, v.t. to wipe or rub over with a brush or broom : to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force : to destroy or carry off at a stroke : to strike with a long strcke : to carry with pomp: to drag over: to pass rapidly over. -v.i. to pass swiftly and forcibly: to pass with pomp: to move with a long reach :- pa.t. and pa.p. swept. -n. act of sweeping : extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion : Sweep'er. [A.S. swapan; cog. with Low Ger. sweep'er. [A.S. swapan; cog. with Low Ger. and Swift. ]
- Sweepings, swepingz, n.pl. things collected by sweeping : rubbish.
- Sweepstakes, swēp'stākz, n. all the money or other things staked or won at a horserace, or in gaming. [So called because the winner in gaming. sweeps up all the stakes or deposits.]
- Sweet, swet, adj. pleasing to the taste or senses : tasting like sugar : fragrant : melodious : beautiful: fresh, as opp. to salt or to sour: not stale, sour, or putrid: mild: obliging. -n. a sweet substance: a term of endearment : -pl. sweet-meats. -adv. Sweet/ly. -n. Sweet/ness. [A.S. stuet, cog. with Ger. süsz, Gr. hēdys, L. suavis, sweet, Sans. svad, to taste.]
- Sweetbread, swet'bred, n. the pancreas of an animal used for food, so called from its sweetness and resemblance to bread.
- Sweet-brier, swet'-brī'er, n. a thorny shrub of the rose kind resembling the brier, having a sweet smell.
- Sweeten, swet'n, v.t. to make sweet: to make pleasing, mild, or kind: to increase the agree-able qualities of: to make pure and healthy.— *n.* Sweet'ener. [that which sweetens.
- Sweetening, swët'n-ing, n. act of sweetening: Sweetheart, swët'härt, n. a lover or mistress, [Simply from Sweet and Heart; an expression found in Chaucer.]
- Sweetish, swet'ish. adj. somewhat sweet to the taste.-n. Sweet'ishness.
- Sweetmeat, swët'mët, n. confections made wholly or chiefly of sugar. [Sweet and Meat.]
   Sweet-pea, swët'-pë, n. a pea cultivated for its
- sweet fragrance and beauty.
- Sweet-potato, swēt'-po-tā'to, n. a plant common in tropical countries, having tubers like the *potato*, which are *sweet* and highly esteemed as food.
- Sweet-william, swet-wil'yam, n. a species of pink of many colours and varieties.

- Swell, swel, v.i. to grow larger: to expand: to rise into waves: to heave: to be inflated: to bulge out : to grow louder : to be bombastic, to strut: to become elated, arrogant, or angry: to grow upon the view: to grow louder, as a note. -v.t. to increase the size of : to aggravate : to increase the sound of : to raise to arrogance :-pa.p. swelled or swollen (swoln).—*n*. act of swelling : increase in size or sound : a gradual rise of ground: a wave: the waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm: a strutting foppish fellow, a dandy. [A.S. *swellan*; cog. with Ger. *schwellen*, Ice. *svella*.]
- Swelling, swelling, adj. (B.) inflated, proud, haughty.-n. protuberance : a tumour : a rising,
- as of passion : (B.) inflation by pride. Swelter, swelt'er, v.i. to be faint, or oppressed with heat. [A.S. sweltan, to die; Ice. svelta, to hunger.]
- Swept, swept, pa.t. and pa.p. of Sweep.
- Swerve, swerv, v.i. to turn, depart from any line, duty, or custom : to incline. [A.S. hweorfan;
- Dut. swerven; conn. with Warp.] Swift, swift, adj. moving quickly: fleet: rapid: speedy: ready.-n. a swiftly flying bird of the swallow tribe. [A.S.-swifan, to move quickly, Ice. svifa, to glide. See Swivel.
- Swiftly, swift'li, adv. with swiftness : rapidly.
- Swiftness, swift'nes, n. quality of being swift : quickness : fleetness : rapidity : speed.
- Swill, swil, v.t. or v.i. to drink greedily or largely. -n. a large draught of liquor: the liquid mixture given to swine. -n. Swill'er. [A.S. swillan, conn. with Swallow.]
- Swim, swim, v.i. to float, as opp. to sink : to move on or in water : to be borne along by a current : to glide along with a waving motion: to be dizzy : to be drenched : to overflow : to abound. -v.t. to pass by swimming: to make to swim or float :- pr.p. swimm'ing : pa.t. swam; pa.p. swam or swum.—*n*. act of swimming : any motion like swimming : air-bladder of a fish. [A.S.
- swimman, cog. with Ger. schwimmen.] Swimmer, swim'er, n. one who swims; a web-footed aquatic bird.
- Swimming, swim'ing, n. the act of floating or moving on or in the water : dizziness.
- Swimmingly, swim'ing-li, adv. in a gliding manner, as if swimming : smoothly : successfully.
- Swindle, swin'dl, v.t. to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing .- n. the act of swindling or defrauding. [Lit. 'to make dizzy,' Dut. zwendelen, from the root of A.S. swindan, to become weak, Ger. schwinden, to disappear; conn. with Swoon.]
- Swindler, swin'dler, n. one who defrauds by imposition : a cheat or rogue.
- Swine, swin, n., sing. and pl. a well-known quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh : a pig : pigs collectively. [A.S. swin, cog. with Ger. schwein, O. Ger. suin, L. sus, Gr. hys.]
- Swing, swing, v.i. to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air: to vibrate: to practise swinging: to turn round at anchor: to be hanged. -v.t. to move to and fro: to cause to wave or vibrate: to whirl, to brandish: -pa.t.and pa.p. swung.—*n*. the act of swinging: motion to and fro: a waving motion: anything suspended for swinging in : the sweep or compass of a swinging body : power of anything swinging : free course. [A.S. swingan, Ger. schwingen, to swing ; allied to Wag, Sway.] Swingle-tree, swing'gl-trē, Single-tree, sing'gl-

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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trē, n. the cross-piece of a carriage, plough, &c., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. [From Swing.]

- Swinish, swin'ish, adj. like or befitting swine: gross: brutal.-adv. Swin'ishly.-n. Swin'ishness.
- Swirl, swerl, v.i. to sweep along with a whirling motion.—n. whirling motion, as of wind or water. [Imitative like Whirl.]
- Swiss, swis, adj. of or belonging to Switzerland. -n. a native of Switzerland: the language of Switzerland.
- Switch, swich, n. a small flexible twig : a movable rail for transferring a carriage from one line of rails to another.—v.t. to strike with a switch : to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch. [Low Ger. zwukse, swutsche.]
- Swivel, swiv'l, n. something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it: a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a small cannon turning on a swivel. [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round. See Swift.]
- Swollen, swoln, pa.p. of Swell.
- **Swoon**, swoon,  $\psi.i$ . to faint: to fall into a fainting-fit. -n. the act of swooning: a fainting-fit. [A.S. and O. Ger. swindan, to become weak, to fail.]
- Swoop, swoop, v.t. to sweep down upon: to take with a sweep: to catch while on the wing: to catch up. -v.i. to descend with a sweep. -n. the act of swooping : a seizing as a bird on its prey. [A form of Sweep.]
- Swop, swop, v.t. to exchange, to barter :- pr.p. swopp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. swopped. n. an exchange.
- Sword, sord, n. an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting: destruction by the sword or by war: war: the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power. [A.S. sweerd, cog. with Ice. swerd, Ger. schwert.] Sword-bayonet, sörd'-bā'on-et, n. a bayonet

shaped somewhat like a sword, and used as one. Swordcane, sord'kan, Swordstick, sord'stik, n.

a cane or stick containing a sword.

Swordfish, sörd'fish, n. a large sea-fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a sypord.

Swordsman, sordz'man, n. a man skilled in the use of the sword. -n. Swords'manship.

Swore, Sworn. See Swear.

Sybarite, sib'a-rīt, n. an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Greek town in ancient Italy, noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its inhabitants: one devoted to luxury .- adjs. Sybarit'ic, Sybarit'ical. [black mulberry tree.

Sycamine, sik'a-mīn, n. (B.) supposed to be the Sycamore, sik'a-mor, n. the fig-mulberry, growing in Egypt and other Eastern countries : in

- Britain, applied to a large maple, and in America, to the plane-tree. [Gr. sykomoros-sykon, a fig, and moron, the black mulberry.]
- Sycophancy, sik'o-fan-si, Sycophantism, sik'o-fant-izm, n. the behaviour of a sycophant: mean tale-bearing : obsequious flattery : servility.
- Sycophant, sik'o-fant, n. a common informer : a servile flatterer. [Gr. sykophantes, usually said to mean one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering the sacred fig-trees ; but more prob., one who brings figs to light by shaking the tree, hence one who makes rich men yield up their fruit by informa-tions and other vile arts-sykon, a fig, and phaino, to bring to light, to show.]

- Sycophantic, sik-o-fant'ik, Sycophant'ical, -ik-al, Sycophant'ish, -ish, adj. like a sycophant: obsequiously flattering : parasitic. Syllabic, sil-lab'ik, Syllab'ical, -ik-al, adj. con-
- sisting of a syllable or syllables.—adv. Syllab-ically. [bles.—n. Syllabica'tion.

Syllabicate, sil-lab'i-kāt, v.t. to form into sylla-

- Syllabify, sil-lab'i-fī, v.t. to form into syllables : -pa.t. and pa.p. syllab'ified.-n. Syllabifica'-tion. [Syllable, and L. facio, to make.] Syllable, sil'a-bl, n. several letters taken together
- so as to form one sound : a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice : a small part of a sentence. [L. syllaba-Gr. syllabē-syn, with, together, and lab, root of lambanö, to take.]

yllabub. Same as Sillabub.

Syllabus, sil'a-bus, n. an abstract or compendium : a table of contents. [L.] Syllogise, sil'o-jīz, v.i. to reason by syllogisms.

- Syllogism, sil'o-jizm, n. logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion. [Gr. syllogismos-syllogizomai-syn, together, logizomai, to reckon-logos, speech, reckoning.]
- Syllogistic, sil-o-jis'tik, Syllogistical, sil-o-jis'-tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *syllogism*; in the form of a syllogism.—*adv.* Syllogis'tically.
- Sylph, silf, *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air: a fairy. [Fr. sylphe, of Celtic origin; but cf. Gr. silphē, a kind of beetle.] Sylphid, silf'id, *n.* a *little* sylph.[Im. of Sylph.] Sylpan. A wrong form of Silvan.

- Symbol, sim'bol, n. a sign by which one knows a thing : an emblem : that which represents something else : a figure or letter representing something: (theol.) a creed, compendium of doctrine, or a typical religious rite, as the Eucharist. [Gr. symbolon, from symballo, to put together, to compare, infer, conclude-syn, together, and ballo, to throw.]
- Symbolic, sim-bol'ik, Symbolical, sim-bol'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or of the nature of a symbol: representing by signs : emblematic : figurative : typical.-adv. Symbol'ically.
- Symbolise, sim'bol-īz, v.i. to be symbolical: to resemble in qualities.-v.t. to represent by symbols.
- Symboliser, sim'bol-īz-er, Symbolist, sim'bol-ist, n. one who uses symbols.
- Symbolism, sim'bol-izm, n. representation by symbols or signs : a system of symbols : use of symbols : (theol.) the science of symbols or creeds.
- Symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al, adj. having sym-metry or due proportion in its parts : harmoni-ous.—adv. Symmet'rically, with symmetry.
- Symmetrise, sim'e-trīz, v.t. to make symmetrical.
- Symmetry, sim'e-tri, n. the state of one part being of the same *measure with*, or proportionate to another : due proportion : harmony or adaptation of parts to each other. [L. and Gr. symmetria-syn, together, and metron, a measure.]
- Sympathetic, sim-pa-thet'ik, Sympathetical, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, adj. showing or inclined to sympathy: feeling with another : able to sympathise: compassionate: produced by sympathy. -adv. Sympathet/ically.
- Sympathise, sim'pa-thīz, v.i. to have sympathy: to feel with or for another : to be compassionate.
- Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, n., feeling with another: like feeling : an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation : compassion : pity : tender-

ness. Pathos. Patient.

- Symphonious, sim-fo'ni-us, adj., agreeing or harmonising in sound : accordant : harmonious.
- Symphonist, sim'fo-nist, n. a composer of symphonies.
- Symphony, sim'fo-ni, n. an agreeing together in sound : unison, consonance, or harmony of sound : a musical composition for a full band of instruments: an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition. [Gr. symphonia-syn, together, phone, a sound.]
- Symposium, sim-p6'zi-um, n. a drinking together: a banquet with philosophic conversation: a merry feast. [L.-Gr. symposion-syn, together, posis, a drinking—pinō, to drink.] Symptom, simp'tum, n. that which attends and
- indicates the existence of something else, not as a cause but as a constant effect : (med.) that which indicates disease. [Gr. symptoma-syn, with, pipto, to fall.]
- Symptomatic, simp-tom-at'ik, Symptomat'ical, -al, adj. pertaining to symptoms : indicating the existence of something else : (med.) proceeding from some prior disorder .- adv. Symptomat'ically.
- Synæresis, sin-er'e-sis, n. the taking or pronouncing of two vowels together, or making one of them silent. [Gr. synairesis—syn, together, haireo, to take. See Diæresis.]
- Synagogue, sin'a-gog, n. an assembly of Jews for worship: a Jewish place of worship. [Fr.-Gr.
- synagged-syn, together, ago, to lead.) Synchronal, sing'kro-nal, Synchronous, sing'kro-nus, adj, happening or being at the same time. [Gr. simultaneous: lasting for the same time. [Gr. syn, together, chronos, time.]
- synchronism, sing'kro-nizm, *n., concurrence* of events *in time*: the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, &c. in history. [Gr. synchronismos-synchronizo, to agree in time.]
- Syncopate, sing'ko-pāt, v.t. to cut away so as to bring other parts *together*: to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle: (music) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next. [Low L. syncopo, -atum-L. syncope-Gr. syn, together, kopto, to cut off.] [ing.

Syncopation, sing-ko-pā'shun, n. act of syncopat-

- Syncope, sing'ko-pe, *n*. the omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*; (*med.*) a fainting-fit, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint: (music) syncopation. [L.-Gr. syngkopē.] Syndic, sin'dik, n. one who helps in a court of
- justice : an advocate : a government official : a magistrate : one chosen to transact business for others. [L. syndicus-Gr. syndikos-syn, with, dike, justice.]
- Syndicate, sin'dik-at, *n*. a body of syndics: a council: the office of a syndic: a body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property.
- Synecdoche, sin-ek'do-ke, n. a figure of speech by which a part is made to comprehend the whole, or the whole is put for a part. [Gr. synekdoche-syn, together, ekdechomai, to receive.] [by or implying synecdoche.
- Synecdochical, sin-ek-dok'ik-al, adj. expressed
- Synod, sin'od, *n.* a *meeting*: an ecclesiastical council: among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries. [A.S. sinod-L. synodus-Gr. synodos-syn, together, hodos, a way.]

- [Gr. sympathcia-syn, with, and root of | Synodic, sin-od'ik, Synod'ical, -al, adj. pertaining to a synod : done in a synod. -adv. Synod'ically.
  - Synonym, Synonyme, sin'o-nim, n. a name or word having the same meaning with another: one of two or more words which have the same meaning. [Gr. synonymon-syn, with, onoma, a name.]
  - Synonymous, sin-on'i-mus, adj. pertaining to synonyms: expressing the same thing: having the same meaning .- adv. Synon'ymously.
  - Synonymy, sin-on'i-mi, n. the quality of being synonymous: a rhetorical figure by which syn-
  - onymous words are used. [Gr. synonymia.] Synopsis, sin-op'sis, n. a view of the whole to-
  - ing a general view of the whole.-adv. Synop'tically.
  - Syntactic, sin-tak'tik, Syntac'tical, -al, adj. pertaining to syntax: according to the rules of syntax.-adv. Syntac'tically.
  - Syntax, sin'taks, n. (gram.) the correct arrange-ment of words in sentences. [Gr. syntaxis syn, together, tasso, taxo, to put in order.]
  - **Synthesis**, sin the sis, *n*. a *putting together*, a making a whole out of parts : the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion, as opp. to analysis: (gram.) the uniting of ideas into a sentence: (med.) the reunion of parts that have been divided : (chem.) the uniting of elements to form a compound :-
  - pl. Syn'theses (-sēz). [Gr. synthesis-syn, with, together, thesis, a placing-tithēmi, to place.] Synthetic, sin-thet'ik, Syntheti'aal, -ad, per-taining to synthesis: consisting in synthesis or
  - composition.—*adv.* Synthet'ically. Syphilis, sit'i-lis, *n.* an infectious venereal disease.—*adj.* Syphilit'ic. [Ety. unknown.] Syphon, Syren. Same as Siphon, Siren.

  - Syringe, sir inj, n. a tube with a piston, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected : a tube used by surgeons for injecting, &c. -v.t. to inject or clean with a syringe. [Gr. syringx, a reed, a pipe.]
  - Syrup. Same as Sirup.
  - System, sis'tem, n. anything formed of parts placed together: an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole: an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end : regular method or order: a full and connected view of some department of knowledge: the universe. [Gr. systēma--syn, together, histēmi, to place.]
  - Systematic, sis-te-mat'ik, Systemat'ical, -al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of system : formed or done according to system : methodical.-adv. Systemat'ically.
  - Systematise, sis'tem-a-tīz, v.t. to reduce to a system.-n. Sys'tematiser.
  - Systole, sis'to-le, n. a bringing together or contraction of the heart for expelling the blood: (gram.) the shortening of a long syllable. [Gr. systole-syn, together, stello, to set, place.]

T

Tabard, tab'ard, n. a military garment of the 15th and 16th centuries, now worn by heralds. [O. Fr.; Low L. tabardum; perh. conn. with L. tapes, tapestry, coverlet. See Tapestry.]

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Tabbinet, tab'i-net, n. a more delicate kind of tabby resembling damask, used for windowcurtains.
- Tabby, tab'i, n. a coarser kind of waved or watered silk : an artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water -adj. brindled : diversified in colour. -v.t. to water or cause to look wavy:—pa.t. and pa.p. tabb'ied. [Fr. tabis—Ar. atabi, a kind of rich, waved silk.] Taber, w.i.(B.). Same as **Tabour**. **Tabernacle**, tab'er-na-kl, n.(B.) the movable

- building carried by the Jews through the desert, and used as a temple: a place of worship or sacred place: in R. Cath. Church, the place in which the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are kept. -v.i. to dwell: to abide for a time. [L. taberna-cu-lum, double dim. of taberna, a hut, shed of boards; conn. with Table. See Tavern.]
- Tabid, tab'id, adj., wasted by disease.-n. Tab'idness. [L. tabidus-tabeo, to waste away.]
- **Tablature**, tab'la-tūr, *n*. something *tabular*: a painting on a wall or ceiling: a picture in general: (*anat.*) a division of the skull into two [Fr., from L. tabula, a board, plank.] tables.
- Table, tā'bl, n. a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture : supply of food, entertainment: the company at a table: the board for backgammon or draughts : a surface on which something is written or engraved : that which is cut or written on a flat surface: an inscription : a condensed statement : syllabus or index: (B.) a writing tablet. -v.t. to make into a table or catalogue: to lay on the table, *i.e.* to postpone consideration of. [Fr. *table*-L. tabula, a board, plank.]
- **Table-d'hôte**, ta'bl-dōt, *n*. a meal for several per-sons at the same hour and at fixed prices. [Fr., ' table of the host,' from the landlord presiding at the head of his own table.]
- Tableland, tā'bl-land, n. an extensive flat of ele-vated land, like a table : a plateau.
- Tablet, tab'let, n. a small table or flat surface : something flat on which to write, paint, &c. : a confection in a flat square form. [Dim. of Table.] [meals.

Table-talk, tā'bl-tawk, n., talk at table or at

Table-turning, tā'bl-turn'ing, n. movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

- Taboo, Tabu, ta-boo', n. an institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated : prohibition or interdict. -v.t. to for-bid approach to : to forbid the use of : -pr.p.taboo'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. tabooed'. [Polynesian tabu or tapu.]
- **Tabor, Tabour,** ta bor, *n.* a small drum, played with one stick.—*n.i.* to play on a tabor: to beat lightly and offen. [O. Fr. (Fr. *tambour*)— Pers. *tambar*, a kind of cithern. Cf. **Tam** bourine.]
- Tabouret, tab'o-ret, Tabret, tab'ret, n. a small tabour or drum. [Dim. of Tabour.]
- Tabular, tab'ū-lar, adj. of the form of or pertaining to a *table*: having a flat surface: arranged in a table or schedule: having the form of laminæ or plates.
- Tabuiate, tal'u-lat. v.t. to reduce to tables or synopses: to shape with a flat surface.
- Tache, tash, z. (B.) a fastening or catch. [Same as Tack.]
- Tacit, tas'it, adj. implied, but not expressed by words.—adv. Tac'itly. [L. tacitus, pa.p. of taceo, to be silent, to pass over in silence.]

- silent: not fond of talking: reserved in speech. —adv. Tac'iturnly. [L. taciturnus—tacitus.] Taciturnity, tas-i-turn'i-ti, n. habitual silence:
- reserve in speaking. [L. taciturnitas.]
- **Tack**, tak, *n*. a short, sharp nail, with a broad head : the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails : a lease. *-v.t.* to *attach* or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks. -v.i. to change the course or *tack* of a ship by shift-ing the position of the sails. [Lit. that which attaches, from a root widely spread in the Teut.
- attaches, from a root widely spread in the Teut. (as Ger. zacke), Celt. (as Gael. tac), and Romance tongues; conn. with Attach, Attack, and Take. Cf. Tag.] Tackle, tak'l, n. the ropes, rigging, &c. of a ship: tools, weapons: ropes, &c. for raising heavy weights: a pulley.—v.t. to harness: (prov.) to seize or take hold of. [Dut, and Low Ger. take'. conn. with Tack and Take] takel; conn. with Tack and Take.]
- Tackling, tak'ling, n. furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, &c. of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage : tackle or instru-ments. [From Tackle.]
- Tacksman, taks'man, n. a tenant or lessee.
- Tact, takt, n. adroitness in managing the feelings and bing status, w. autoiness in managing the teenings of persons dealt with : nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is best in the circum-stances. [Lit. 'touch,' 'feeling,' L. tactus— tango, tactum, to touch. C. T. Take.]
   Tactic, tak'tik, Tactical, tak'tik-al, adj. pertain-ing the train and the tactus and the tactus.
- ing to tactics .- adv. Tac'tically.
- Tactician, tak-tish'an, n. one skilled in tactics.
- **Tactics**, tak'tiks, *n.sing*. the science or art of manœuvring military and naval forces in the presence of the enemy: way or method of pro-ceeding. [Gr. taktikē (technē, art, understood), art of arranging men in a field of battle—tassō, taxo, to arrange.]
- Tactile, tak'til, adj. that may be touched or felt. [L. tango, to touch. See Tact.] Taction, tak'shun, n. act of touching : touch.
- Tactual, tak'tū-al, adj. relating to or derived from the sense of touch.
- Tadpole, tad'põl, n. a young toad or frog in its first state, having a tail. [M. E. tadde, E. Toad, and Poll, head.]
- Tafferel, taf'er-el, Taffrail, taf'ral, n. the upper part of a ship's stern timbers, which is flat like
- a table. [Dut. taferrel, a panel—tafel, a table.] Taffeta, taf'e-ta, Taffety, taf'e-ti, n. (orig.) silk stuff plainly woven: a thin, glossy silk stuff, having a wavy lustre. [It. taffetà-Pers. tâftah, woven.]
- Tag, tag, n. a tack or point of metal at the end of a string : any small thing tacked or attached to another: anything mean.—v.t. to fit a tag or point to: to tack, fasten, or hang to:—pr.p. tagging; pa.t. and pa.p. tagged.—n. and adj. Tag'rag, the rabble, or denoting it. [A weaker form of Tack.]
- Tail, tal, n. the end of the backbone of an animal, generally hanging loose, and hairy: anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, &c. : the back, lower, or hinder part of anything: anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, &c. [A.S. *tægel*; Ger. *zagel*;
- Goth. *tagl*, hair.] **Tail**, tāl, *n*. (*law*) the term applied to an estate which is *cut* off or limited to certain heirs. [Fr. taille, cutting. See Entail and Retail.]
- Tailor, tal'ur, n. one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes.—fem. Tail'oress.—v.i. to work as a tailor. -n. Tail'oring, the business

fate, far ; mē, her ; mīne ; möte ; mūte ; mõõp ; then.

or work of a tailor. [Fr. tailleur-tailler, to cut. Cf. above word.]

- Tailpiece, tal'pes, n. a piece at the tail or end, esp. of a series, as of engravings.
- Taint, tant, v.t. to tinge, moisten, or impregnate with anything noxious: to infect: to stain.-v.i. to be affected with something corrupting .- n. a
- to receive: to choose: to use: to allow: to understand: to agree to: to become affected with .- v.i. to catch : to have the intended effect : to gain reception, to please : to move or direct the course of : to have recourse to :-pa.t. took ; first from Ice. taka; conn. with L. ta(n)g-o, te-tig-i, to touch, and with E. Tack.]
- Taking, tāk'ing, adj. captivating: alluring.-adv. Tak'ingly.
- Talc, talk, n. a mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green colour, and a soapy feel. [Fr. tak (Ger. tak)—Ar. 'taka.] Taloky, tak'i, Taloous, tak'us, adj. containing, consisting of, or like tak.
- Tale, tal, n. a narrative or story : a fable : what is told or counted off: number: reckoning. [A.S.
- tal, a reckoning, a tale; Ger. zahl, a number.] Tale-bearer, tāl'-bār'er, n. one who maliciously
- bears or tells tales or gives information. **Tale-bearing**, tāl'-bār'ing, adj. given to bear or tell tales, or officiously to give information.—n. act of telling secrets. Talent, tal'ent, n. (B.) a weight or sum of money
- = 94 lbs. avoir. and  $\pounds_{340}$  to  $\pounds_{396}$ : (*now fig.*) faculty : natural or special gift : special aptitude : eminent ability. [L. talentum-Gr. talanton, a weight, a talent, from tlao, talao, to bear, weigh; akin to L. tollo, Ger. dulden, Scot. thole.] [mental gifts.
- Talented, tal'ent-ed, *adj.* possessing *talents* or Talisman, tal'is-man, *n.* a species of charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed : (*fig.*) something that pro-duces extraordinary effects --*pl.* Tal'ismans. [Fr.-Ar. *telsam*-Late Gr. *telesma*, consecra
- tion, incantation—Gr. teleõ, to consecrate.] Talismanic, tal-is-man'ik, *adj*. pertaining to or having the properties of a *talisman*: magical.
- Talk, tawk, v.i. to speak familiarly : to prattle : to reason. -n. familiar conversation : that which is uttered in familiar intercourse: subject of dis-course: rumour.—n. Talk'er. [Prob. freq. of Ice. tala, to talk, which is cog. with E. Teil.] Talkative, tawk:-tiv, adj. given to much talk-ing: prating.—adv. Talk'atively.—n. Talk'.
- ativeness.
- Tall, tawl, adj. high, esp. in stature : lofty : long : sturdy : bold : courageous. n. Tall'ness. [Ety. very dub. ; perh. conn. with W. tal, talau, to
- make or grow large.] **Tallow**, tal' $\delta$ , *n*. the fat of animals melted : any coarse, hard fat.—*v.t.* to grease with tallow. [A.S. telg, tælg ; Ger. talg, Ice. tolg.]
- Tally, ally, tal', n. a stick cut or notched to match another stick, used to mark numbers or keep accounts by: anything made to suit another .v.t. to score with corresponding notches: to make to fit. -v.i. to correspond : to suit : -fa.i. and fa.p. tall'ied. [Fr. taille (It. taglia)—L. talea, a cutting. See Tail (law).]

- Tally-ho, tal'i-ho, int. the huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away.
- Tallyshop, tal'i-shop, n. a shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one account-book which tallies with the buyer's.
- Talmud, tal'mud, n. the body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law and the traditions and comments of the Jewish doctors.—*adjs*. **Talmud'ic**, **Talmud'ical**. [Heb, *talmud*, oral teaching, instruction-lamad, to learn.]
- Talon, tal'on, n. the claw of a bird of prey. [Fr.
- talon, through Low L., from L. talus, the heel.] Tamable, tām'a-bl, adj. that may be tamed.— n. Tam'ableness.
- Tamarind, tam'a-rind, n. an E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit, in pods. [Tamarindus, Latinised from Ar. tamr hindi, 'Hindu date.']
- Tamarisk, tam'ar-isk, n. a genus of shrubs with
- small white or pink flowers. [L. tamariscus.] Tambour, tam'boor, n. a small, shallow drum: a small, drum-like, circular frame, for embroidering: a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery. -v.t. to embroider on a tambour. [Fr. tam-bour, from root of Tabour.]
- Tambourine, tam-boo-ren', n. a shallow drum with one skin and bells, and played on with the
- hand. [Fr. tambourin, dim. of tambour.] Tame, tām, adj. having lost native wildness and shyness : domesticated : gentle : spiritless : withsuperstructure della contraction della contractional della contrac cog. with Ger. zahm; further conn. with L. domo, Gr. damao, Sans. dam.] Tamer, tām'er, n. one who tames.
- Tamper, tam'per, v.i. to try the temper of : to try little experiments without necessity: to meddle: to practise secretly and unfairly. [A by-form or Temper.]
- Tan, tan, n. bark bruised and broken for tanning : a yellowish-brown colour.-v.t. to convert skins and hides into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin: to make brown or tawny.-v.i. to become tanned :-pr.p. tann'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. tanned. [Fr.; prob. from Ger. tanne, fir; acc. to others, from Bret. tann, oak.
- Cf. Tawny.] Tandem, tan'dem, adv. applied to the position of tandem, tan'dem, adv. applied to the position of instead of abreast.—*n*. a team of horses (usually two) so harnessed. [Originated in university slang, in a play on the L. adv. tandem, at length.]
- Tang, tang, n. a strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous: relish: taste. [From root of Taste.]
- Tang, tang, *n*. the tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft. [A by-form of **Tong** in Tongs.] [a contact or touching.
- Tangency, tan'jen-si, n. state of being tangent:
- Tangent, tan'jent, n. a line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it. [L.
- tangents, -entis, pr.p. of tango, to touch.] Tangential, tan-jen'shal, adj. of or pertaining to a tangent: in the direction of a tangent.
- Tangibility, tan-ji-bil'i-ti, n. quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.
- Tangible, tan'ji-bl, adj. perceptible by the touch: capable of being possessed or realised.-adv. Tan'gibly. [L. tangibilis-tango.]
- Tangle, tang'gl, n. a knot of things united confusedly: an edible seaweed. -v.t. to unite to-gether confusedly: to interweave: to insnare, [Goth. *tagl*, hair, Ger. *tang*, seaweed.]

fate, far; mé, her; mine; mote, mute; moon; then.

- Tank, tangk, n. a large basin or cistern : a reservoir of water. [O. Fr. estanc (Fr. étang)-L. staşnum, a pool of standing water. See Stagnate.]
- Tankard, tangk'ard, n. a large vessel for holding liquors : a drinking-vessel with a lid. [Tank, with suffix -ard.]
- Tanner, tan'er, n. one who tans.

Tannery, tan'er-i, n. a place for tanning.

- Tannin, tan'in, n. an astringent vegetable substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, of
- great use in *tanning*. [Fr. *tannin*.] Tansy, tan'zi, *n*. a bitter, aromatic plant, with small yellow flowers, common on old pasture, also a pudding or cake flavoured with it. [Lit. 'the immortal plant,' Fr. *tanaisie*, through late L., from Gr. *athanasia*, immortality.]
- Tantalise, tan'ta-līz, v.t. to tease or torment, by presenting something to excite desire, but keep-ing it out of reach. [From *Tantalus*, a Gr. mythical personage, who was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]
- Tantamount, tan'ta-mownt, adj., amounting to so much or to the same : equivalent : equal in value or meaning. [Fr. tant-L. tantum, so much, so great, and Amount.]
- Tap, tap, n. a gentle blow or touch, esp. with something small. n.t. to strike with something small: to touch gently.—v.i. to give a gentle knock:—pr.p. tapp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. tapped. [From Fr. tape-O. Ger. (Ger. tappe, a pat with the hand).]
- Tap, tap, n. a hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn: a place where liquor is drawn. -v.t. to pierce, so as to let out fluid : to open a cask and draw off liquor: to broach a vessel :--pr.p. tapp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. tapped. [A.S. täppa; cog. with Dut., Ger. zapfen; conn. with Tip and Top.]
- Tape, tāp, n. a narrow *fillet* or band of woven-work, used for strings &c. [A.S. täppe, a fillet; conn. with Tapestry.]
- Taper, ta'per, n. a small wax-candle or light. [A.S. tapur, taper.]
- Taper, tā per, adj. narrowed towards the point, like a taper: long and slender. -v.i. to become gradually smaller towards one end.-v.t. to make to taper. [thinner.

Tapering, tā'per-ing, *adj.* growing gradually Tapestry, tap'es-tri, *n.* a kind of woven hangings

- or fabric of wool and silk, with wrought figures. -v.t. to adorn with tapestry. [Fr. tapisserietapis, a carpet—L. tapete, a carpet, tapestry—Gr. tapēs, -ētis—Pers. tabseh.]
- Tapeworm, tāp'wurm, n. a tape-like worm, often of great length, found in the intestines.
- **Tapioca**, tap-i-ō ka, *n*. the glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the Cassava plant of Brazil. [The Brazilian name.]
- Tapir, tā'pir, n. a thick-skinned, short-necked animal, having a short flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and S. America. [The Brazilian name.] [served from the tap or cask.
- Taproom, tap'room, n. a room where beer is Taproot, tap'root, n. a root of a plant or tree striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering towards the end, as that of the carrot. [liquor: a publican.

Tapster, tap'ster, n. one who taps or draws off Tar, tär, n. a viscous, liquid, resinous substance of

a dark colour, obtained from pine-trees : a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes .- v.t. to smear with tar :- pr.p. tarr'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. tarred. [A.S. teru, cog. with Low Ger. têr.]

- Tarantula, tar-an'tū-la, n. a kind of poisonous spider found in S. Italy. [It. tarantola-L. Tarentum, a town in S. Italy where the spider abounds.]
- Taraxacum, tar-aks'a-kum, n. the root of the dandelion, used in medicine. [A botanical Latin word, coined from Gr. taraxis, trouble, and akeomai, to cure.]
- Tardy, tär'di, adj., slow, late, sluggish: out of season.—adv. Tar'dily.—n. Tar'diness. [Fr. tardif-tard-L. tardus, slow.]
- Tare, tar, n. a plant, like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [O. E. tarefitch, the wild vetch.]
- Tare, tar, n. the weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained : an allowance made for it. [Fr.-It. tara-Ar. tarah, thrown away.]
- Target, tär'get, n. a small buckler or shield: a mark to fire at. [O. Fr. targette (Fr. targe)-O. Ger. zarga, cog. with A.S. targe.] Targeteer, tär-get-ër', n. one armed with a target.
- Tariff, tar'if, n. a list of the duties, &c. fixed by law on merchandise : a list of charges, fees, or prices. prices. [Fr.—Arab. ta'rif, information, from Parafa, to explain, inform.] [Ice. tiorn.]
- Tarn, tärn, n. a small lake among the mountains.
- Tarnish, tär'nish, v.t. to soil by exposure to the air, &c.: to diminish the lustre or purity of -v.i. to become dull: to lose lustre. [Lit. 'to cover,' 'to darken,' Fr. ternir, pr.p. ternissant; terne, dull, wan-O. Ger. tarni, covered, A.S. dernian, to cover, darken.] Tarpaulin, tär-paw'lin, Tarpauling, tär-paw'ling,
- n. a tarred pall or cover of coarse canvas. [From Tar, and prov. E. *pauling*, a covering for a cart, M. E. *pall*, a sort of cloth, connected with Pall.] [like *tar*.
- Tarry, tär'i, adj. consisting of, covered with, or Tarry, tar'i, v.i. to be tardy or slow : to loiter or stay behind : to delay :- pa.t. and pa.p. tarried. [M. E. tarien-O. Fr. targier, targer (Fr. tarder)-L. tardus, slow, modified by confusion with A.S. tirian, to irritate, vex. See Tardy.]
- Tart, tärt, adj. sharp or sour to the taste : (fig.) sharp : severe.—adv. Tart/1y.—n. Tart/ness. [Lit. 'tearing,' A.S. teart—tearan, to tear.]
- Tart, tärt, n. a small pie, containing fruit or jelly. [Fr. tarte, tourte-L. tortus, twisted, pa.p. of torqueo, to twist.]
- Tartan, tär'tan, n. a woollen stuff, checked with various colours, worn in the Scottish Highlands. [Fr. tiretaine, linsey-woolsey; Sp. tiritana, tiritaira, a sort of thin silk.]
- Tartar, tär'tar, n. a salt which forms on the sides of casks containing wine (when pure, called cream of tartar): a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. tartre-Low L. tartarum-Ar. dourd.]
- Tartar, tär'tar, n. a native of Tartary in Asia: an irritable person, or one too strong for his assailant.
- Tartareous, tär-ta're-us, Tartarous, tär'tar-us, adj. consisting of or resembling tartar.
- Tartaric, tär-tar'ik, adj. pertaining to or ob-tained from tartar.
- Tartarus, tär'ta-rus, n. (ancient myth.) the lower world generally, but esp. the place of punish-ment for the wicked. [L.-Gr. tartaros, prob. from the sound, to express something terrible.]

fate, far; mē, her; mine; möte; mute; moon; then.

Tannic, tan'ik, adj. of or from tan.

Tartish, tärt'ish, adj. somewhat tart.

- Task, task, n. a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another: work: drudgery .- v.t. to impose a task on : to burden with severe work. -n. Task'er.—To take to task, to reprove. [Lit. 'a tax,' O. Fr. tasque—Low L. tasca, taxa-L. taxo, to rate, tax. See Tax.]
- Taskmaster, task'mas-ter, n. a master who imposes a task: one whose office is to assign tasks.
- Tassel, tas'el, n. a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material. [O. Fr. tassel, an ornament of a square shape, attached to the dress-L. taxillus, dim. of talus, a die.]

Tasselled, tas'eld, adj. adorned with tassels.

- Tastable, tast'a-bl, adj. that may be tasted.
- **Taste**, tast, *v.t.* to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of : to partake of : to experience .v.i. to try or perceive by the mouth: to have a flavour of.—n. Tast'er. [O. Fr. taster, Fr. tâter, as if from taxitare—L. taxo, to touch repeatedly, to estimate-root of tango, to touch.]
- **Taste**, tast, *n*. the act or sense of *tasting*: the sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing: the quality or flavour of anything : a small portion : intellectual relish or discernment : the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful: nice perception : choice, predilection. Tasteful, tast fool, adj., full of taste : having a
- high relish: showing good taste.—adv. Taste'-fully.—n. Taste'fulness.
- Tasteless, tast'les, adj., without taste : insipid. -adv. Taste'lessly .- n. Taste'lessness.
- Tasty, tast'i, adj. having a good taste : possessing nice perception of excellence : in conformity with good taste.-adv. Tast'ily.
- Tatter, tat'er, n. a torn piece: a loose hanging rag. [Ice. tetr, tetur, a torn garment.] Tattle, tat'l, n. triffing talk or chat.—v.i. to talk
- idly or triflingly: to tell tales or secrets.—n. Tattler. [M. E. tater, like Low Ger. tateln, an imitative word.]
- Tattoo, tat-too', n. a beat of drum and a buglecall to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters, orig. to shut the taps or drinking-houses against the soldiers. [Dut. taptoe-tap, a tap, and toe, which is the prep., E. to, Ger. zu, in the sense of shut.]
- Tattoo, tat-too', v.t. to mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in colouring matter.—n. marks or figures made by pricking colouring matter into the skin. [Prob. a reduplication of the Polynesian word ta, to strike.]

Taught, tawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Teach.

- Taunt, tawnt, v.t. to reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words: to censure sar-castically.-n. Taunt'er.-adv. Taunt'ingly. [Fr. tancer, to scold; O. Sw. tanta, to reproach, tant, mockery.]
- Taunt, tawnt, n. upbraiding, sarcastic, or insulting words: a bitter reproach.
- Taurus, taw'rus, n. the Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac.-adj. Tau'rine. [L. taurus, Gr. tauros, a bull.] aut, Taught, tawt, adj. tightly drawn. [A form
- Taut, of Tight.]
- Tautologic, taw-to-loj'ik, Tautological, taw-toloj'ik-al, adj. containing tautology .- adv. Tautolog'ically.
- Tautologise, taw-tol'o-jīz, v.i. to use *tautology*: to repeat the same thing in different words.—n. Tautol'ogist.
- Tautology, taw-tol'o-ji, n. needless repetition of

# Tearful

the same thing in different words. [Gr. tautologia-tauto, the same, logos, word.]

- Tavern, tav'ern, n. a licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travellers : an inn. [Fr. taverne-L. taberna, orig. 'a hut of boards,' from root of tabula, a board.]
- Taw, taw, n. a marble chosen to be played with. [Lit. a thing which one employs one's-self about ; from Taw, v.t.]
- Taw, taw, v.t. to prepare and dress, as skins into white leather. [A.S. *tawian*, to work hard, to prepare; O. Ger. *zauen*, to do.]
- Tawdry, taw'dri, adj. showy without taste: gaudily dressed.—adv. Taw'drily.—n. Taw'-driness. [Said to be corr. from St Audrey = St Ethelreda, at whose fair laces and gay toys were sold.]
- Tawny, taw'ni, adj. of the colour of things tanned, a yellowish brown.—n. Taw'niness. [Dut. tanig; Fr. tanné, pa.p. of tanner, to tan. See Tan.]
- Tax, taks, n. a rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state: anything imposed: a burdensome duty.—v.t. to lay a tax on: to burden: to accuse. [Fr. taxe, a tax—L. taxo, to handle, value, charge-root of tango, to touch. See Task.] [to be taxed.

Taxable, taks'a-bl, adj. capable of being or liable Taxation, taks-ā'shun, n. act of taxing. [L. taxatio.]

- Taxidermy, taks'i-der-mi, n. the art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.—n. Tax'i-dermist. [Fr.—Gr. taxis, arrangement, and derma, a skin.]
- Tea, te, n. the dried leaves of a shrub in China and Japan: an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: any vegetable infusion. [From South Chinese the, the common form being tscha.] Teach, tech, v.t. to show: to impart knowledge
- to: to guide the studies of: to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind: to impart the knowledge of: to accustom: to counsel.-v.i. to practise giving instruction: -pa.t. and pa.p. taught (tawt). [A.S. tæcan, to show, teach; Ger. zeigen, to show; allied to L. doceo, to teach, Gr. deiknumi, to show.]
- Teachable, tech'a-bl, adj. capable of being taught: apt or willing to learn.-n. Teach'ableness.
- Teacher, tech'er, n. one who *teaches* or instructs.
- Teak, tek, n. a tree in the E. Indies and Africa, also its wood, remarkable for its hardness and durability. [Malabar *theka*, *tekka*.]
- Teal, tel, n. a web-footed waterfowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [Dut. *teling*, *taling*.] Team, tēm, *n*. a number of animals moving to-
- gether or in order: two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle. [A.S. team, offspring, anything following in a row, from root of Teem.]

Teamster, tem'ster, n. one who drives a team.

- Tear, têr, n. a drop of the fluid from the eyes: anything like a tear. [A.S. tear, tæher; Goth. tagr; cog. with L. lacrima (for O. L. dacrima), Gr. dakru.]
- Tear, tar, v.t. to draw asunder or separate with violence : to make a violent rent in : to lacerate. -v.i. to move or act with violence: to rage:pa.t. tore, (B.) tare; pa.p. torn. -n. something torn, a rent. -n. Tear'er. [A.S. teran; cog. with Ger. zehren, also with Gr. dero, to flay, Sans. dri, to split.]
- Tearful, ter fool, adj. abounding with or shedding tears : weeping .- adv. Tear'fully,-n. Tear'fulness.

fate, far; mē, her; mine: mote; mute; moon; then.

- Tearless, ter'les, adj., without tears : unfeeling.
- Tease, tez, v.t. to comb or card, as wool: to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap: to vex with importunity, jests, &c.: to torment, irritate. [A.S. tassan, to pluck, tease; Dut. teezen, to
- pick; Ger. zeisen, to pluck, pull.] Teasel, tēz'l, n. a plant, with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns, which are used in teasing or raising a nap on cloth.-v.t. to raise a nap on with the teasel: -pr.p. teas'eling; pa.t. and pa.p. teas'eled. -n. Teas'eler. [A.S. tæsl.]
- Teat, tet, n. the nipple of the female breast through which the young suck the milk. [A.S. tit; cog. with Ger. zitze, W. teth, Gr. titthē, the nipple, a nurse-thaō, to suckle; Sans. dhe, to suck.]
- Teazle, tez'l. Same as Teasel.
- Technic, tek'nik, Technical, tek'nik-al, adj. pertaining to art, esp. the useful arts : belonging to particular art or profession .- adv. Tech'nically. [Gr. technikos-technē, art, akin to tekō, to produce, bring forth.]
- **Technicality**, tek-ni-kal'i-ti, *n*. state or quality of being *technical*: that which is technical.
- Technics, tek'niks, n.pl. the doctrine of arts in general : the branches that relate to the arts.
- Technological, tek-no-loj'ik-al, adj. relating to technology.
- Technology, tek-nol'o-ji, n. a discourse or treatise on the arts: an explanation of terms employed in the arts.-m. Technol'ogist, one skilled in technology. [Gr. technā, and logos, a discourse.] Ted, ted, v.t. to spread or turn, as new-mown
- grass, for drying: -pr.p. tedd'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. tedd'ed. [W. tedu, to stretch out, teddu, to spread.]
- Tedious, te'di-us, adj., wearisome: tiresome from length or slowness: irksome: slow.—adv. Te'diously.—n. Te'diousness. [L. tadiosus.]
- Tedium, te'di-um, n., wearisomeness : irksomeness. [L. tædium-tædet, it wearies.]
- Teem, tem, v.i. to bring forth or produce : to bear or be fruitful: to be pregnant: to be full or prolific.
- [A.S. *tyman*, to produce.] **Teens**, tēnz, *n.pl*. the years of one's age from thirteen to nineteen.
- Teeth. See Tooth.
- **Teething**, tēth'ing, n. the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums.
- Teetotaler, tē-to'tal-er, n. one pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.-adj. Tee-to'tal.-n. Teeto'talism. [Prob. from a stam-
- Tegument, teg'ū-ment, n. an Integument. tegumentum-tego, to cover.] [mentary. Tegumentary, teg-ū-ment'ar-i, adj. See Integu-Teinds, tendz, n.pl. the Scotch form of Tithes. Telegram tele
- Telegram, tel'e-gram, n. a message sent by telegraph. [Gr. tele, at a distance, and gramma, that which is written-grapho, to write.]
- Telegraph, tel'e-graf, n. an apparatus for giving signals from a distance, esp. by means of elec-tricity or magnetism.—v.t. to convey or an-nounce by telegraph. [Lit. 'the distant writer,' Fr. télégraphe—Gr. tēle, at a distance, and graphō, to write.]
- Telegraphic, tel-e-graf'ik, adj. pertaining to or communicated by a telegraph. [telegraph. Telegraphist, te-leg'ra-fist, n. one who works a
- Telegraphy, tel-eg'ra-fi, n. the science or art of constructing or using telegraphs.

- Teleology, tel-e-ol'o-ji, n. the doctrine of the final causes of things .- adj. Teleolog'ical. [From Gr. telos, issue, and logos, a discourse.]
- Telephone, tel'e-fon, n. an instrument for repro-ducing sound at a distance by means of electri-city.—adj. Telephon'ic. [Gr. tele, far, and phönē, a sound.]
- Telescope, tel'e-sköp, n. an optical instrument for vievuing objects at a distance. [Fr.—Gr. têle, at a distance, and skope, to see.] Telescopic, tel-e-skopik, adj. pertaining to, per-
- formed by, or like a telescope : seen only by a telescope. -adv. Telescop'ically.
- Tell, tel, v.t. to number or give an account of : to utter: to narrate: to disclose: to inform: to discern : to explain .- v.i. to give an account : to produce or take effect :- pa.t. and pa.p. told.
- [A.S. tellan; Ice. telia, Dan. tale, Ger. zählen, to number. The fundamental idea is prob. to 'arrange in o.der.']
- Teller, tel'er, n. one who tells or counts : a clerk
- whose duty it is to receive and pay money. Tell-tale, tel'-tal, n. one who tells tales: one who officiously tells the private concerns of others
- Telluric, tel-lū'rik, adj. pertaining to or proceed-ing from the earth: of or from tellurium. [L. tellus, telluris, the earth.]
- Tellurium, tel-lū'ri-um, n. an element by some classed as a metal, brittle and crystalline, chiefly found in a gold ore associated with selenium.
- Temerity, te-mer'i-ti, n., rashness: unreasonable contempt for danger. [Fr. témérité-L. temeritas-temere, by chance, rashly.]
- Temper, tem'per, v.t. to mix in due proportion : to modify by mixture : to moderate : to soften : to bring to a proper degree of hardness, as a metal .- n. due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities: state of a metal as to hardness, &c.: constitution of the body: state of mind, esp. with regard to feelings : passion : calmness or moderation. [A.S. temprian-L. tempero, to combine properly-tempus, perh. from root *tem*, to cut, and so sig. a bit cut off, portion of time.]
- Temperament, tem'per-a-ment, n. state with respect to the predominance of any quality: internal constitution or state : disposition. [L. temperamentum-tempero.]
- Temperance, tem'per-ans, n. moderation, esp. in
- the appetites and passions. [L. temperantia.] Temperate, tem'pér-ât, adj. moderate in degree of any quality, esp. in the appetites and passions : calm \_ cool : abstemious.—adv. Tem'perately. -n. Tem'perateness.
- Temperature, tem'per-a-tūr, n. constitution : pro-portion : degree of any quality, esp. of heat or cold: state of a body with respect to sensible [L. temperatura-tempero.] heat.
- Tempest, tem'pest, n. wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow: a violent storm: any violent commotion. [Lit. 'a portion of time,' 'a season,' then weather, bad weather, O. Fr. tempeste-L. tempestas, a season, tem-pest-tempus, time.]
- Tempestuous, tem-pest'ū-us, adj. resembling or pertaining to a *tempest*: very stormy : turbulent. —adv. Tempest'uously.—n. Tempest'uousness.
- **Templar**, tem'plar, *n*. one of a religious and mili-tary order, founded in the 12th century for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither: a student or lawyer living in the **Temple**, London. [Orig. called 'Poor Sol-diers of the Temple of Solomon,' from their

having acquired the church and convent of the Temple.]

- Temple, tem'pl, n. (lit.) 'a small space cut off 'or 'marked out,' esp. for religious purposes: an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes : a place of worship : in London, two inns of court, once occupied by the Knights Temof court, once occupied by the Knights Tem-plars. [L. templum, prob. for temulum, a space marked out, dim. of tempus, a piece cut See Temper.] off
- Temple, tem'pl, n. the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheekbone. [O. Fr. temple-L. tempus, a portion of time, the fit time, pl. tempora, properly the right place, the fatal spot, the place where a blow is fatal.]
- Temporal, tem'por-al, adj. pertaining to the temples. [L. temporalis.]
- Temporal, tem'por-al, adj. pertaining to time, esp. to this life or world, opposed to eternal: worldly, secular, or civil, opposed to sacred or ecclesias-tical.—adv. Tem'porally. [Fr.—L. tempus, [Fr.-L. tempus, time.]
- Temporality, tem-por-al'i-ti, n. what pertains to temporal welfare: -pl. secular possessions, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like.
- Temporary, tem'por-ar-i, *adj.* for a *time* only: transient.—*adv.* Tem'porarily.—*n.* Tem'porariness.
- Temporise, tem'por-īz, v.i. to comply with the time or occasion : to yield to circumstances.
- Tempt, temt, v.t. to put to trial: to test: to try to persuade, esp. to evil: to entice. [Lit. to stretch or try the strength of, O. Fr. tempter, Fr. tenter-L. tento, an inten. of tendo, to stretch.]
- Temptation, tem-ta'shun, n. act of tempting: state of being tempted : that which tempts : enticement to evil: trial.,
- Tempter, temt'er, n. one who tempts, esp. the
- devil.-fem. Tempt/ress. Tempting, temt'ing, adj. adapted to tempt or entice.-adv. Tempt'ingly.
- Ten, ten, adj. twice five.-n. a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x. [A.S. ten, tyn; Ger. zehn, W. deg, L. decem, Gr. deka, Russ. desjat', Sans. daçan.]
- Tenable, ten'a-bl, adj. capable of being retained, kept, or defended.—n. Ten'ableness. [Fr. te-nable, from tenir—L. teneo, to hold.]
- Tenacious, te-nā'shus, adj., retaining or holding fast: apt to stick: stubborn.—adv. Tena?-ciously.—n. Tena/ciousness. [L. tenax teneo.
- Tenacity, te-nas'i-ti, n. quality of being tenacious: the quality of bodies which makes them stick to others. [L. tenacitas-tenax.]
- Tenancy, ten'an-si, n. a temporary holding of land or property.
- Tenant, ten'ant, n. one who holds or possesses land or property under another : one who has, on certain conditions, temporary possession of any place. - v.t. to hold as a tenant. [Fr. tenant -L. tenens, pr.p. of teneo, to hold.] Tenantable, ten'ant-a-bl, adj. fit to be tenanted :
- in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
- Tenantless, ten'ant-les, *adj*. without a *tenant*. Tenantry, ten'ant-ri, *n*. the body of *tenants* on an estate.
- Tench, tensh, n. a fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. tenche, Fr. tanche-L. tinca.]
- Tend, tend, v.t. to accompany as assistant or protector: to take care of. [Contracted from Attend.1

- Tend, tend, v.i. to stretch, aim at, or move in a certain direction : to be directed to any end or purpose : to contribute. [Fr. tendre-L. tendo, Gr. teinō, to stretch, aim.]
- Tendoncy, tend'en-si, *n.* direction, object, or result to which anything *tends:* inclination: drift. [Fr. *tendance-L. tendens*, pr. of *tends.*] Tender, tend'er, *n.* a small vessel that *attends* as
- larger with stores, &c. : a carriage attached to locomotives, to supply fuel and water. Tender, tend'er, v.t. to stretch out or offer for
- acceptance. -n. an offer or proposal, esp. of some service : the thing offered.
- Tender, ten'der, *adj.* soft, delicate: easily impressed or injured: not hardy: fragile: weak and feeble: easily moved to pity, love, &c.: careful not to injure (followed by of): unwilling to cause pain : apt to cause pain : expressive of the softer passions : compassionate.-adv. Ten'derly.-n. Ten'derness. [Fr. tendre-L. tener; conn. with L. tendo, Gr. teinō, to stretch, and therefore lit. sig. 'that may be stretched.'] Tender-hearted, ten'der-härt'ed, adj. having
- great tenderness of heart : full of feeling. Tendon, ten'don, n. a hard, strong cord or bundle
- of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone. [Fr. tendon-L. tendo, to stretch; Gr. tenon-teino, to stretch.]
- Tendril, ten'dril, n. a slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support. adj. clasping or climbing. [From Fr. tendre -L. tener, tender.]
- Tenebrous, ten'e-brus, adj., dark: gloomy. [L. tenebrosus-tenebræ, darkness.]
- Tenement, ten'e-ment, n. anything held or that may be held by a *tenant*: a dwelling or habita-tion, or part of it, used by one family.-*adj*. Tenement'al.
- Tenet, ten'et, n. any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person *holds* or maintains as true. [L. *tewet*, he holds—*temeo*, to hold.] **Tenfold**, ten'föld, *adj.*, *ten* times *folded*: ten times more. [**Ten** and **Fold**.]
- Tennis, ten'is, n. a game in which a ball is kept continually in motion by being driven to and fro with rackets. [Prob. from O. Fr. teneis (Fr. tenez), 'catch !' imper. of ten-ir, to hold— L. ten-ēre.]
- Tenon, ten'un, n. a projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to hold the two together.-v.t. to fit with tenons. [Fr. tenon-ten-ir, to hold-L. ten-ēre.]
- **Tenor**, ten'ur, *n*. continuity of state : general run or currency: purport: the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males: the part next above the bass in a vocal quartette : one who sings tenor. [L. tenor, a holding onteneo, to hold.]
- **Tense**, tens, *n*. the form of a verb to indicate the *time* of the action. [Lit. 'time,' O. Fr. *tens* (Fr. temps)-L. tempus, time.]
- Tense, tens, adj., strained to stiffness: rigid.— adv. Tense'ly.—n. Tense'ness. [L. tensus,
- pa.p. of *tendo*, to stretch. See **Tend**, v.i.] **Tensile**, ten'sil, **Tensible**, ten'si-bl, *adj*. capable of being stretched.
- Tension, ten'shun, n. act of stretching : state of being stretched or strained: strain: effort. [L.]
- Tensity, ten'si-ti, n., tenseness: state of being tense.
- **Tensor**, ten'sor, *n*. a muscle that stretches. [L. the 'extender' or 'stretcher.']
- Tent, tent, n. a portable lodge or shelter, gen. of

- canvas stretched on poles: a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh. -v.t. to probe: to keep open with a tent. [Fr. tente-Low L. tento, to stretch. See **Tend**, v.i. and **Tense**, adj.]
- Tentacle, ten'ta-kl, n. a threadlike organ of certain insects for *feeling* or motion.—adj. Tentac'ular. [Fr. tentacule—L. tento, to feel—tendo, to stretch. Cf. Tent.]
- Tentation, ten-tā'shun, n. old form of Temptation.
- Tentative, ten'ta-tiv, adj., trying: experimental. [Fr.-Late L.-L. tento, to handle, try. See Tentacle.]
- Tented, tent'ed, adj. covered with tents.
- Tenter, tent'er, n. a machine for extending or stretching cloth on by hooks.—v.t. to stretch on hooks.—To be on tenterhooks, to be on the stretch : to be in suspense or anxiety. [See Tent.] Tenth, tenth, adj. the last of ten: next in order
- after the ninth .-- n. one of ten equal parts.
- Tenthly, tenth'li, adv. in the tenth place.
- Tenuity, ten-ū'i-ti, n., thinness: smallness of diameter: slenderness: rarity. [L. tenuitas-tenuis, thin, slender-root of Gr. teinō, L. ten-do, to stretch. Cf. Thin.]
- Tenure, ten'ūr, n. a holding or manner of holding by a *tenant*, esp. lands or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*—Low L. *tenura*—L. *teneo*, to hold.]
- Tepefaction, tep-e-fak'shun, n. act of making tepid or lukewarm.
- **Tepefy**, tep'e-fī, v.t. to make tepid or moderately warm :- pa.t. and pa.p. tep'efīed. [L. tepefacio -tepeo, to be warm, and facio, to make.]
- Tepid, tep'id, adj. moderately warm : lukewarm. -ns. Tepid'ity, Tep'idness. [L. tepidus-
- tepeo, to be warm, Sans. tap.] Teraphim, ter'a-fim, n.pl. (B.) idols, images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. [Heb.] Terce, ters, n. Same as Tierce.
- Terebinth, ter'e-binth, n. the turpentine-tree.-adj. Terebinth'ine. [L.-Gr.]
- Teredo, te-rē'do, n. the ship-worm, a worm very destructive in boring into wood. [L.-Gr. terēdon, from teiro, to wear away.]
- Tergiversation, ter-ji-ver-sā'shun, n. a shuffling or shifting : subterfuge : fickleness of conduct. [Lit. 'a turning of the back,' L., from tergum, the back, and versor, to turn.]
- Term, term, n. any limited period: the time for which anything lasts: the time during which the courts of law are open: certain days on which rent is paid: that by which a thought is expressed, a word or expression : a condition or arrangement (gen. in pl.): (alg.) a member of a compound quantity. -v.t. to apply a term to: to name or call. [Fr. terme-L. terminus, a boundary, Gr. terma; further conn. with L. trans, E. Through. Doublet Terminus.]
- Termagant, ter'ma-gant, n. a boisterous, bold woman.-adj. boisterous : brawling : tumultuous. [Termagant or Tervagant, a supposed Mohammedan false god, represented in the old plays and moralities as of a most violent character.]
- Terminable, ter'min-a-bl, adj. that may be limited : that may terminate or cease.
- Terminal, ter'min-al, adj. pertaining to or growing at the end or extremity. [L. terminalis.]
- Terminate, ter min-āt, v.t. to set a limit to: to set the boundary: to put an end to: to finish.v.i. to be limited : to end either in space or time : to close. [L. terminus.]
- Termination, ter-min-ā'shun, n. act of terminating or ending : limit : end : result : the ending of words as varied by their signification.

- Terminational, ter-min-ā'shun-al, adj. pertaining to or forming a termination.
- Terminative, ter'min-āt-iv, adj. tending to ter-minate or determine : absolute.
- Terminology, ter-min-ol'o-ji, n. doctrine of terms: the terms used in any art, science, &c. [L. ter-minus, and Gr. logos, discourse. See Term.]
- Terminus, ter'min-us, n. the end or extreme point : one of the extreme points of a railway :pl. Ter'minī. [L. 'a boundary.' Doublet Term.]
- Tern, tern, n. a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Allied to Dan. terne, sea-swallow, Ice. therna.]
- Ternary, ternar-i, adj. proceeding by or con-sisting of *threes.*—n. the number three. [L. ternarius-terni, three each-tres, three.]
- Ternate, ter'nat, adj., threefold, or arranged in
- threes. [See Ternary.] Terrace, ter'ās, n. a raised level bank of earth: any raised fiat place : the flat roof of a house .-v.t. to form into a terrace. [Fr. terrasse-It. terrazzo-L. terra, the earth.] Terra-cotta, ter'a-kot'a, n. a composition of clay
- and sand used for statues, hardened like bricks by fire. [Lit. 'baked clay,' It.—L. terra, earth, and cocta, pap. of coquo, E. Cook.] Terraqueous, ter-äkwe-us, adj. consisting of land and water. [Coined from L. terra, earth,
- aqua, water.]
- Terreen, ter-ēn', n. Less common form of Tureen. Terrene, ter-ēn', adj. pertaining to the earth:
- earthy: earthly. [L. terrenus-terra, the earth.]
- Terrestrial, ter-es'tri-al, adj. pertaining to or existing on the earth : earthly : representing the earth. [L. terrestris-terra, the earth.] Terrible, ter'i-bl, adj. fitted to excite terror or
- awe: awful: dreadful.-adv. Terr'ibly. [L. terribilis-terreo, to frighten.]
- Terribleness, ter'i-bl-nes, n. state of being terrible: terror, dread.
- Terrier, ter'i-er, n. a dog that pursues animals to their earth or burrow: a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, &c. secure themselves. [Fr. terrier-terre, the earth-L. terra.] Terrific, ter-rif'ik, adj. creating or causing terror:
- fitted to terrify : dreadful. [L. terrificus.]
- Terrify, ter'i-fi, v.t. to cause terror in : to frighten greatly: to alarm :- pa.t. and pa.p. terr'ified.
- [L. terreo, and facio, to make.] Territorial, ter-i-to'ri-al, adj. pertaining to territory : limited to a district. -adv. Territo'rially.
- Territory, ter'i-tor-i, n. the extent of land around or belonging to a city or state : domain : in the United States, a portion of the country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, and still under a provisional government. [L. territorium-terra, the earth, land.]
- Terror, ter'ur, n. extreme fear: an object of fear or dread. [L. terror-terreo, to frighten.]
- Terrorism, ter'ur-izm, n. a state of terror : a state which impresses terror : an organised system of intimidation.
- Terse, ters, adj. compact or concise, with smooth-ness or elegance: neat.—adv. Terse'ly.—n. Terse'ness. [L. tersus, lit. 'rubbed' or 'wiped clean'-tergeo, tersum, to rub clean, akin to stringo, to draw tight.]
- Tertian, ter'shi-an, adj. occurring every third day.—n. an ague or fever with paroxysms every third day. [L. tertianus-tertius, third-tres, three.]
- Tertiary, ter'shi-ar-i, adj. of the third degree, order, or formation: pertaining to the series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the

chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains. [L. tertiarius-tertius.]

- Tesselate, tes'el-āt, v.t. to form into squares or lay with checkered work. [L.-tessella, dim. of tessera, a square piece-Gr. tessara, four.]
- Tesselation, tes-el-ā'shun, n. tesselated or mosaic work : the operation of making it.
- Test, test, n. a pot in which metals are tried and refined : any critical trial : means of trial : (chem.) anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence, a reagent : standard : proof : distinction .- v.t. to put to proof : to examine critically. [O. Fr. test-L. testa, a piece of baked clay, an earthen pot.]
- Testable, test'a-bl, adj. capable of being given by will. [L. testabilis.]
- Testaceous, tes-ta'shus, adj. consisting of or having a hard shell. [L. testaceus—testa, baked clay, a shell. See Test.]
- Testament, tes'ta-ment, n. that which testifies, or in which an attestation is made: the solemn declaration in writing of one's will : a will : one of the two great divisions of the Bible. -testor, to be a witness-testis, a witness.] [L.
- Testamentary, tes-ta-ment'ar-i, adj. pertaining to a testament or will: bequeathed or done by will. [L. testatus, pa.p. of testor.]

- Testate, tes'tat, adj. having made and left a will. Testator, tes-ta'tor, n. one who leaves a will.fem. Testa'trix. [L.]
- Tester, tes'ter, n. a flat canopy, esp. over the head of a bed. [O. Fr. teste (Fr. tête), the head -L. testa, an earthen pot, hence a hard shell, the skull.]
- Tester, tes'ter, n. a sixpence. [O. Fr. testonteste (Fr. tête), the head, from the sovereign's head on the coin.]
- Testicle, tes'ti-kl, n. a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males: one of the stones. [L.
- testiculus, dim. of testis, a testicle.] Testiculata, tes-tik'ū-lāt, Testiculated, tes-tik'ū-lāt-ed, adj. shaped like a testicle.
- Testify, tes'ti-fī, v.i. to bear witness : to make a solemn declaration: to protest or declare a charge (with against) .- v.t. to bear witness to: to affirm or declare soleninly or on oath :—pa.t.and pa.p. tes'tified.—n. Tes'tifier. [L. testificor -testis, a witness, and facio, to make.]
- Testimonial, tes-ti-mo'ni-al, adj. containing testimony.-n. a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities : a sum of money raised by subscription and presented in any form to a person as a token of respect.
- **Testimony**, tes'ti-mo-ni, u. evidence: declaration to prove some fact: proof: (B.) the two tables of the law : the whole divine revelation. [L. testimonium-testor, to witness.]
- Testy, tes'ti, adj., heady: easily irritated: fretful: peevish.—adv. Tes'tily.—n. Tes'tiness. [From
- O. Fr. teste (Fr. tête), the head. See **Tostor**.] **Totanus**, tet'a-nus, *n*. spasm of the voluntary muscles: lockjaw.—*adj*. **Totan'ic**. [L.-Gr.— *tetanos*, stretched—*teinô*, to stretch.]
- Tether, teth'er, n. a rope or chain for tying a beast, while feeding, within certain limits. -v.t. to confine with a tether: to restrain within certain limits. [M. E. tedir, found in Low Ger. tider, Ice. tiodhr; conn. with Tie.]
- Tetragon, tet'ra-gon, n. a figure of four angles. -adj. Tetrag'onal. [Gr. tetragonon-tetra, four, gonia, an angle.]

Tetrahedral. tet-ra-hē'dral, adj. having four sides : bounded by four triangles. Tetrahedron, tet-ra-hē'dron, n. a solid figure That

inclosed by four bases or triangles. [Gr. tetra, four, and hedra, a seat, a base.

- Tetrarch, tet'rärk, n. (under the Romans) the ruler of the *fourth* part of a province : a subor-dinate prince.—us. Tet'rarchate, Tet'rarchy. [Gr.-tetra, four, and arches, a ruler.]
- Tetrarchate, te-trärk'at, n. office or jurisdiction of a *tetrarch*: the fourth part of a province. **Tetrasyllabic**, tet-ra-sil-lab'ik, *adj*. consisting of
- four syllables.
- Tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, n. a word of *four* syllables. [Gr. tetra, four, and Syllable.]
- Tetter, tet'er, n. a popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin. [A.S. teter.]
- Teutonic, tū-ton'ik, *adj.* belonging to the race so called, including Germans, Scandinavians, Eng-Lick, &c.; also their language. [L.—Teut-o, -onis (O. Ger. Diot-o), it. 'one of the people'— O. Ger. diot, the people (A.S. theod), whence also Ger. Deut-sch, German, E. Dut-ch. See Dutch.]
- Text, tekst, n. the original words of an author: that on which a comment is written : a passage of Scripture. [Lit. 'something woven,' L. textus-texo, textus, to weave.]
- Text-book, tekst'-book, n. a book containing the . leading principles of a science. [Orig. a l with wide spaces for comments on the *text*.] book
- Text-hand, tekst'-hand, n. a large hand in writ-ing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in large hand.
- Textile, tekst'i, adj., woven is capable of being woven. [L. textilis-texn, textum, to weave.] Textual, tekst<sup>w</sup>al, adj. pertaining to or contained in the text: serving for a text.—adv. Text'ually.
- Textualist, tekst'ū-al-ist, n. one ready in citing Scripture texts: one who adheres to the text.
- Texture, tekst'ür, n. anything woven, a web: manner of weaving or connecting : disposition
- of the parts of a body. [L. textura-texo.] Thaler, täler, n. a dollar, in Germany a silver
- coin worth about 3s. [Ger. See Dollar.] Than, than, conj. a word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared. [A.S. thonne; cog. with Ger. dann, denn; from stem of The. See Then.]
- Thane, than, *n*. a dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, who prob. held the same rank as a baron does now .-. n. Thane'dom. A.S. thegn, a servant, nobleman; cog. with Ice. thegn, a man, warrior, O. Ger. degen, a soldier, servant, Gr. teknon, child; from the root
- of A.S. thihan, Ger. (ge-)deihen, to thrive.] Thank, thangk, v.t. to express gratitude for a favour. -n. (usually in pl.) expression of gratitude for favour received. [A.S. thanc, will, thanks; cog. with Ger. dank; from the root of Think, the root idea being 'a movement of mind or feeling.']
- Thankful, thangk'fool, adj., full of thanks: grateful.—adv. Thank'fully.—n. Thank'fulness
- Thankless, thangk'les, adj. unthankful : not expressing thanks for favours: not gaining thanks.
- Thank-offering, thangk'-of'er-ing, n. an offering made to express thanks for mercies received.
- made to express tranks for mercies received.
   Thanksgiver, thangks'giv-er, n. one who gives thanks, or acknowledges a favour.
   Thanksgiving, thangks'giv-ing, n. act of giving thanks: a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy: a day set apart for this.
   Thankworthy, thangk'wur-thi, adj., worthy of or deserving thanks.
- That, that, pron. demons. and rel. as a demons.

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

(pl. Those) it points out a person or thing : the former or more distant thing: not this but the other : as a rel., who or which .- conj. used to introduce a clause : because : for : in order that. [A.S. thuet, neut. of the article se or the; cog. with Ger. das, dasz; further conn. with Gr. to, Sans. tat. See The.]

- Thatch, thach, v.t. to cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, &c.--n. straw, &c. used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks.--n. Thatch'er. [A.S. theccan, to cover; cog. with Ger. decken, L. tego, Gr. stego, to cover. See Deck and Tile.
- Thatching, thach'ing, n. the act or art of covering with thatch : the materials used for thatching.
- Thaumaturgy, thaw'ma-tur-ji, n. the art of work-ing wonders or miracles.—adjs. Thaumatur'gic, -al. [Gr.-thauma, a wonder, and ergon, work.]
- Thaw, thaw, v.i. to melt or grow liquid, as ice: to become so warm as to melt ice. -v.t. to cause to melt.—n. the melting of ice or snow by heat : the change of weather which causes it. [A.S. thawan; cog. with Ger. thauen, to thaw, to fall in dew.1
- The, the or (when emphatic) the, demons. pron. usually called the *definite article*, used to denote a particular person or thing: also to denote a species. [A.S. se, the, nom. masc. sing. See species. That.]
- The, the, adv. used before comparatives, as, 'the more the better.' [A.S. thi, by that, by that more the better.' [A.S. thî, by that, by that much, the instrumental case of The, demons. pron.]
- Theatre, the'a-ter, n. a place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen: any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre: a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, &c. : scene of action. [Gr. theatron—theaomai, to see.] Theatric, thē-at'rik, Theatrical, thē-at'rik-al, adj.
- relating or suitable to a theatre, or to actors : pompous. [ances.
- Theatricals, thē-at'rik-alz, n.pl. dramatic perform-Thee, thē, pron. objective of Thou. [A.S. the, dative and accus. of thu (see Thou).]
- Theft, theft, n. act of thieving. [A.S. theofth, thyfth.]
- [-thé, tea.] Theine, the'in, n. the active principle of tea. [Fr.
- Their, thär, poss. adj. pron. of or belonging to them. [A.S. thara, gen. pl. of the definite article (replaced the older hira).]
- Theirs, thārz, poss. of They. [Their, with the sing. poss. suffix -s.]
- Theism, the'izm, n. belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation. [Coined from Gr. theos, God.]
- Theist, the'ist, n. one who believes in God.
- Theistic, the-ist'ik, Theistical, the-ist'ik-al, adj. pertaining to theism, or to a theist: according to the doctrines of theists.
- Them, them, pron. objective of They. [A.S. tham, dative pl. of the definite article (this replaced the older him or heom).]
- Theme, them, n. a subject set or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. thème-L. thema-Gr. tithemi, to place, set. See Thesis.]
- Themselves, them-selvz', pron., pl. of Hims Herself, and Itself. [See Them and Self.] pl. of Himself,
- Then, then, adv. at that time : afterward : immediately: at another time: in that case: there-[A.S. thanne, thonne, thenne, accus. sing. fore. from the stem of The. Doublet Than. Thence, thens, adv. from that time or place: for

- that reason. [M. E. thenne-s-thenne (see Then), with the gen. ending -s. Cf. Hence and Whence.
- Thenceforth, thens'forth, adv. from that time forth or forward. [Thence and Forth.]
- Thenceforward, thens-for ward, adv. from that time forward or onward.
- Theocracy, the-ok'ra-si, n. a government in which the chiefs of the state are considered as the immediate ministers of God or of the gods, or belong to a sacerdotal race: the state thus governed.—*adjs.* Theocrat'ic, Theocrat'ical. [Gr. *theokratia*—*theos*, God, and *krateõ*, to rule.]
- Theodicy, the-od'i-si, n. a justification of God's dealings with man. [Gr. theos, God, and dike, iustice
- Theodolite, the-od'o-lit, n. an instrument used in land-surveying for measuring angles. [Ety. unknown.
- Theogonist, the-og'o-nist, n. a writer on theogony.
- Theogony, the-og o-ni, n. the part of heathen mythology which taught the birth and genealogy of the gods. [Gr. theogonia-theos, God, and gonē, genos, race-genō, to beget. See Genesis and Genus.]
- Theologian, the-o-lo'ji-an, n. one well versed in theology: a professor of divinity : a divine. Theologic, the-o-loj'ik, Theological, the-o-loj'ik-al,
- adj. pertaining to theology or divinity .- adv. Theolog'ically. [Gr. theologikos.]
- Theologise, the-ol'o-jīz, v.t. to render theological. -v.i. to make a system of theology. Theologist, thē-ol'o-jist, n. a student in the science
- of theology: a theologian.
- Theology, the-ol'o-ji, n. the science which treats of God, and of man's duty to him. [Gr. theologia-theos, God, and logos, a treatise.]
- Theorem, thē'o-rem, n. a proposition to be proved. [Gr. theorēma, lit. 'a thing viewed'—theoreo, to
- view. See Theory.] Theoretic, thē-o-ret'ik, Theoretical, thē-o-ret'-ik-al, adj. pertaining to theory: not practical: speculative.-adv. Theoret'ically.
- Theorise, the'o-riz, v. i. to form a theory: to form opinions solely by theories: to speculate. -n. The'oriser. [theory and speculation.
- Theorist, the'o-rist, n. a theoriser : one given to
- Theory, the'o-ri, n. an explanation, or system of anything: an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art : speculation as opposed to practice. [L.-Gr. theoria. See Theorem.]
- Theosophy, the os'o-fi, n., divine wisdom, or knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God and superior spirits: immediate divine illumination or inspiration. [Gr. theosophia-
- theos, God, and sophos, wisdom.] **Therapeutic**, thera-pū'tik, adj. pertaining to the healing art: curative. [Gr. therapeuo, to take care of, to heal, to nurse.]
- Therapeutics, ther-a-pū'tiks, n.sing. that part of medicine concerned with the treatment and cure of diseases.
- There, thar, adv. in that place (opposed to Here): it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb .- Thereabout' or -abouts', adv. about or near that place : near that number, quantity, or degree.—Thereaft'er, adv. after or according to that.—Thereat', adv. at that place or occurrence : on that account .-Thereby', adv. by that means: in consequence of that.—Therefore (*ther* fur). adv. for that or this reason: consequently.—Thereform', adv. from that or this.—Therein', adv. in that or this place, time, or thing .- Thereof (thar-of'), adv.

of that or this.-Thereon', adv. on that or this. Thereto', Thereunto', adv. to that or this.-Thereupon', adv. upon or in consequence of that or this: immediately.-Therewith', adv. with that or this. [A.S. tha-r or tha-r; conn. with the stem of **The**. The -re is prob. short for der (cf. Sans. ta-tra, there).]

Thermal, ther'mal, adj. pertaining to heat: warm. [Gr. thermos, hot—therme, heat—there, to heat.]

- Thermo-dynamics, ther'mo-di-nam'iks, n. the branch of physics which treats of *heat* as a mechanical agent. [Gr. thermos-therme, heat, and dynamikos-dynamis, force.]
- Thermo-electricity, ther'mo-e-lek-tris'i-ti, n. elec-tricity developed by the unequal heating of bodies.
- Thermometer, ther-mom'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the variations of sensible heat or temperature. [Gr. therme, heat, and metron, a measure.]
- Thermometric, ther-mo-met'rik, Thermometri**cal**, ther-mo-met'rik-al, *adj*. pertaining to or made with a *thermometer*.—*adv*. **Thermomet**/rically.
- Thermo-pile, ther'mo-pil, n. a thermo-electric battery used as a thermometer. [Gr. therme, heat, and Pile, a roundish mass.]
- Thesaurus, the-saw'rus, n. a treasury or repo-sitory, esp. of knowledge: a lexicon or cyclopædia. [L.-Gr. thësauros-tithëmi, to place.] These, thëz, demon. pron., pl. of This. [A.S. thas, old pl. of thes, this. Doublet Those.]

- Thesis, the sis, n. a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument: a subject for a scholastic exercise: an essay on a theme :-- *pl.* **Theses** (thē'sēz). [L.-Gr. *ti-thē-mi*, to set.
- See Theme.] Theurgy, the ur-ji, n. that kind of magic which affects to work by supernatural agency, as distinguished from natural magic and necromancy. -adjs. Theur'gic, Theur'gical. [Lit. 'the work of a god,' Gr. theourgia-theos, god, and ergō, to work.]
- Thew, thu, n. (used chiefly in pl.), muscle or
- Strength, in used control in pr., institute of strength, interster of Thigh.] They, thä, pers. pron., pl. of He, She, or It. [From A.S. thâ, nom. pl. of the definite article, which replaced the older hi, heo. See The.]
- Thick, thik, adj. dense : imperfectly mobile : compact: not transparent or clear: misty: dull: crowded: closely set: abundant: frequent, in quick succession : having great depth or circum-ference.—adv. closely : frequently : fast: to a great depth.—adv. Thick'ly.—n. Thick'ness. [A.S. thicce ; cog. with Ger. dick ; from root of A.S. thihan, to thrive. See Thane.]
- Thicken, thik'n, v.t. to make thick or close: to strengthen .- v.i. to become thick or obscure :
- to crowd or press. [A.S. *thiccian.*] Thicket, thik/et, *n.* a collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set : close wood or copse.
- 'hick-headed, thik'-hed'ed, adj. having a thick head or skull : stupid.

Fhickish, thik'ish, adj. somewhat thick.

Thief, thef, n. one who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own. [A.S. theof; cog. with Ice. thiof-r, and Ger. dieb.] [A.S. theofian.] Thieve, thev, v.i. to practise *theft*: to steal. Thievery, thev'er-i, n. the practice of thieving.

- Thievish, thevish, adj., given to, or like theft or stealing: acting by stealth: secret: sly.-adv. Thiev'ishly.-n. Thiev'ishness.
- Thigh, thī, n. the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk. [A.S. theoh; Ice. thio, O. Ger. diech, seen in Ger. dickbein, thigh.]

- Thimble, thim'bl, n. a metal cover for the finger, [Lit. 'a thumb-piece ;' an exused in sewing. tension of Thumb.]
- Thimble-rig, thim'bl-rig, n. a sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to the interime performance (1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4) below the performance (1, 2, 3, 4) below the performance
- of Rig, in the sense of a trick, a wanton trick.] Thin, thin, *adj*. having little thickness: slim: lean: freely mobile: small: fine: not close or crowded: not full or well grown.-adv. not thickly or closely: in a scattered state. -v.t. to make thin: to make less close or crowded: to make rare or less thick or dense :--pr, thin' ing; pa.t. and pa.p. thinned.--adv. Thin'ly.-n. Thin'ness. [Lit. 'extended' or 'stretched out,' A.S. thyn; cog. with Ice. thunner, Ger. dünn; L. tenuis, Celt. tanas, Sans. tanus, from the root tan, stretch. See **Tend** and **Thunder**.]
- Thine, thin, pron. (possessive form of Thou), belonging to thee: thy. [A.S. thin; Ger. dein.]
- Thing, thing, w. an inanimate object: a event; a part. [A.S.; Ice. thing, Ger. ding; the root idea being 'a lawsuit,' hence 'a cause,' an affair;' cf. the connection of Ger. sache and E. Sake; and of Fr. chose and L. causa.
- Think, thingk, v.i. to exercise the mind : to revolve ideas in the mind: to judge: to form or hold as an opinion: to consider: to purpose or design. -v.t. to imagine : to judge : to believe or consider: -p.t. and pa.p. thought.-n. Think'er. [A.S. thencan, thyncan; cog. with Ger. denken, from root of Thank.]
- Thinnish, thin'ish, adj. somewhat thin.
- Third, therd, adj. the last of three.-n. one of three equal parts. [A.S. thridda. See Three.] Thirdly, therd'li, adv. in the third place.
- Thirst, therst, n. the uneasiness caused by want of drink: vehement desire for drink: eager desire for anything.—v.i. to feel thirst: to desire vehemently. [A.S. thurst, thyrst; cog, with Ger, durst, from a Teut, root sig, 'dry,' coan also with Cor towards I there are a conn. also with Gr. ters-omai, L. torr-eo, to dry, Sans. trish, to thirst.]
- Thirsty, therst'i, adj. suffering from thirst : dry: parched : vehemently desiring .- adv. Thirst'ily. -n. Thirst'iness. [A.S. thurstig.] Thirteen, ther'ten, adj. and n., three and ten.

- Thirteenth, ther'tenth, adj. and n. the last of thirteen. [A.S. threoteotha-threo, three, and
- teotha, tenth.] Thirtieth, ther'ti-eth, adj. the last of thirty.-n.
- a thirtieth part. [A.S. thritigotha.] Thirty, ther ti, adj. and n. three times ten. [A.S. thritig-threo, three, and tig, ten.] This, this, demons. pron. or adj. denoting a per-
- son or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned: (B.) the last past -pt. These, [A.S. this, the neut. of the adj. pron. thes (m.), theos (f.), this (n.); Ice. thessi, Ger. dieser.]
- Thistle, this'l, n. a genus of prickly plants. [A.S. thistel; Ger. distel.] Thistly, this'li, adj. overgrown with thistles.

- Thither, thith'er, adv. to that place : to that end or result. [A.S. thider; from the stem of The.]
- Thitherward, *thith'er-ward*, *adv.* toward that place. [A.S. *thider-ward.*] Thole, Thowl, thöl, Thowel, thö'el, *n*. a pin in
- the side of a boat to keep the oar in place. [A.S. thol; Ger. dulle, Ice. tholl-r.]
- Thong, thong, n. a piece or strap of leather to fasten anything. [A.S. thwang, thwong, from the same root as Ger. zwang, constraining

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

power-zwingen, to constrain; cf. the connection of band, bind, and bond.]

- Thoracic, tho-ras'ik, adj. pertaining to the thorax or breast.
- Thorax, tho'raks, n. the part of the body between the neck and belly : the chest. [Lit. 'a breastplate,' L.-Gr.]
- Thorn, thorn, n. a sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant: a spine: a plant having spines or thorns: anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S.; Ice. thorn, Ger. dorn; Slav. tarn.]
- Thornback, thorn'bak, n. a species of ray or skate which has thorns or spines in its back.
- Thorny, thorn'i, *adj.* full of *thorns*: prickly: troublesome: harassing. [A.S. *thorniht.*]
- troublesome: narassing, 12.5. therman, 1 **Thorough**, thurč, ad, passing through or to the end: complete: entire.—(obs.) prep. through.— adv. Thor'oughly.—n. Thor'oughness. [A.S. thurh, from a root tar, 'to go beyond,' seen in L. tra.ns. The louger form of Through.]
- Thorough-bass, thur'o-bas, n. (music) a bass part all through a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played to each.
- Thoroughbred, thur'ō-bred, adj., thoroughly or completely bred: bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse, and having the qualities supposed to depend thereon.
- Thoroughfare, thur'o-far, n. a fare or passage for Thorough area a public way or street : right of passing through : [See Fare.] Thorough-going, thur'o-go'ing, adj., going through or to the end : going all lengths : complete. Thorough-paced, thur'o-past, adj., thoroughly or
- perfectly paced or trained : complete.
- Thorp, thorp, n. a homestead : a hamlet. [A.S. thorpe; Goth. thaurp, Ger. dorf; allied to L. turba, a crowd.]
- Those, thöz, pron., pl. of That. [From A.S. thas, the old pl. of thes, this. See This. Doublet These.]
- Thou, thow, pron. of the second person sing., the person addressed (now gen. used only in solemn address). [A.S. thu; cog. with Goth. thu, Gr. tu, L. tu, Sans. tva-m.]
- Though, thō, conj. admitting : allowing : even if : notwithstanding. [Lit. 'on that' (condition), A.S. theah; cog. with Goth. thau-h, Ice. thô, Ger. doch ; from the stem of The.
- Thought, thawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Think. [A.S. theahte, theaht.]
- Thought, thawt, n. the act of thinking : reasoning: deliberation : that which one thinks : idea : fancy: consideration: opinion: meditation: design: care. [A S. ge-thoht; Ice. thott-r, O. Ger. ge-dacht. See Think.]
- Thoughtful, thawt'fool, adj., full of thought: employed in meditation : attentive : considerate : promoting serious thought : favourable to meditation. -adv. Thought'fully .- n. Thought'fulness
- Thoughtless, thawt'les, adj., without thought or care: careless: inattentive: stupid: dull.--adv. Thought'lessly .- n. Thought'lessness.
- Thousand, thow'zand, adj. denoting ten hundred: proverbially, denoting any great number.-n. the number ten hundred : any large number. [A.S thusend; Ger. tausend, Goth. thusundi; found also in Slav. and Lithuanian, and prob. thence derived.]
- Thousandfold, thow'zand-fold, adj., folded a thousand times : multiplied by a thousand.
- Thousandth, thow'zandth, adj. the last of a thousand or of any great number. -n. one of a thousand or of any great number.

Thowel, Thowl. See Thole.

Thraldom, Thralldom, thrawl'dum, n. the condition of a thrall or slave: slavery : bondage.

- Thrall, thrawl, n. a slave, serf: slavery: servi-tude. [A.S. thrall; Ice. thræll, a slave; prob. a dim. from A.S. *threagan*, to chide, to vex; acc. to Trench, from Thrill, from the practice of boring the ear of a slave in token of servitude.]
- Thrash, thrash, v.t. to beat out grain from the straw: to beat soundly .- n. Thrash'er. [A.S. therscan; cog. with Ger. dreschen.]
- Thrashing, thrashing, n. the act of beating out grain from the straw: a sound beating or drubbing.
- Thrashing-floor, thrash'ing-flor, n. a floor on which grain is thrashed.
- Thread, thred, n. a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out : a filament of any fibrous substance : a fine line of yarn : anything resembling a thread : the prominent spiral part of a screw : something continued in long course : the uniform tenor of a discourse .- v.t. to pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle): to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. [Lit. 'something twisted,' A.S. *thræd* (cog. with Ice. thrad-r, Ger. draht), from thrawan, to wind (E. Throw, to twist), Ger. drehen.] Threadbare, thred'bar, adj. worn to the bare or
- naked thread : having the nap worn off : hackneyed : used till its novelty or interest is gone.
- Thready, thred'i, *adj*. like thread : slender : con-taining or consisting of thread.
- Threat, thret, n. declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another: menace. [See Threaten.]
- Threaten, thret'n, v.t. to declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another : to terrify by menaces: to present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant, [A.S. threatian, to threaten; cog. with Ger. ver-drieszen, Goth. thriutan, to vex.] Threatening, thret'n-ing, adj. indicating a threat
- or menace: indicating something approaching or impending.—*adv.* Threat/eningly. **Three**, *thre*, *adj.* and *n.* two and one. [A.S. and Ice. *thri*, Celt. *tri*, Goth. *threis*, Ger. *drei*,
- L. tres, Gr. treis, Sans. tri.] Threefold, thre'(fold, adj., folded thrice: thrice repeated: consisting of three. [folds.
- Threeply, thre'plī, adj. having three plies or Threescore, thre'skor, adj., three times a score, sixty.
- Threnody, thren'o-di, n. an ode or song of lamentation. [Gr. threnodia, from threnos, a lament (-threomai, to cry aloud), and ode, a song.]
- Thresh, thresh. Same as Thrash.
- Threshold, thresh'old, n. a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house : door : entrance : the place or point of entering. [Lit. 'the piece of wood beaten by the feet,' M. E. threshwold-A.S. therscwald-therscan, to thresh, wald, wood.]
- Threw, throo, pa.t. of Throw.
- Thrice, thris, adv., three times. [M. E. thries-Three, with a genitive termination.]
- Thrift, hrift, n. state of thriving: frugality: pros-perity: increase of wealth: gain: a plant so called, of several species. [See Thrive.] Thriftless, thrift'les. adj., not thrifty: extrava-gant: not thriving.—adv. Thrift'lessly.—n. Thrift'lessness.

Thrifty, thrift', adj. (comp. Thrift'ier, superl. Thrift'iest) showing thrift or economy: thriving by frugality.—adv. Thrift'ily.—n. Thrift'iness.

Thrill, thril, v.t. to pierce: to affect strongly.

-v.i. to pierce, as something sharp : to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body: to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.—n. a thrilling sensation. [A.S. *thyrlian*, to bore a hole; Ger. *drillen*, to drill a hole. See **Drill**, to pierce.]

Thrilling, thril'ing, adj. causing to thrill.

- Thrive, thriv, v.i. to prosper: to increase in goods: to be successful: to grow: to flourish:pa.t. throve and thrived; pa.p. thriv'en. [Ice.
- thrifa, to care, thrif, care, good success.] Thrivingly, thriving-li, adv. in a thriving or prosperous manner.
- Throat, throt, n. the forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe: an entrance: a
- narrow part of anything. [A.S. throte; Ger. drossed, the throat, gullet.] **Throb**, throb, r.i. to beat or palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force: -pr.p. throbbing; pa.t. and pa.p. throbbed. - n. a beat or strong pulsation. [Sw. drabba, to knock; akin to L. trepido, to tremble.]
- Throe, thro, n., suffering, pain : agony : the pains of childbirth. [A.S. threa, suffering-threowan, to suffer.]
- Throne, thron, n. a chair of state richly ornamented and covered with a canopy: seat of a bishop in his church: sovereign power and dignity .- v.t. to place on a royal seat : to exalt :-
- Ar.p. throning: pact on toyar start to chain for a part of throne. [L. thronus—Gr. thronos, a seat—thraō, to set.]
  Throng, throng, n. a large number of people pressed or crowded together: a crowd: a great multitude .- v.t. to press or crowd : to annoy with numbers .- v. i. to crowd together : to come in multitudes. [A.S. thrang-thringan, to press.]
- Throstle, thros'l, n. the song-thrush or mavis. [A.S. throstle; cog. with Ger. drossel, L. turdus, a thrush.]
- Throttle, throt'l, n. the throat or windpipe .- v.t. to choke by pressure on the windpipe. [Dim. of Throat.]
- Through, throo, prep. from end to end, or from side to side of : between the sides of : over the whole extent of : among : from beginning to end : by means of: in consequence of.-adv. from one end or side to the other : from beginning to end : to the end or purpose. [A.S. thurh; cog. with Ger. durch, W. trw, Sans. taras-root tar, to
- cross (L. trans, across).] [Thoroughly. Throughly, thröö'li, adv. (obs.) same as Throughout, thröo-owt, prep., through to the outside: in every part of: from one end to the other.- adv. in every part: everywhere. Throve, throv, pa.t. of Thrive.

- Throw, thro, v.t. to hurl: to fling: to wind or twist together, as yarn: to form on a wheel, as pottery: to venture at dice: to put off: to put on or spread carelessly: to cast down in wrestling .- v.i. to cast or hurl: to cast dice :- pa.t. threw (throo); pa.p. thrown.-n. the act of throwing: a cast, esp. of dice: the distance to which anything may be thrown: a violent effort. -n. Throw'er. [A.S. thrawan, to turn, to twist; cog. with Ger. drehen, to twist, L. terere, torquere.]
- Thrum, thrum, n. the end of a weaver's thread : coarse yarn. -v.t. to furnish with thrums: to fringe: to insert short pieces of rope yarn in a mat or piece of canvas: to play rudely or mono-tonously on an instrument with the fingers:-pr.p. thrumm'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. thrummed. [Ice. thröm; Ger. trumm, a piece, end, fragment.]

- ating affection in the feet of horses : a disease of the mouth and throat occurring chiefly in early infancy
- Thrust, thrust, v.t. to push or drive with force.v.i. to make a push, esp. with a pointed weapon: to squeeze in : to intrude :—pa.t. and pa.p. thrust. -n. a stab : an assault. [Ice. thrysta, to press.]
- Thug, thug, n. one of a class of professional rob-bers and assassins, in India, numerous up till 1830.—ns. Thuggee' and Thugg'ism, the practice and superstition of the Thugs. [Sans. thag, cheat, knave.]
- Thumb, thum, *n*. the short, thick finger of the hand : the corresponding member in other animals .- w.t. to handle awkwardly: to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.-v.i. to finger.-By rule of thumb, in a rough and ready pra-tical manner, found by experience to be con-venient. [With intrusive b from A.S. thuma; cog. with Ice. thumall; conn. with L. tumeo,
- Sans. taumi, to grow large.] Thumbkin, thum'kin, Thumbscrew, thum'skroo, n. an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw.
- Thummin, thum in, n, b, perfections. [Heb., pl. of tom, perfection. See Urim.] Thump, thump, n. a heavy blow.—v.t. to beat with something heavy.—v.t. to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow.—n. Thump'er. [From the sound, like Bump.]
- **Thunder**, thunder, *n*. the deep rumbling sound after a flash of lightning: any loud noise: an alarming denunciation.—*v.i.* to make thunder: to sound as thunder. -v.t. to give out with noise and terror: to publish a denunciation.—*n*. Thun-derer.—*adjs*. Thun'dery, Thun'derous. [With intrusive *d* from A.S. *thunor*; cog. with Ger. donner, Ice. dunr, L. tonitru (-tono). The root is tan, found in L. tendo, Gr. teinō, Ger. dehnen, to stretch, from the stretching or strain-ing of the god in hurling the thunderbolt.] Thunderbolt, thun'der-bolt, n. a bolt or shaft of
- lightning preceding a peal of thunder: anything sudden and irresistible : a daring or irresistible hero: ecclesiastical denunciation.
- Thunderstruck, thun'der-struk, adj., struck by lightning : astonished : struck dumb.
- Thurible, thūr'i-bl, n. a censer of metal for burn-ing frankincense. [L. thuribulum-thus, thuris, frankincense ; akin to Gr. thuos, a sacrifice.]
- Thurifer, thur'i-fer, n. the server who carries the
- thurible. [L. thus, thuris, and fero, to bear.] Thursday, thurz'dā, n. the fifth day of the week, so called because orig. sacred to Thor, the old Saxon god of thunder. [A.S. thunres dag -thuner, thunder, and dag, day; Ice. thorsthuner, thunder, and dæg, day; dag-r, Thor's day, Ger. donnerstag.]
- Thus, thus, adv. in this or that manner : to this degree or extent. [A.S., prob. an instrumental case of This.]
- Thwack, thwak, v.t. to strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash.—n. a heavy blow. [Imitative.]
- Thwart, thwawrt, adj., cross: being crosswise.— v.t. to cross: to oppose: to defeat.—n. the bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. adv. Thwart'ly. [Ice. thwart; cog. with A.S. thwoork, Ger. quer. See Queer.] Thy, thī, poss. adj, thine, of or pertaining to thee. [Short for Thine.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Thyme, tīm, n. an aromatic herb. [L. thymum -Gr. thyo, to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice.] [grant.

Thymy, tīm'i, adj. abounding with thyme : fra-Thyself, thī-self', pron., thou or thee, in person-

- used for emphasis. [Thy and Self.] Tiara, tī-ā'ra, *n*. the lofty ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians : a head-dress : the mitre of the Jewish high-priest : the pope's triple crown. —*adj*. **Tia'raed**, wearing a *tiara*. [Fr. *tiare*, through L., from Gr. *tiara*.]
- Tibia, tib'i-a, n. the large shinbone. [L., the shinbone, hence, a flute (orig. made of bone).]
- Tibial, tib'i-al, *adj*. pertaining to the *tibia*: per-taining to a pipe or flute.
- Tic, tik, n. a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face. [Fr., from the likeness of the motion to a ticking sound.]
- Tic-douloureux, tik-doo-loo-roo', n. painful, convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in the face. [Fr. tic (see Tic), and douloureux, painful.]
- Tick, tik, n. the popular name for several species of large mites which infest dogs, sheep, &c. [M. E. tike, cog. with Dut. teek, Ger. zecke.]
- Tick, tik, n. the case or cover in which feathers &c. are put for bedding.—Ticken, tik'en, Tick-ing, tik'ing n. the cloth of which a tick is made. [Allied to Dut. tijk, and Ger. zieche; all from L. theca-Gr. theke, a case, that in which anything is put-ti-the-mi, to put.]
- Tick, tik, v.i. to make a small, quick noise : to beat, as a watch. [Imitative; as are Dut. tikk-en and Ger. tick-en.]
- Tick, tik, v.i. to run upon score: to get or give credit.-n. credit: trust. [Prob. a contr. of Ticket.]
- Ticket, tik'et, n. a marked card : a token of any right or debt, as for admission, &c.—v.t. to mark by a ticket.—**Ticket-of-leave**, a license to be at large, granted to a convict for good conduct. [Short for Fr. *étiquette*, a label, lit. 'something *stuck* on,' from Ger. *stechen*, E. Stick.]
- Tickle, tik'l, v.t. to touch lightly and cause to laugh : to please by slight gratification .- v.i. to
- feel titllation or tickling.—*n.* Tick'ler. [Dim. of Tick, *v.*, in the sense 'to touch lightly.'] Ticklish, tik'lish, *adj.* easily tickled: easily affected: nice: critical.—*avv.* Tick'lishly.—*n.* Tick'lishness.
- Tidal, tīd'al, adj. pertaining to tides : flowing and ebbing periodically.
- Tide, tid, n., time: season: the regular flux and reflux or rising and falling of the sea : course : a tide, time, or season : commotion : turningpoint .- v.t. to drive with the stream .- v.i. to pour a tide or flood : to work in or out of a river or harbour with the tide. [A.S., cog. with Ger. zeit, time. Cf. Tidings.]
- Tidegauge, tīd'gāj, n. an instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously.

- Tideless, tīd'les, adj. having no tides. Tidemill, tīd'mil, n. a mill moved by tide-water: a mill for clearing lands of tide-water.
- Tide-table,  $t\bar{t}d'-t\bar{a}'bl$ , *n*. a *table* giving the time of
- high *tide* at any place. **Tide-waiter**, tīd'-wāt'er, *n*. an officer who *waits* the arrival of vessels, to secure the payment of the duties. [the *tide* sets.

Tideway, tīd'wā, n. the way or channel in which

- Tidings, tīd'ingz, n. pl. news : intelligence. [Lit. 'things that betide,' from Ice. tidh-indi-tidh, time; cf. Ger. zeit-ung, news, from zeit. See Tide and Betide.]
- Tidy, tī'di, adj. neat: in good order.-n. a cover

#### Tilt-hammer

for chairs, &c. : a child's pinafore. -v. t. to make tridied. [M. E. *tidi* (*lit.*) 'timely,' in good condition, beautiful, from A.S. *tid*, time, E.

- Tide; cf. Ger. zeit-ig, 'timely,' mature.] Tie, tī, v.t. to bind: to fasten with a cord: to unite: to constrain: (*music*) to unite notes with a tie: -pr.p. ty'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. tied (tīd). n a knot: a bond: an equality in numbers, as of votes, or of 'points' in a game: (*music*) a curved line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the stave, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first. [A.S. tian, to tie, perh. from the root of A.S. teon, to draw, Ger. ziehen.]
- Tier, ter, n. a row or rank, especially when several rows are placed one above another. [A.S. tier.]
- Tierce, ters, n. a cask containing one-third of a pipe, that is 42 gallons: a sequence of three cards of the same colour: a third, in music: a thrust, in fencing. [Fr.-L. tertia (pars), a third (part)-ter, three times-tres, three.]
- Tiffin, tif in, n. the East Indian name for lunch. [From Prov. E. tiff, a draught of beer.] Tiger, tī'ger, n. a fierce animal of the cat kind,
- nearly as large as a lion.—fem. Ti'gress. [Fr. tigre-L. tigris-Gr.] Tigerish, ti'ger-ish, adj. like a tiger in disposition.
- Tight, tīt, adj. close: compact: not leaky: fitting closely: not loose. -adv. Tight'Iy. -x. Tight'ness. [From A.S. thihan, to thrive; cog. with Ger. dicht. See Tie and Thick.] Tighten, tit'n, v.t. to make tight or tighter: to
- straiten.
- Tilbury, til'ber-i, n. a kind of gig. [Said to be so named from its first maker.]
- Tile, til, n. a piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, &c. : a tube of baked clay used in drains.—v.t. to cover with tiles.—n. Tīl'er. [A.S. tigol-L. tegula—tego, to cover.]
- Tilery, tīl'er-i, n. a place where tiles are made.
- Tiling, tīl'ing, n. a roof of tiles: tiles in general.
- Till, til, n. a money box or drawer in a desk or counter. [From A.S. *tilian*, to tell, count.]
- Till, til, prep. to the time of. -adv. to the time when: to the degree that. [A.S. til-Scand.; from the same root as A.S. til, suitable, tilian, to gain, to get, and Ger. *ziel*, end, limit.] Till, til, v.t. to cultivate.—n. Till'er. [A.S. *tilian*,
- to till-til, an end, a limit; cog. with Ger. zielen, to aim, to arrange.]
- Tillage, til'āj, n. act or practice of tilling: husbandry : a place tilled.
- Tiller, til'er, n. the handle or lever for turning a rudder. [Prov. E. tiller, the handle of a spade; perh. from Dut. tillen, to lift.]
- Tilt, tilt, n. the canvas covering of a cart or wagon: an awning in a boat. -v.t. to cover with an awning. [A.S. teld-teldan, to cover; cog. with Ger. zelt.]
- Tilt, tilt, v.i. to ride against another and thrust with a lance : to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier : to fall into a sloping posture. -v.t. to point or thrust with, as a lance : to slant : to raise one end of: to forge with a tilt-hammer. -n. a thrust : in the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances: inclination forward .- n. Tilt'er. [A.S. tealt, tottering; Ice. tölta, to trot; Ger. zelter.]
- Tilth, tilth, n. cultivation: cultivated land. [From Till, v.t.]
- Tilt-hammer, tilt'-ham'er, n. a heavy hammer

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte: moon; then.

used in ironworks, which is tilted or lifted by | means of projections on the axis of a wheel.

- Timber, tim'ber, n. wood for building purposes : the trunk of a tree : material for any structure : house, ship, &c. -v.t. to furnish with timber or beams. [A.S. timber, building, wood; Ger. zimmer, an apartment, building; from root dam, seen in L. domus, Gr. domos, a house, and demö, to build, and Sans. dama.]
- Timbre, tim'ber, n. tone or character of a musical sound. [Fr.-L. tympanum, a drum.] Timbrel, tim'brel, n. a musical instrument some-
- what like a tambourine. [Through It. timburello, from root of Tabor.]
- Time, tīm, n. a point at which or period during which things happen: a season or proper time : an opportunity : absolute duration : an interval : past time: the duration of one's life: allotted period : repetition of anything or mention with reference to repetition : musical measure : hour of travail: the state of things at any period, usually in pl.: the history of the world, as opposed to eternity : addition of a thing to itself. At times, at distinct intervals : occasionally. - In time, Time enough, in good season: sufficiently early .- The time being, the present time. -v.t. to do at the proper season : to regulate as to time : (music) to measure. -v.i. to keep or beat time. [A.S. tima; cf. Ice. timi; Celt. tim; and Tide.]
- Time-honoured, tīm'-on'urd, adj., honoured for a long time: venerable on account of antiquity.
- Time-keeper, tīm'-kēp'er, n. a clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time: one who keeps the time of workmen.
- Timely, tīm'li, adj. in good time: sufficiently early.-adv. early, soon.-n. Time'liness.

Timeous, tīm'us, adj. in good time: seasonable. Timeously, tim'us-li, adv. in good time.

**Timepiece**, tīm'pēs, *n* a *piece* of machinery for keeping *time*, esp. a clock for a mantel-piece.

- Time-server, tīm'-serv'er, n. one who serves or meanly suits his opinions to the *times*. **Time-table**, tīm'-tā'bl, *n*. a *table* or list showing
- the times of certain things, as trains, steamers, &c. [time.

Timeworn, tīm'worn, adj., worn or decayed by Timid, tim'id, adj., fearful: wanting courage: faint-hearted.—adv. Tim'idly.—n. Tim'idness. [L. timidus-timeo, to fear.]

Timidity, ti-mid'i-ti, *n*. quality or state of being *timid*: want of courage or boldness.

- Timorous, tim'or-us, adj. full of fear: timid: in-dicating fear.—adv. Tim'orously.—n. Tim'orousness.
- Tin, tin, n. a silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible, and malleable metal.-v.t. to cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil :- pr.p. tinn'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. tinned. [A.S.; cog. with Ice. tin, Ger. zinn.]
- Tinctorial, tingk-tor'i-al, adj. giving a tinge or containing colour : colouring.
- Tincture, tingk'tūr, n. a tinge or shade of colour : a slight taste added to anything : (med.) a solution of any substance in or by means of spirit of wine.-v.t. to tinge: to imbue: to mix with anything foreign. [L. tinctura, from root of Tinge.]
- Tinder, tin'der, n. anything used for kindling fire from a spark. [A.S. tender; Ice. tundr, Ger. zunder. The root is found in A.S. tendan, Ger. zünden, to kindle.]
- Tine, tin, n. the spike of a fork or harrow, &c .-Tined, adj. furnished with spikes. [M. E.

### Tiresome

tind, a prickle; cog. with Ice. tind-r, a tooth,

- a prickle; and prob. conn. with **Tooth**.] **Tinfoil**, tin'foil, *n., tin* in thin leaves. [From **Tin**, and **Foil**, a leaf.]
- Tinge, tinj, v.t. to tint or colour: to mix with something : to give in some degree the qualities of a substance. -n. a small amount of colour or taste infused into another substance. [L. tingo, tinctum; conn. with Gr. tenggo, to wet, to stain, Sans. tuc .. ]
- **Tingle**, ting'gl, *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound : to feel a sharp,
- thrilling pain. [Like *tinkle*, an initative word.]
   Tinker, tingk'er, n. a mender of brazen or tin kettles, pans, &c. [*Tink*, to make a sharp, shrill sound; Scot. tinkler-tinkle; also given = a worker in tin.]
- Tinkle, tingk'l, v.i. to make small sharp sounds : to clink : to jingle : to hear small sharp sounds. -v.t. to cause to make quick, sharp sounds.-n. a sharp clinking sound. [Dim. of *tink*, a sharp, quick sound; an imitative word.]
- Tinsel, tin'sel, n. something sparkling or shining : a stuff for ornamental dresses consisting of cloth overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver: anything showy, of but little value: anything having a false lustre .- adj. like tinsel: gaudy : superficial.-v.t. to adorn with or as with tinsel: to make glittering or gaudy :-pr.p. tin'selling; pa.t. and pa.p. tin'selled. [Fr. étincelle-L. scintilla, a spark.]
- Tint, tint, n. a slight tinge distinct from the principal colour. -v.t. to give a slight colouring to. [From root of Tinge.]
- Tintinnabulation, tin-tin-ab-ū-lā'shun, n. the tinkling sound of bells. [L. tintinnabulum, a bell-tintinnare, dim. of tinnio, to jingle, to
- ring; an imitative word.] Tiny, tī'ni, adj. (comp. Ti'nier, superl. Ti'niest) thin; very small. [Prob. from the word Thin in its Scand. forms, as Dan. tynd.]
- Tip, tip, n. the top or point of anything small: the end. -v.t. to form a point to : to cover the tip or end of :- pr.p. tipp'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. tipped. [Dut. tip; Ger. zipf-el, end, point : a dim. of Top.] Tippet, tip'et, n. the tip or cape of a coat.
- Tipple, tip'l, v.i. to drink in small quantities : to drink strong liquors often or habitually.— v.t. to drink, as strong liquors, to excess.—n.**Tipp'ler**. [An extension of tip, to tilt up a vessel in drinking.]
- Tipstaff, tip'staf, n. a staff tipped with metal, or
- n officer who carries it: a constable. Tipsy, tip'si, adj. intoxicated.—adv. Tip'sily.— n. Tip'siness. [From stem of Tipple.]
- **Tiptoe**, tip'tō, *n*. the *tip* or end of the *toe*. **Tirade**, ti-rād', *n*. a strain of censure or reproof. [Fr.-tirer, to draw, from the O. Ger. zeran, E. Tear.]
- **Tire**, tīr, *n.*, *attire*, apparel: furniture: (B.) a head-dress. -*v.t.* (B.) to dress, as the head. [A.S. tir, glory, adornment; cog. with Ger. zier, ornament, honour, and Lat. (decus) decor-is. See Attire.]
- Tire, tīr, n. the hoop of iron that ties or binds the fellies of wheels. [From Tie ]
- Tire, tīr, v.t. to harass, to vex : to exhaust the strength of : to weary.—v.i. to become weary : to be fatigued : to have the patience exhausted. [A.S. tirian, to vex, from root of Tear.]
- Tired, tīrd, adj. wearied : fatigued. n. Tired'ness.
- Tiresome, tir'sum, adj. that tires : fatiguing : tedious.-adv. Tire'somely.-n. Tire'someness.

fate, far; mē, her: mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

#### Tissue

- Tissue, tish'u, n. cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours: (anat.) the substance of which organs are composed: a connected series .- v.t. to form, as tissue: to interweave: to variegate. [Fr. tissu, 'woven,' pa.p. of an obs. Fr. verb, from L. texere, to weave.]
- Titan, tī'tan, Titanic, tī-tan'ik, adj. relating to the Titans, giants of mythology: enormous in [anything small, and Bit.] size or strength.

Titbit, it bit, n. a choice little bit. [Obs. E. tit, Tithe,  $t_1th$ , n. a *tenth* part: the  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the produce

of land and stock allotted to the clergy .- v.t. to tax to a  $\frac{1}{10}$ . [A.S. teotha; cog. with Ger. Doublet Tenth.]

Tither, tīth'er, n. one who collects tithes.

- Tithing, tīth'ing, n. an old Saxon district containing ten householders, each responsible for the behaviour of the rest. [See Tithe.] Titillate, tit'il-lät, v.t. to tickle. [L. titillo;
- titillatum.]
- Titillation, tit-il-lā'shun, n. act of titillating: state of being titillated : a pleasant feeling.
- Titlark, tit'lärk, n. a singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes and moors; a small bird (of. Titling). [Lit. 'a little lark', obs. E. *tit*, Ice. *tita*, anything small, and Lark.]

Title, tī'tl, n. an inscription set over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known : a name of distinction : that which gives a just right to

possession: the writing that proves a right: B.) a sign.-v.t. to name. [O. Fr.-L. titulus.] Titled, tī'tld, adj. having a title.

Title-deed, tī'tl-dēd, n. a deed or document that proves a title or just right to exclusive possession.

Title-page, tī'tl-pāj, n. the page of a book con-taining its *title* and usually the author's name.

Titling, tit'ling, *n*. the hedge-sparrow. from obs. E. *tit*, anything small.] [Dim.

Titmouse, tit'mows, n. a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, &c. :--pl. Titmice, tit-mīs. [*Tit*, anything small (cf. Titling), and A.S. mase, cog. with Ger. messe, a small bird.]

Titter, tit'er, v.i. to laugh with the tongue striking the teeth: to laugh restrainedly: to giggle.n. a restrained laugh. [Imitative; cf. Ger. [of tit.] zittern, to tremble.]

Tittle, tit'l, n. a small particle : an iota. [Dim.

- Tittle-tattle, tit'l-tat'l, *n*. idle, empty talk. Tittle (above) and Titter.] [Cf.
- Titular, itiü-lar, adj. existing in name or title only: nominal: having the title without the duties of an office.—adv. Tit'ularly.
   Titulary, tit'ū-lar, adj. consisting in or pertaining to a title.—v. one having the title of an office
- whether he performs its duties or not.
- To, too, prep. in the direction of: in order to: as far as : in accordance with : sign of the infinitive mood: (B.) sometimes = for. -To and fro, backwards and forwards. [A.S.; Ger. zu, Goth.
- du; Celt. and Slav. do.] Toad. tod, n. an amphibious reptile, like the frog, wrongly believed to emit poison. [A.S. tade.]
- Toadeater, tod'et-er, n. a fawning sycophant: (orig.) a mountebank's assistant, whose duty was to swallow or pretend to swallow any kind of
- garbage. [Said to be a version of Fr. avaler des couleuvres, to swallow adders, to put up with all sorts of indignities without resentment.]
- Toadstool, tod'stool, n. a poisonous kind of mushroom.

Toady, tod'i, n. a mean hanger-on and flatterer.v.t. to fawn as a sycophant :—pa.t. and pa.p. toadied. [Short for **Toadeater**.]

Toadyism, tod'i-izm, n. the practice of a toady.

## Tolerable

Toast, tost, v.t. to dry and scorch at the fire. -n. bread toasted : a slice of such dipped in liquor.

[O. Fr. toster-L. tostus, roasted, pa.p. of torreo.] Toast, tost, v.t. to name when a health is drunk : to drink to the health of .- v.i. to drink toasts.-

n. the person or thing named whose health is to be drunk. [From the toast formerly put in liquor.]

Toaster, tost'er, n. one who or that which toasts.

- Toastmaster, tost'master, *n*. the *master* and announcer of *toasts* at public dinners.
- Tobacco, to-bak'o, n. a narcotic plant, a native of America, whose dried leaves are used for smoking, chewing, and in snuff. [Through Sp. tabaco, from the Indian name for the pipe.]

Tobacconist, to-bak'o-nist, n. one who sells or manufactures tobacco. [Orig. 'a tobaccosmoker." [smoking tobacco.

Tobacco-pipe, to-bak'o-pīp, n. a pipe used for Toboggan, tō-bog'gan, n. a kind of sled turned up at both ends, much used in Canada for sliding down snow-covered slopes.—v. to slide down over snow on such. [A native word.]

To-brake, too-brāk, v.t. (B.) broke in pieces. [Prefix To-, asunder, and Break.]

Tocsin, tok'sin, n. an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Lit. 'that which is *struck* to give a *signal* or alarm,' Fr.-O. Fr. *toquer* (Fr. *toucher*, E.

- Touch), and O. Fr. sein-L. signum, E. Sign.] To-day, too-dā', n., this or the present day. [To, a corr. of the or this, and Day.]
- Toddle, tod'l, v.i. to walk with short feeble steps, as a child.-adj. Todd'ling. [Prob. a by-form of Totter.]
- Toddy, tod'i, n. the fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies : a mixture of whisky, sugar, and hot water. [Hindustani.] Toe, to, n. one of the five small members at the
- point of the foot: the corresponding member of a beast's foot: the front of an animal's hoof .adj. Toed, tod, having toes. [A.S. ta; Ice. ta, Ger. zehe, allied to dic, to point, in L. digitus, Gr. daktylos, a finger, a toe.]

Toffee, Toffy, tof'i, n. a hard-baked sweetmeat, made of sugar and butter. [Ety. unknown.] Toga, to'ga, n. the mantle of a Roman citizen.

- [L.-tego, to cover.]
- Togated, to'gat-ed, Toged, togd, adj. dressed in a toga or gown. [L. togatus—Toga.] Together, too-geth'er, adv., gathered to one place:
- in the same place, time, or company : in or into union : in concert. [A.S. togædere-to, to, and aderian, E. Gather.]
- Toil, toil, n. a net or snare. [Lit. 'a web,' Fr. toile, cloth-L. tela, from texo, to weave.]
- Toil, toil, v.i. to labour : to work with fatigue. n. labour, esp. of a fatiguing kind.—n. Toil'er. [Another form of Till, v.t.]
- Toilet, Toilett, toilett, a dressing-table: mode or operation of dressing. [Fr. toilette, dim. of toile, cloth, thus sig. lit. 'little-cloth,' then, table-cover, dressi-g table. Cf. Toil, a.] Toilsome, toil'sum, adj. full of fatigue: weari

some.-adv. Toil'somely.-n. Toil'someness. Tokay, tō-kā', n. a white wine with an aromatic taste, produced at *Tokay* in Hungary.

Token, to'kn, n. a mark: something representing another thing or event: a sign: a memorial of friendship: a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money. [A.S. *tacen*; Ger. *zeichen*, a mark; from the root of Gr. deiknymi, L. dico, to say, A.S. tihan.] Told, töld, pa.t. and pa.p. of Tell. Tolerable, tol'er-a-bl, adj. that may be tolerated

or endured: moderately good or agreeable: not

contemptible.-adv. Tol'erably.-n. Tol'erable-

ness. [of offensive persons or opinions. Tolerance, tol'er-ans, n. the tolerating or enduring

- Tolerant, tol'er-ant, adj., tolerating: enduring: indulgent: favouring toleration.
- **Tolerate**, tol'er-at, w.t. to bear: to endure: to allow by not hindering. [L. tolero, -atum, from tol, root of tollo, to lift up, to bear. Cf. Talent.]
- Toleration, tol-er-ā'shun, n. act of tolerating: allowance of what is not approved : liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions, and to be admitted to the same civil privileges as the majority.
- Toll, tol, n. a tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c. : a portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding. [A.S., which (with Dut. tol, and Ger. zoll) is from L. telonium-Gr. telonion, a tollbooth, from telos, a tax.]
- Toll, tol, v.i. to sound, as a large bell .-- v.t. to cause to sound, as a bell : to strike, or signal by striking.—n. the sound of a bell when tolling. [Imitative.] Tollbar, tôl'bär, n. a movable bar across a road,
- &c. to stop passengers liable to toll.
- Tollbridge, tol'brij, n. a bridge where toll is taken.
- Tollgate, tol'gat, n. a gate where toll is taken.
- Tollhouse, tol'hows, n. the house of a tollgatherer.
- Tomahawk, tom'a-hawk, n. a light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians, either wielded or thrown.—v.t. to cut or kill with a tomahawk. [The Indian name slightly modified.]
- Tomato, to-mä'to, n. a plant, native to S. America, but much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fleshy fruit, called also the 'love-apple.' [Sp., from the native American.]
- **Tomb**, toom, n. a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed: a tombstone. [Fr. tombe, through Late L. tumba, from Gr. tymbos.]
- Tomboy, tom'boi, n. a wild romping girl. [From Tom, for Thomas, and Boy.]
- Tombstone, toom'ston, n. a stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.
- Tomcat, tom'kat, n. a male cat, esp. when full grown. [Tom, a common male name, and Cat.]
- grown. [1011], a common male name, and case, j
  Tome, tõm, n. part of a book: a volume of a large work: a book. [Lit. 'a piece cut off,' Fr.—L.
  —Gr. tomos, from root of temnö, to cut.]
  Tomfool, tom'(föol, n. a great fool: a trifling fellow.—Tom'foolery, n. foolish trifling or jesting: buffoonery. [Cf. Tomtit.]
  Tomorrow, too-mor'o, n. the morrow after this.
  [To a cort of the or this and Morrow.]
- [To, a corr. of the or this, and Morrow.]
- Tomtit, tom'tit, n. the *tit*mouse. [Tom, a common name like Jack, and Tit, as in Titmouse. Cf. Tomcat and Tomfool.]
- Ton, tun, n. (lit.) a barrel, hence a barrel-full: 20 cwt. or 2240 lbs. avoir. [A.S. *tunne*, a vat tub; Ger. *tonne*, O. Ger. *tunna*, cask.] **Tone**, ton, n. the character of a sound: quality of
- the voice : harmony of the colours of a painting, also its characteristic expression as distinguished by its colour: character or style: state of mind: mood: a healthy state of the body.-w.t. to utter with an affected tone: to intone. [L. tonus-Gr. tonos, a sound-teino, to stretch. See Thunder.]

Toned, tond, adj. having a tone (in compounds).

Tongs, tongz, n.pl. a domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces or shafts of metal, used for lifting. [A.S. tange ; Ice. taung, Ger.

zange, from a root seen in A.S. ge-tingan, to press, push.]

Tongue, tung, n. the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech : power of speech: manner of speaking: speech: discourse : a language : anything like a tongue in shape: the catch of a buckle: the pointer of a balance: a point of land. [A.S. *tunge*; Ice. *tunga*, Ger. *zunge*, the tongue; L. *lingua* (old form dingual, Sans. jihvā.] Tongued, tungd, adj. having a tongue. Tongueless, tung'les, adj. having no tongue:

- mute.
- Tongue-tied, tung'-tīd, adj. having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied : unable to speak freely.
- Tonic, ton'ik, adj. relating to tones or sounds : (med.) giving tone and vigour to the system : giving or increasing strength.—n. a medicine which gives tone and vigour to the system.
- Tonic solfa, ton'ik sol-fa', n. a modern system of musical notation, in which the notes are indicated by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons.
- To-night, too-nīt', n., this night : the night after the present day.
- Tonnage, tun'āj, n. the weight in tons of goods in a ship : the cubical content of a ship : a duty on ships, estimated per ton.
- Tonsil, ton'sil, n. one of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape .-- Tonsilitis, ton-sil-i'tis, n. inflammation of the tonsils. [L. tonsilla, a stake, a tonsil, dim. of tonsa, an oar. ]
- Tonsile, ton'sil, adj. that may be clipped. [L. tonsilis-tondeo, tonsum, to clip, to shear.]
- Tonsure, ton'shoor, n. act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head : the corona worn by priests as a mark of their order. [L. tonsura, a shearing-tondeo.]
- Tontine, ton-ten', n. a kind of life-annuity increasing as the subscribers die: a loan raised with the benefit of survivorship. [From Tonti, a Neapolitan, its inventor.]
- Too, too, adv. over : more than enough : likewise. [A form of To, sig. lit. 'added to.'
- Took, took, pa.t. and obs. pa.p. of Take.
- Tool, tool, n. an instrument used by workmen: one who acts as the mere instrument of another. [A.S. tol, perh. from the root of Tow.]
- Tooth, tooth, n. one of the small bones in the jaws, used in biting and chewing : the taste or palate : anything toothlike : a prong : one of the projections on a saw or wheel :-- pl. Teeth. -v.t. to furnish with teeth : to cut into teeth. [A.S. toth (for tonth); cog. with Goth. tunthus, L. dens, dent-is, Gr. o-dous, o-dont-os, Sans. danta, dant, prob. the part. of ad, E. Eat.]
- Toothache, tooth'ak, n. an ache or pain in a tooth. Toothed, tootht, adj. having teeth: (bot.) having
- toothlike projections on the edge, as a leaf.
- Toothpick, tooth'pik, n. an instrument for picking out anything in the teeth.
- Toothsome, tooth'sum, adj. pleasant to the taste. Top, top, n. the highest part of anything : the upper end or surface : the upper part of a plant : the crown of the head : the highest place or rank : the chief or highest person : (*naut.*) a small platform at the head of the lower mast. -v.t. to cover on the top : to tip : to rise above : to surpass: to rise to the top of: to take off the top of *-pr.p.* topping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* topped. [A.S.; Ger. zop/] **Top**, top, *n.* a child's toy, shaped like a pear, and
- set or kept whirling round by means of a string

or a whip. [Prob. same as above word, and sig.

orig. 'a *pointed* piece of wood.'] **Topaz**, to<sup>\*</sup>paz, *n*. a precious stone having brilliant colours, generally yellowish. [Gr. topazos.] **Top-dressing**, top'-dres'ing, *n*. a dressing of

manure laid on the top or surface of land.

- Tope, top, n. one of the monumental shrines of the Buddhists. [Corr. from Sans. stupa, a heap.]
- **Toper**, to per, *n*. a drunkard. [From *tope*, an obs. *v*. 'to drink hard,' from the phrase to top off, sig. 'to drink off at one draught.']
- Topgallant, top'gal-ant, *adj*. applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail and below the royal mast.
- Top-heavy, top'hev'i, adj. having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. Topic, top'ik, n. a subject of discourse or argu-
- ment: a matter. [Gr. ta topika, the general principles of argument-topos, a place.]
- **Topical**, top'ik-al, *adj*. pertaining to a place : local : relating to a topic or subject.
- Topically, top'i-kal-li, adv. with reference to a particular place or topic.
- **Topmast**, top'mast, *n*. the second *mast*, or that immediately *above* the lower mast.

Topmost, top'most, adj. next the top : highest.

- Topographer, to-pog'raf-er, n. one who describes a place, &c. : one skilled in topography. Topographic, top-o-graf'ik, Topographical, top-
- ograf'ik-al, adj. pertaining to topography. Topography, to-pografi, n. the description of a place: a detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country: the art of describing places. [Gr. topos, a place, grapho, to describe.]
- Topple, top'l, v.i. to fall forward: to tumble down. [Extension of Top, sig. orig. 'to fall top foremost.'
- Topsail, top'sāl, n. a sail across the topmast.
- Topsyturvy, top'si-tur-vi, adv. bottom upwards. [Acc. to Wedgwood, for topsi' to'er way, corr. of 'topside the other way.']
- Torch, torch, n. a light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material: a large candle or flambeau. [Fr. torche-L. tortum, pa.p. of torqueo, to twist.]
- Tore, tor, pa.t. of Tear.
- Torment, tor'ment, *n*. torture : anguish : that which causes pain. [Lit. 'twisting pain,' L. torqueo, to twist.]
- Torment, tor-ment', v.t. to torture: to put to extreme pain, physical or mental: to distress: [ing manner. to afflict.
- Tormentingly, tor-ment'ing-li, adv. in a torment-

Tormentor, tor-ment'or, n. one who or that which torments: (B.) a torturer, an executioner. Torn, torn, pa.p. of Tear: (B.) stolen.

- Tornado, tor-nā'do, n. a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [Lit. 'a turning or whirling,' Sp.-tornar-Low L. tornare. See Turn.]
- Torpedo, tor-pe'do, n. a species of eel having the power of giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce *torpor* or numbness, the cramp-fish : a submarine apparatus for destroying
- shipping by explosion. [L.—torpe, to be stiff.] Torpescent, tor-pes'ent, adj., becoming torpid or numb.—n. Torpes'cence. [L., pr.p. of torpesco, to become stiff—torpeo, to be stiff.] Torpid torial additional to the stiff.]
- Torpid, tor'pid, adj., stiff, numb: having lost the power of motion and feeling: sluggish.—adv. Tor'pidly.—n. Tor'pidness. [L. torpidus torpeo.
- Torpidity, tor-pid'i-ti, Torpitude, tor'pi-tūd, n.

state of being torpid: numbness: dullness: stupidity.

- Torpor, tor'por, n. numbness: inactivity: dullness:
- stupidity. [L.—torpeo.] Torque, tork, n. a necklace of metal rings interlaced. [L. torques-torqueo, to twist. Cf. Torsion.
- Torrefaction, tor-e-fak'shun, n. act of torrefying: state of being torrefied.
- Torrefy, tor'e-fi, v.t. to scorch: to parch :- pa.t. and p.a.p. torr'efied. [L. torreo, to dry, to burn, facio, to make. Cf. Torrid.] Torrent, tor'ent, n. a rushing stream : a strong or
- turbulent current. [L. torrens, entis, boiling, pr.p. of torreo, to dry, to burn. See Torrid.] Torrid, tor'id, adj., barning or parching: violently hot: dried with heat.—n. Torr'idness. [L.
- torridus-torreo, to burn, parch. See Thirst.] Torsion, tor'shun, n. act of twisting or turning a body: the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted. [L. torsio-torqueo, tortum, to twist.]
- Torsion-balance, tor shun-bal'ans, n. an instrument for measuring very minute forces by a delicate horizontal bar or needle, suspended by a very fine thread or wire.
- Torso, tor'sō, n. the trunk of a statue without head or limbs: -pl. Tor'sos. [It.-L. thyrsus, a stalk, stem of a plant-Gr. thyrsos.] [L.]
- Tortilé, tor'til, *adj.*, *twisted*: wreathed : coiled. Tortoise, tor'tis, *n*. a reptile from which the head, neck, tail, and limbs protrude, so called either from its *crooked* feet or *winding* motion. [O. Fr. tortis, from L. tortus, twisted. Cf. Turtle.]
- Tortoiseshell, tor'tis-shel, n. the shell of a species of turtle-turtles being formerly confounded with tortoises.-adj. of the colour of the fore-[ing. [L.] going.
- Tortuose, tor'tū-os, adj., twisted : wreathed : wind-

- Tortuosity, tor-tū-os'i-ti, n. state of being tortuous, Tortuous, tor'tū-us, adj., twisted, winding : (fig.) deceitful -- adv. Tor'tuously.-n. Tor'tuousness. [From L. torqueo, tortum, to twist.]
- Torture, tor'tur, n. a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment : extreme pain : anguish of body or mind.-v.t. to put to torture or to the rack: to put to extreme pain: to annoy: to vex.—*n*. Tor'turer. [Late L. tortura, lit. 'a twisting,' hence torment— torqueo. Cf. Torsion.]
- Tory, to'ri, n. applied to a Conservative in English politics. [Ir. toiridhe, lit. 'pursuer;' first applied to the Irish bog-trotters and robbers, next, about 1680, to the hottest asserters of the royal prerogative.]
- Toryism, to'ri-izm, n. the principles of the Tories. Toss, tos, v.t. to throw up suddenly or violently: to cause to rise and fall: to make restless: to agitate. -v.i. to be tossed: to be in violent commotion: to tumble about : to fling .- n. act of throwing upward: a throwing up of the head.—n. Toss'er.—Toss up, to throw a coin into the air and wager on which side it will fall. [Celt., as W. tosiaw, to jerk, tos, a quick jerk.]
- Tost, tost, a form of Tossed, pa.p. of Toss.
- Total, to'tal, adj., whole : complete : undivided .n. the whole : the entire amount.-adv. To'tally. [Fr.-Low L. totalis-L. totus, whole.]
- Totality, to-tal'i-ti, n. the whole sum, quantity, or amount
- Totem, to'tem, n. among the North American Indians, an animal or vegetable regarded as the protector of a tribe.

Totter, tot'er, v.i. to shake as if about to fall: to

be unsteady: to stagger: to shake. -n. Tott'-

- be unsteady, to stagger, to analy methods
  erer. [Prob. initative.]
  Toucan, too'kan, n. a genus of S. American birds, with a very large bill. [Fr.—Brazilian.]
  Touch, tuch, v.t. to come in contact with: to perceive by feeling: to reach: to relate to: to handle or treat gently or slightly; to move or four the incontact with? soften : to influence. -v.i. to be in contact with : to speak of anything slightly .- n. act of touching: a movement on a musical instrument : sense of feeling: an affection or emotion: a little: (music) resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers. [Fr. toucher (It. toccare), from Ger. zucken, to move, to draw.]
- Touchhole, tuch'hol, n. the small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge.
- Touching, tuch'ing, *adj.* affecting: moving: pathetic.—*prep.* concerning: with regard to.— *adv.* Touch'ingly. Touch-needle, tuch'.nē'dl, *n.* a small bar or *needle*.
- of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a touchstone with those made by the needle.
- **Touchstone**, tuch'stön, *n*. a kind of compact basalt or *stone* for testing gold or silver by the
- streak of the *touch*-needle : any test. **Touchwood**, tuch'wood, *n*. decayed *wood* requir-ing only to be *touched* by fire to burn.
- ough, tuf, adj. not easily proken. hardship.-sticky: tenacious: able to endure hardship.-adv. Tough'ly.-n. Tough'ness. [A.S. toh; [tough.]. Tough, tuf, adj. not easily broken : firm : stiff :
- Toughen, tuf'n, v.t. or v.i. to make or become Toughish, tuf'ish, adj. rather tough.
- Tour, toor, n. a turn or circle : a going round : a journey in a circuit : a prolonged journey : a ramble. [Fr.-L. and Gr. tornos, a turn. Cf. Turn.]

Tourist, toor'ist, n. one who makes a tour.

- Tourmaline, toor'ma-lin, n. a beautiful mineral used for jewellery. [From Tourmali, in Ceylon, whence a variety of the stone was first brought.] Tournament, toor'na-ment, Tourney, toor'ni, n.
- a mock-fight in which combatants, generally on horseback, fought to show their skill in arms, so called probably from the rapid *turning* of their horses. [O. Fr. *tournéement*; and Fr. *tournoi* -tournoyer-L. torno, to turn.]
- Tourniquet, toorniket, n. a bandage which is tightened by *turning* a screw to check a flow of blood, used chiefly in amputations. [Fr. tourner-L. torno, to turn.]

Tout, towt, v.i. to look out for custom in an obtru-sive way.—n. Tout'er. [A.S. totian, to look out.]

Tow, to, v.t. to tug or pull a vessel through the water with a rope. -n. orig. a rope for towing with the coarse part of flax or hemp. [A.S. teohan, teon. Cf. **Tug.**] **Towage**, to'aj, n. act of towing: money for towing. **Toward**, to'ard, **Towards**, to'ardz, prep. in the

- direction of : with a tendency to.—*adv.* nearly : in a state of preparation. [A.S. *toweard—to*, to, and *ward*, sig. direction. Cf. Forward, Forwards.]
- Toward, to'ward, Towardly, to'ward-li, adj. ready to do or learn : apt. -ns. To'wardness, To'wardliness.
- Towboat, to'bot, n. a boat that is towed, or one used for towing other vessels.
- Towel, tow'el, n. a cloth for wiping the skin after it is washed, and for other purposes. [Fr. touaille-O. Ger. twehele (Ger. quehle)-O. Ger. duahan, Goth. thwahan, to wash. Cf. Doily.1

- Towelling, tow'el-ing, n. cloth for *towels*. Tower, tow'er, n. a lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another : a fortress. -v.i. to
- rise into the air: to be lofty. [A.S. tur, tor (Ger. thurm, Fr. tour), from L. turris, a tower.] Towered, tow'erd, adj. having towers.
- Towering, tow'er-ing, *adj*. very high: elevated. Towery, tow'er-i, *adj*. having towers: lofty.

- Towline, to'lin, n. a *line* used in *towing*. Town, town, n. a place larger than a village, not a city: the inhabitants of a town. [A.S. tun, an
- inclosure, town; Icc. tun, Ger. zaun, a hedge.] Townclerk, town'klärk, n. a clerk who keeps the records of a town.
- **Towncrier**, town'krī-ėr, *n*. one who *cries* or makes public proclamations in a *town*.
- Townhall, town hawl, n. a public hall for the official business of a town.
- Townhouse, town'hows, n. a house or building for transacting the public business of a town: a
- house in town as opposed to one in the country. Townsfolk, townz'fok, n. the folk or people of a town.
- **Township**, town'ship, *n*. the territory or district of a *town*: the corporation of a town: a district.
- Townsman, townz'man, n. an inhabitant or fel-
- Iow-induction, town induction, and innovation of fel-low-induction a form, and Man. J
   Towntalk, town'tawk, n. the general talk of a town: the subject of common conversation.
   Toxicology, toks-i-kol'o-ji, n. the science of poi-sons.—Toxicol/ogist, n. one versed in toxicology.
   additional toxicology. -adj. Toxicolog'ical. [Gr. toxikon, arrow-poison-toxikos, for the bow-toxon, a bow, logos, discourse.]
- Toy, toy, n. a child's plaything : a trifle : a thing only for amusement or look: a matter of no importance : sport. -v. i. to trifle : to dally amor-
- ously. [Dut. tooi, ornaments.] Toyish, toy'ish, adj. given to toying or trifling : playful : wanton.—adv. Toy'ishly.—n. Toy'ishness.
- **Trace**, trās, n. a mark left: footprint: -pl. the straps by which a vehicle is drawn.-v.t. to follow by tracks or footsteps : to follow with exactness: to sketch .- n. Trac'er. [Fr.-L. tractus,
- pa.p. of *traho*, to draw.] **Traceable**, trās'a-bl, *adj*. that may be traced.—*n*. **Trace'ableness**.—*adv*. **Trace'ably**.
- Tracery, trās'er-i, n. ornamentation traced in flowing outline : certain ornamental stonework.
- Trachea, tra-kē'a, n. the windpipe or tube which conveys air to the lungs, so called from its roughness, it being formed of rings of gristle :- pl. Trache'æ.-adj. Trache'al. [L. trachia-Gr. trachys, tracheia, rough.]
- Tracheotomy, trak-e-ot'o-mi, n. the operation of making an opening in the trachea. [Trachea,
- and the root of Gr. *temno*, to cut (see **Tomo**).] **Tracing**, trās'ing, n. act of one who *traces*: act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath : the copy so produced.
- Track, trak, v.t. to follow by marks or footsteps : to tow.—n. a mark left: footprint: a beaten path: course.—Track'less, adj. without a path: Introdden.—**Track'rcad**, *n*. a towing-path. [Fr. *traquer*, to beat a wood, to hunt, orig. to draw a net round a wood to catch the game in it, from Dut. trekken, to draw.]
- Tract, trakt, n. something drawn out or extended : continued duration : a region : a short treatise. [L., from the pa.p. of *trako*, to draw.] **Tractability**, trakt-a-bilit-i, *n*. quality or state of

being tractable: docility. Tractable, trakt'a-bl, adj. easily drawn, man-

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

aged, or taught: docile.—n. Tract'ableness.— adv. Tract'ably. [L. tracto, freq. of traho.] Tractarian, trakt-ari-an, n. one of the writers of

the Oxford Tracts with which Puseyism originated.-n. Tractar'ianism.

Tractile, trakt'il, adj. that may be drawn out.

Traction, trak'shun, n. act of drawing or state of being drawn.

Tractive, trakt'iv, adj. that draws or pulls.

- Tractor, trakt'or, n. that which draws. Trade, trade, n. buying and selling: commerce: occupation : men engaged in the same occupation. -v.i. to buy and sell : to act merely for money. -v.t. to traffic with. -n. Trad'er. [Ety. dub. ; prob. from Fr. traite, transport of goods
- -L. tracto, freq. of trako, to draw.] Trademark, trad'mark, n. any name or dis-tinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm.
- Tradesman, trādz'man, n. a common name for a shopkeeper : a mechanic :- fem. Trados'woman.
- Trades-union, trādz'-ūn'yun, n. a union among those of the same trade to maintain their rights.
- Tradewinds, trād'windz, n. winds in and near the torrid zone, so called from their great service to trade.
- Tradition, tra-dish'un, n. the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten. [L.
- trans, over, and do, to give.] Traditional, tra-dish'un-al, Traditionary, tra-dish'un-ari, adj, delivered by tradition.—advs. Tradi'tionally, Tradi'tionarily.
- Traditionist, tra-dish'un-ist, n. one who adheres to tradition.
- Traduce, tra-dūs', v.t. to calumniate: to defame. -n. Tradu'cor. [L. traduco, to lead along, to make a public show of-trans, across, duco, to lead.]
- Traffic, traf'ik, n. commerce : large trade : the business done on a railway, &c.-v.i. to trade : to trade meanly.-v.t. to exchange:-pr.p. traff'icking; pa.t. and pa.p. traff'icked.-n. Traff'icker. [Fr. trafic-It. traffico, prob. from L. trans, across, and facere, to make.] Tragedian, tra-jē'di-an, n. an actor of tragedy.

- Tragedy, traj'e-di, n. a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad: any mournful and dreadful event. [Lit. 'goat-song', so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a *goat* was sacrificed, or from a *goat* being the prize, or be-cause the actors were dressed in *goat*-skins, L. tragædia, from Gr. tragōdia-tragos, a he-goat, aoidos, ōdos, a singer-aeidō, adō, to sing.]
- Tragic, traj'ik, Tragical, traj'ik-al, adj. pertaining to tragedy: sorrowful: calamitous.-adv. Trag'ically.-n. Trag'icalness. [L.-Gr.]
- Tragi-comedy, traj'i-kom'e-di, n. a dramatic piece in which grave and comic scenes are blended. -adjs. Trag'i-com'ic, Trag'i-com'ical.-adv. Trag'i-com'ically.
- Trail, tral, v.t. to draw along the ground : to hunt by tracking .- v.i. to be drawn out in length : to run or climb as a plant.-n. anything drawn out in length : track followed by the hunter. [O. Fr. trailler, to hunt by tracking-L. traho, to draw.]
- Train, tran, v.t. to draw along: to allure: to educate: to discipline: to tame for use, as animals: to cause to grow properly: to prepare men for athletic feats or horses for the race.—n. that which is drawn along after something else : the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer: a retinue: a series: process: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge: a line of carriages

on a railway. -n. Train'er, one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like. [Fr. trainer, through Low L. forms from L. traho, to draw.]

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- Trainband, tran'band, n. a band of men trained to bear arms, though not regular soldiers. Train-bearer, tran'-bar'er, n. one who bears or
- holds up a train, as of a robe or gown.
- Train-oil, tran'-oil, n. whale oil extracted from the blubber by boiling. [Train- here is the Ger. and Scand. tran, train-oil.]
- Trait, trā or trāt, n. a drawing: a touch: a feature. [Fr .- L. tractus, from the pa.p. of traho, to draw.]
- Traitor, tra'tur, n. one who, being trusted, betrays : one guilty of treason : a deceiver .- fem. [Fr. traître-L. traditor-trado. Trait'ress. to give up.]
- Traitorous, tra'tur-us, adj. like a traitor: perfidious : treasonable .- adv. Trai'torously.]
- **Trajectory**, tra-jekt'or-i, *n*. the curve described by a body (as a planet or a projectile) under the action of given forces. [From L. trajicio,
- *-jectum-trans*, across, *jacio*, to throw.] **Trammel**, tram'el, *n*. a net used in fowling and fishing: shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines .- v.t. to shackle : to conany mining the commodeling; pa.t. and pa.p. transm'elled. [Fr. transail, a net-Low L. transchum (lit.) 'of three meshes,' from L. tres, three, and macula, a mesh. See Mail, defensive armour.)
- Tramontane, tra-mon'tan, adj. lying beyond the mountains (orig. the Alps), from Rome: foreign: uncivilised. [L. trans, beyond, mons, montis, a mountain.]
- Tramp, tramp, v.t. to tread.-n. a foot-journey: a vagrant. [An extension of Trap, Trip; cf. Ger. trampen.
- Trample, tramp'l, v.t. to tread under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*w.i.* to tread in con-tempt: to tread forcibly and rapidly.—*n.* **Tramp1er.** [Extension of **Tramp**.]
- Tramroad, tram'röd, Tramway, tram'wä, n. a road or way for carriages or wagons to run along easily. [Prob. simply a way or track made of beams, from Prov. E. tram, a beam, which is prob. from Ice. trann, a beam.]
- Trance, trans, n. a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body, or to be rapt in visions : catalepsy. [Fr. transe-transir, to be chilled-L. trans-ire, to go across, in Late L. to pass away, to die.
- Tranquil, trang'kwil, adj., quiet : peaceful.--adv. Tran'quilly. [L. tranquillus.]

- Tranquillise, trang'kwil-iz, w.t. to make tranquil. Tranquillity, trang-kwil'it-i, Tranquilness, trang'kwil-nes, n. state of being tranquil: quietness.
- Transact, trans-akt', v.t. to carry through or manage: to perform. -v.i. to manage anything. -n. Transact'or. [L. transactum, pa.p. of transigo-trans, through, and ago, to carry on. See Act.]
- Transaction, trans-ak'shun, n. act of transacting: management of any affair : an affair.
- Transalpine, trans-alp'in, adj., beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome). [L. transalpinus-trans, beyond, and Alpinus, of the Alps.]
- Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, adj., beyond the Atlantic Ocean.
- Transcend, tran-send', v.t. to rise above: to sur-mount: to surpass: to exceed. [L. trans, beyond, scando, to climb.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

## Transcendent

- Transcendent, tran-send'ent, adj., transcending: superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others : beyond human knowledge .- adv. Transcend'ently .- n. Transcend'ence.
- Transcendental, tran-send-ent'al, adj., transcending: supereminent, surpassing others: con-cerned with what is independent of experience: vague.-adv. Transcendent/ally. Transcendentalism, tran-send-ent/al-izm, n. the
- investigation of what is a priori in human know-ledge, or independent of experience: that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.—n. Transcendent'alist.
- Transcribe, tran-skrib', v.t. to write over from one book into another: to copy.-n. Tran-scrib'er. [L. transcribe, -scriptum-trans, over, scribo, to write.] [scribed: a copy.
- Transcript, tran'skript, n. that which is tran-Transcription, tran-skrip'shun, n. the act of
- copying: a transcript : a copy. Transept, tran'sept, n. one of the wings or crossaisles of a church, at right angles to the nave. [L. trans, across, and septum, an inclosuresepes, a hedge.]
- Transfer, trans-fer', v.t. to carry or bring over : to convey to another place : to remove : to transport : -pr.p. transferring ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* transferred'. -n. **Transferr'er**. [L. *trans*, across,
- fero, to carry.] Transfer, transfer, n. the act of transferring: the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another: that which is transferred.
- Transferable, trans-fer'a-bl, Transferrible, transferi-bl, adj. that may be transferred or con-veyed from one place or person to another.—ns. Transfereabil'ity. Transferribil'ity. Transferee, transfer-ë', n. the person to whom a
- thing is transferred.
- Transference, trans'fer-ens, n. the act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another : passage from one place to another.
- Transfiguration, trans-fig-ūr-ā'shun, n. a change of *form.*—**The Transfiguration**, the super-natural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii. : a feast of the R. C. Church, on 6th August, in commemoration of it.
- Transfigure, trans-fig'ur, v.t. to change the figure or form of: to change the appearance of. [L. trans, across, denoting change, and Figure.]
- Transfix, trans-fiks', v.t. to pierce through. [L. trans, through, and Fix.]
- Transform, trans-form', v.t. to change the shape of : to change into another substance : to change the disposition .- v.i. to be changed in form or substance. [L. trans, across, and Form.]
- Transformation, trans-for-mā'shun, n. change of form or substance.
- Transfuse, trans-fuz', v.t. to pour out into another vessel: to cause to pass from one to another: to cause to be imbibed.-n. Transfu'sion. [L. trans, over, and fundo, fusum, to pour.]
- Transgress, trans-gres', v.t. to pass beyond a limit: to break, as a law.-v.t. to offend by violating a law: to sin. [L. trans, across,
- gradior, gressus, to step.] Transgression, trans-gresh'un, n. the act of transgressing: violation of a law or command: of-fence: fault: crime: sin.
- **Transgressor**, trans-gres'or, *n*. one who *trans-gresses*: one who violates a law or command: a sinner.
- Tranship or Trans-ship, trans-ship', v.t. to transfer to another ship. -n. Trans-ship'ment. [L. trans, across, and Ship.]

#### Transparency

- Transient, tran'shent, adj. passing: of short duration: not lasting: momentary.—adv. Tran'-siently.—n. Tran'sientness. [L. transiens—
- trans, across, and eo, itum, to go.] Transit, transit, *n*. a passing over : conveyance : (astr.) the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place: the passage of a planet over the sun's disc.
- Transition, tran-sizh'un, n. passage from one place or state to another: change: (music) a change of key.—Transi'tional, adj. containing or denoting transition.
- Transitive, trans'i-tiv, adj. passing over : having the power of passing : (gram.) denoting a verb which has an object.-adv. Trans'itively .- n. Trans'itiveness. [L. transitivus.]
- Transitory, trans'i-tor-i, adj., going or passing away: lasting for a short time: speedily van-ishing.—adv. Trans'itorily.—n. Trans'itoriness.
- Translate, trans-lāt', v.t. to remove to another place: to render into another language: to explain.—n. Translat'or. [L. trans, over, fero, latum, to carry.]
- Translation, trans-la'shun, n. the act of translating: removal to another place: the rendering into another language : a version.
- Translucent, trans-loo'sent, adj., shining through: allowing light to pass, but not transparent : clear. -adv. Translu'contly.-ns. Translu'conce, Translu'cency. [L. translucens-trans, across, and luceo, to shine-lux, lucis, light.]
- Transmarine, trans-ma-ren', adj., across or beyond the sea. [L. trans, across, and Marine.] Transmigrate, trans'mi-grāt, v.i. to migrate or
- remove across, esp. to another country : to pass into another body or state. -n. Trans'migrator. [L. trans, across, and Migrate.]
- Transmigration, trans-mi-grā'shun, n. the act of removing to another country : the passing into another state : the passage of the soul after death into another body.
- Transmigratory, trans-mī'gra-tor-i, adj., passing to another place, body, or state. Transmissible, trans-mis'i-bl, adj. that may be
- *transmitted* or passed from one to another: capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.—*n*. **Transmissibil**/ity.
- Transmission, trans-mish'un, Transmittal, transmit'al, n. act of transmitting: the sending from one place or person to another : passage through.
- Transmit, trans-mit', v.t. to send across to another person or place: to suffer to pass through: -pr.p. transmitting; pa.t. and pa.p. trans-mittied.-n. Transmittier. [L. trans, across, and mitto, missum, to send.]
- Transmutable, trans-mūt'a-bl, adj. that may be transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.—adv. Transmut'ably.— ns. Transmut'ableness, Transmutabil'ity.
- Transmutation, trans-mūt-ā'shun, n. a changing into a different form, nature, or substance.
- Transmute, trans-mūt', v.t. to change to another form or substance. [L. trans, over, muto, to change.]
- Transom, tran'sum, n. a thwart beam or lintel, esp. the horizontal mullion or crossbar of a window: in ships, the beam across the sternpost to strengthen the afterpart. [L. trans, across, and sumo, to take.]
- Transom-window, tran'sum-win'do, n. a window divided into two parts by a transom.
- **Transparency**, trans-paren-si, n. the quality of being transparent: clearness: that which is

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

transparent : a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.

- Transparent, trans-par'ent, adj. that may be distinctly seen through: clear.-adv. Transpar'-ently.-n. Transpar'entness. [L. trans, through, and pareo, to appear.]
- Transpierce, trans-pers', v.t. to pierce through:
- to permeate. [L. trans, through, and Pierce.] Transpiration, tran-spi-ra'shun, *n*. act or process of transpiring: exhalation through the skin.
- **Transpire**, tran-spīr', v.t. to breathe or pass through the pores of the skin.-v.i. to exhale: to become public: (erroneously for) to occur. [L. trans, through, and spiro, to breathe.]
- Transplant, trans-plant', v.t. to remove and plant in another place : to remove .- n. Transplanta'tion. [L. trans, across, and Plant.]
- Transport, trans-port', v.t. to carry across or from one place to another: to banish: to carry away by violence of passion or pleasure. [L, trans, across, and porto, to carry.]
- Transport, trans'port, n., carriage from one place to another: a vessel for conveyance: the conveyance of troops and their necessaries by land or sea : ecstasy. [carried across.
- Transportable, trans-port'a-bl, adj. that may be Transportation, trans-por-ta'shun, n. removal: banishment.
- Transposal, trans-poz'al, n. act of transposing : a change of place or order.
- Transpose, trans-poz', v.t. to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key in music. [Fr.-L. trans, across,
- and Fr. poser (see Pose, n.).] Transposition, trans-po-zish'un, n. act of transposing or of putting one thing in place of another : state of being transposed : a change of the order of words : (music) a change of key into a higher or lower scale.
- Trans-ship, &c. See Tranship, &c.
- Transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, v.t. to change to another substance. [L. trans, across, substantia, a substance.]
- Transubstantiation, tran-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun, n. a change into another substance: the Roman Catholic doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood.
- Transverse, trans-vers', adj., turned or lying across. [L. trans, across, verto, versum, to turn.]
- Transversely, trans-vers'li, adv. in a transverse or cross direction.
- Trap, trap, n. an instrument for snaring animals : an ambush: a stratagem: a contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air from a wastepipe, &c. -v.t. to catch in a trap: -pr.p. trapping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trapped. *-n.* **Trapy'er**. [A.S. *träppe*; cog. with O. Ger. *trapo*, a snare (whence Fr. *trappe*, by which the E. word has been modified.)] been modified).]
- Trap, trap, n. a term loosely applied to many rocks of volcanic origin, so called because lying often in steps or terraces.-adj. Trapp'ean.
- [Sw. trapp—trappa, stairs.] Trap, trap, v.t. to drape or adorn with gay clothes: to ornament :- pr.p. trapp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. trapped. [Fr. drap-Low L. drappus, cloth. trapped. [Fr. dr Cf. Drab, Drape.]
- Trapan, tra-pan', v.t. to trap: to insnare :- pr.p. trapann'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. trapanned'.—n. a snare: a stratagem.—n. Trapann'er. [From Trap, instrument for snaring.] Trap-door, trap'-dor, n. a door in a floor shutting
- like the catch of a trap.

### Treachery

TI

- Trapeze, tra-pēz', Trapezium, tra-pē'zi-um, n. a plane figure having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel: one of the wrist bones: a swing used in gymnastics. [Gr. trapezion, dim. of trapeza, a table: contr. either from tri-peza, three-legged, or from tetra-peza, four-legged.]
- Trapeziform, tra-pezi-form, adj. having the form of a trapeze. [Gr. trapeza, and Form.] Trapezoid, trap'e-zoid, n. a plane four-sided figure
- like a trapezium, having two of its opposite sides
- parallel. [Gr. trapeza, and eidos, form.] Trapezoidal, trap-e-zoid'al, adj. having the form of a trapezoid.
- Trappings, trap'ingz, n.pl. gay clothes: ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [See Trap, to drape or adorn.]
- Trash, trash, v.t. to crop: to strip off leaves .- n. refuse : matter unfit for food. [Prob. a form of ] Thrash.
- Trashy, trash'i, adj. like trash: worthless.
- Trass, tras, n. a volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. [A form of Terrace, prob. through the Dutch.]
- Travail, trav'āl, n. excessive labour : toil : labour in childbirth.-v.i. to labour : to suffer the pains of childbirth. [Fr.-Prov. travar, Fr. en-traver to fetter, to embarrass-L. trabes, a beam, which was pierced with holes to confine the feet, esp. of horses. See Turmoil.]
- Trave, trav, n. a beam: a wooden frame to confine unruly horses while being shod. [It. trave; Sp. trabe-L. trabs, trabis, Gr. trapex, a beam.]
- Travel, travel, v.i. to walk : to journey : to pass : to move. -v.t. to pass: to journey over : - pr.p. trav'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. trav'elled. -n. act of passing from place to place : journey : labour :- pl. an account of a journey. [A form of **Travail**.]
- Traveller, trav'el-er, n. one who travels: a wayfarer : one who travels for a mercantile house : a ring that slides along a rope or spar.
- Traversable, trav'ers-a-bl, adj. that may be traversed or denied.
- Traverse, trav'ers, adj., turned or lying across : denoting a method of cross-sailing .- n. anything laid or built across: something that crosses or obstructs: a turn: (law) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent : a work for protection from the fire of an enemy. v.t. to cross: to pass over: to survey: (law) to deny what an opponent has alleged.-v.i. (*fencing*) to oppose a movement : to direct a gun to the right or left of its position.—*n*. **Trav'erser**. [L. trans, across, and verto, versum, to turn.]
- Traverse-table, trav'ers-tā'bl, n. a table or plat-
- form for shifting carriages to other rails. **Travesty**, trav'es-ti, *adj*. having on the *vesture* or dress of *another*: disguised so as to be ridiculous. n. a kind of burlesque in which the original characters are preserved, the situations parodied. v.t. to turn into burlesque. [Fr. travestir, to
- disguise—L. *trans*, over, *vestio*, to clothe.] Trawl, trawl, *i*. to fish by *trailing* or dragging a bag-net called a trawl along the bottom of the [A form of Trail.] sea.
- Trawler, trawl'er, n. one who or that which trawls: a small fishing-vessel used in trawling. n. one who or that which
- **Tray**, trā, *n*. a shallow *trough*-like vessel : a salver. [A form of **Trough**.]
- Treacherous, trech'er-us, adj. full of treachery: faithless.-adv. Treach'erously.-n. Treach'erousness.
- Treachery, trech'ér-i, n. faithlessness. [O. F trecherie (Fr. tricherie)—trecher (Fr. tricher)-Dut. trekken, to draw. Trick is a doublet.] [O. Fr.

- Treacle, tre'kl, n. the sirup which is drained from sugar in the making. [Orig. 'an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals,' O. Fr. triacle-L. theriacum-Gr. theriaka (pharmaka), antidotes against the bites of wild beasts -therion, a wild beast.]
- Tread, tred, v.i. to set the foot: to walk or go: to copulate, as fowls .- v.t. to walk on: to press with the foot : to trample in contempt : to subdue :— pa.t. trod; pa.p. trod or trodd'en.— n. pressure with the foot : a step.— n. Tread'er. [A.S. tredan; cog. with Ice. troda, Ger. treten.]
- Treadle, Treddle, tred'l, n. the part of any machine which the foot treads on and moves.
- Tread-mill, tred'-mil, n. a mill worked by treading or stepping from one to another of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.
- Treason, tre'zn, n. a betraying of the government or an attempt to overthrow it : treachery : dis-loyalty. [O. Fr. traïson, Fr. trahison-trahir
- -L. trado, to give up, betray.] Treasonable, trē'zn-a-bl, adj. pertaining to, con-sisting of, or involving treason.—adv. Trea/sonably.
- Treasure, trezh'ūr, n. wealth stored up : riches : a great quantity collected: great abundance: anything much valued. -v.t. to hoard up: to collect for future use: to value greatly. [Fr. trésor-L. thesaurus-Gr. thesauros. See Thesaurus.]
- Treasurer, trezh'ūr-ėr, n. one who has the care of a treasure or treasury : one who has charge of collected funds.-n. Treas'urership.
- Treasure-trove, trezh'ūr-tröv, n., treasure or money found in the earth, of which the owner is unknown. [Treasure, and trové, pa.p. of O. Fr. trover, to find. See Trover.]
- Treasury, trezh'ūr-i, n. a place where treasure is deposited: the department of a government which has charge of the finances.
- Treat, tret, v.t. to handle in a particular manner : to discourse on: to entertain, as with food or drink, &c.: to manage in the application of remedies: to use. -v.i. to handle a subject in writing or speaking: to negotiate: to give an entertainment.—n. an entertainment. [A.S. treahtigean, Fr. traiter—L. tractare, to handle, manage-traho, tractum, to draw.]
- Treatise, tret'iz, n. a written composition in which a subject is treated or handled : a formal essay.
- Treatment, tret'ment, n. the act or manner of treating: management: behaviour to any one: way of applying remedies. Treaty, tret'i, n. the act of *treating* to form an
- agreement : a formal agreement between states.
- Troble, treb'l, adj., triple: threefold: (music) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble. -n. the highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale. -v.t. to make three times as much. -v.i. to become threefold :-pa.p. treb'led (-ld). -adv. Treb'ly. [O. Fr. form of Triple.] Treddle. See Treadle.

- Tree, tre, n. a plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size : anything like a tree: wood, as in the compounds axle-tree, saddle-tree, &c.: (B.) a cross. [A.S. treow; Goth. triu, Icc. tré, Gr. drus, Sans. dru.]
- **Treenail**, tre'nal, n. a long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.
- Trefoil, tre'foil, n. a three-leaved plant as the white and red clover : (arch.) an ornament like trefoil. [L. trifolium-tres, three, and folium, a leaf.] Trellis, trel'is, n. a structure of cross-barred or

Tressel

lattice work, for supporting plants, &c. [Fr. treillis-Low L. tralicium(translicium), crossed threads-L. trans, across, and licium, a thread. |

- Trollised, trel'ist, adj. having a trellis, or formed as a trellis.
- Tremble, trem'bl, v. i. to shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness : to shiver : to shake, as sound .-Trem'bler.-cdv. Trem'blingly. [Fr. trembler -L. tremulus, trembling-tremo, to shake, akin to Gr. treo, Sans. tras, to tremble.]
- Tremendous, tre-men'dus, adj. such as astonishes Tremendous, tre-men dus, ad. such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness: i dreadful.-adv. Tremen'doualy. [Lit. 'that is to be trem-bled at,' L. tremedus.] [quivering. [L.] Tremor, trem'ū-lus, adj., trembling: affected with fear: shaking; quivering.-adv. Trem'u-lously.-n. Trem'ulousness.

- Trench, trensh, v.t. to cut or dig a ditch : to dig deeply with the spade or plough.-v.i. to encroach.-n. a long narrow cut in the earth: (fort.) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy: the excavated approaches made by besiegers. [O. Fr. trencher, Fr. trancher, acc. to Littré from L. truncare, to maim, to cut off -truncus, maimed.]
- Trenchant, trensh'ant, adj., cutting: sharp: severe. Trencher, trensh'er, n. a wooden plate formerly
- used for cutting meat on at meals : the table :
- food : pleasures of the table. [Fr. tranchoir.] Trench-plough, trensh'-plow, n. a plough for trenching or turning up the land more deeply than usual.-v.t. to plough with a trench-plough.
- Trend, trend, v.i. to tend, to run, to go in a particular direction .- n. tendency. [Perh. a corr. of Tend.]
- Trental, trent'al, n. a R. C. office for the dead, of thirty masses for thirty days after the per-son's death. [Low L. trentale-It. trenta, L. triginta, thirty.]
- Trepan, tre-pan', v.t. to insnare :- pr.p. trepann'-ing; pa.t. and pa.p. trepanned'. [Same as Trapan, of which it is an erroneous spelling.]
- **Trepan**, tre-pan, *n*. (*surg.*) a small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull.—*v.t.* to remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. [Lit. 'a borer,' Fr.—It. trapano, through Low L.-Gr. trypănon-trypaō, to bore
- Trephine, tre-fin', n. the modern trepan, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin.-v.t. to perforate with the trephine. [Dim. of Trepan.]
- Tropidation, trep-i-dā'shun, n. a state of confused hurry or alarm : an involuntary trembling. [L. trepido, -atum, to hurry with alarm-trepidus, restless, alarmed, from the root of Gr. trepo, to turn (in flight).] .
- Trespass, tres'pas, v.i. to pass over a limit or boundary: to enter unlawfully upon another's land: to inconvenience by importunity: to in-to inconvenience by importantly. to in-trude: to injure or annoy another; to sin.—n.
   act of trespassing: any injury to another's person or property: a sin.—n. Tr6s'passer.
   [O. Fr. trespasser (Fr. trespasser)—L. trans, across, and passer (see Pass).]
   Trespass-offering, trespas-of'ering, n. an offering in provider of a trespasse.
- in expiation of a trespass or sin.
- Tress, tres, n. a lock or curl of hair: a ringlet (esp. in pl.). [Fr. tresse, through It. treccia, from Gr. tricha, threefold—tris, three times.]
- Tressed, trest, adj., having tresses: formed into tresses or ringlets: curled. Tressel, Trestle, tres'l, n. a movable support

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

fastened to a top-piece: the frame of a table. [O. Fr. trestel (Fr. tresteau): ety. dub.; perh. through a Low L. dim. from L. transtrum, a beam, a bench.]

- Tret, tret, n. an allowance to purchasers of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs. for waste. [Norm. trett, deduction, Fr. trait-O. Fr. traire-L. trahere, to draw.]
- Triad, trī'ad, n. the union of three. [L. trias, triadis-Gr. trias, triados-treis, E. Three.]
- Trial, trī'al, n. a trying: the act of trying: examination by a test : the state of being tried : suffering: temptation: judicial examination: attempt.
- **Triangle**, trī'ang-gl, *n.* (*math.*) a plane figure with *three angles* and three sides : (*music*) an instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. [Fr.-L. triangulum-tres, three, and angulus, an angle. See Angle.]
- Triangled, tri'ang-gld, adj. having three angles. Triangular, tri-ang'gū-lar, adj. having three angles.—adv. Trian'gularly.
- Triangulate, tri-ang'gū-lāt, v.t. to survey by means of a series of triangles. Triangulation, trī-ang-gū-lā'shun, n. act of tri-
- angulating: the series of triangles so used.
- Trias, trī'as, n. (geol.) the oldest group of the Secondary strata, formerly associated with the Permian rocks under the name of the New Red Sandstone .- adj. Triass'ic. [So called by the German geologists, because the group is separable into three distinct formations, from Gr. trias, union of three. Cf. Triad.]
- Tribe, trib, n. a race or family from the same ancestor: a body of people under one leader : a number of things having certain common qualities.—*adj.* Trib'al. [L. *tribus,* 'a third part,'orig. applied to one of the three cantons or divisions forming the ancient Roman people, from tri-, root of tres, E. Three, and root bhu, E. Be.]
- Tribrach, trī'brak, n. (poetry) a foot of three short syllables. [L.-Gr. tri-, root of treis, E.
- Three, and brachys, short.] Tribulation, trib-ū-lā'shun, n. severe affliction: distress. [L. tribulatio-tribulo, to press or afflict-tribulum, a sledge for rubbing out corn *tero*, to rub, grind.] **Tribunal**, trī-bū'nal, *n*. the bench on which a
- judge and his associates sit to administer justice : court of justice. [L.]
- Tribune, trib'un, n. a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights; the raised platform from which speeches were delivered.—n. Trib'uneship. [L. tribunus, orig. 'the representative of a tribe. [L. tribunus, a tribe. See Tribe.]
- Tributary, trib'ū-tar-i, adj. paying tribute : subject: yielding supplies of anything: paid in tribute .- n. one who pays tribute : a stream which contributes water to another. - adv. Trib'utarily.
- Tribute, trib'ūt, n. a fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another for peace or protection: a personal contribution: acknow-ledgment, or homage paid. [L. tributumtribuo, to assign, give, pay-tribus, a tribe. See Tribe.]
- Trice, trīs, n. a very short time: an instant. [Perh. from thrice, while one can count three; or from Sp. tris, noise of breaking glass (cf. Scot. 'in a crack').]
- Tricennial, trī-sen'yal, adj. pertaining to thirty years: occurring every thirty years. L. tri-

### Trigonometrical

cennium, thirty years-triginta, thirty, and annus, a year.]

- Tricentenary, trī-sen'ten-ar-i, n. a space of three hundred years. [L. trecenti, three hundredtres, three, and centum, a hundred.]
- Trichina, tri-kī'na, n. a parasitic worm, which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain animals, esp. the hog :-pl. Trichi'næ. [Gr. trichinos, small like a hair-thrix, trichos, hair.]
- **Trichiniasis**, tri-kin-ī'a-sis, *n*. the disease caused by the presence of trichinæ in the body.

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1

- Trick, trik, v.t. to dress, to decorate. [Celt. trec, ornament, treciaw, to adorn.]
- Trick, trik, n. any fraud or stratagem to deceive : a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy: a particular habit or manner: a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn. -v.t. to deceive, to cheat. -ns. Trick'er, Trick'ster. [O. Fr. *tricer*, *trecher*, to beguile, from Dut. *trekken*, to draw. See **Treachery**.]
- Trickery, trik'er-i, n. act or practice of playing tricks: artifice: stratagem: imposition.
- Trickish, trik'ish, adj. addicted to tricks: artful in making bargains.
- Trickle, trik'l, v.i. to flow gently or in a small stream. [Scot. trinkle; Ger. tröpfeln-tropfen. to fall in drops.]
- Tricolor, Tricolour, trī'kul-ur, n. the national flag of France, of *three colours*, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes. [Fr. *tricolore*-L. *tres*, three, and color, colour.] Tricoloured, tri/kul-urd, adj. having three colours.
- Tricycle, tri'sik-l, n. a velocipede with three wheels. [Gr. tri-, root of treis, E. Three, and kyklos, E. Cycle. Cf. Bicycle.]
- Trident, tri'dent, n. the three-pronged spear of sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean : any threetoothed instrument. [Fr.-L. tres, three, and dens, dentis, E. Tooth.]
- Trident, tri'dent, Tridented, tri'dent-ed, adj.
- having three teeth or prongs. Trionnial, trī-en'yal, adj. continuing three years : happening every third year .- adv. Trienn'ially. [L. triennis-tres, three, and annus, a year.]
- Trifle, tri'fl, v.i. to act or talk lightly : to indulge in light or silly amusements: to waste or spend idly or unprofitably.—*n*. anything of little value: a light kind of dish.—*n*. Triffer. [O. Fr. truffe, perh. conn. with O. Dut. treyfelen, to play; or perh. only another form of Truffle.] Triffing, triffing, adj. like a triffe; of small value or importance: trivial.—adv. Triffingly.
- Trifoliate, trī-fô'li-āt, adj., three-leaved. [L. tres, three, and folium, leaf.]
   Triform, trī'form, adj. having a triple form. [L.
- triformis-tres, three, and forma, form.
- Trig, trig, adj. full : trim, neat. [Éty. dub.] Trigger, trig'er, n. a catch which when pulled Trigger, looses the hammer of a gun in firing : a catch to hold a wheel when driving on steep ground. [Either from Dut. *trekker-trekken*, to pull (cf. **Trick**, *n*.); or from Ger. *drücker*.]
- Triglyph, trī'glif, n. a three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [L. triglyphus-Gr. triglyphos-treis,
- three, and glytho, to hollow out, to carve.] Triglyphic, trī-glif ik, Triglyphical, trī-glif ik-al, adj. consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs: containing three sets of characters or sculptures. Trigonometrical, trig-o-no-met'rik-al, adj. per-
- taining to trigonometry: done by the rules of trigonometry .- adv. Trigonomet'rically.

#### Trigonometry

- Trigonometry, trig-o-nom'e-tri, n. the branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. [Lit. 'the measurement of triangles'-Gr. trigonon, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure.] Trihedral, trī-hē'dral, *adj*. having *three* equal
- sides.
- Trihedron, trī-hē'dron, n. a figure having three equal bases or sides. [Gr. treis, three, and hedra, a seat, base.]
- Trilatoral, tri-lat'er-al, adj. having three sides,-adv. Trilat'erally. [L. tres, three, latus, side.] Trilingual, tri-ling'gual, adj. consisting of three tongues or languages. [L. tres, three, and lingua, tongue.]
- Triliteral, tri-liter-al, adj. consisting of three letters. [L. tres, three, and litera, a letter,]
- Trill, tril, v.t. and v.i. to shake: to utter with a tremulous vibration : to trickle or flow in a small stream.-n. a quaver or tremulous vibration. [Fr. triller-It. trillare, to shake : imitative.] Trillion, trilyun, n. a million raised to the
- third power, or multiplied twice by itself (1,000,000,000,000,000). [Fr.-L. tres, three, and Low L. millio, a million. See Million.]
- Trilobite, trī'lob-īt, n. one of an order of fossil crustacea. [Gr. tri, thrice, and lobos, a lobe.]
- Trilogy, tril'o-ji, n. a series of three dramas, each complete in sense, yet mutually related as parts of one great historical piece. [Gr. trilogia-tri, tris, thrice, and logos, speech, discourse.]
- Trim, trim, adj. in good order : nice. -v.t. to make trim: to put in due order: to dress: to decorate: to clip: to reduce to proper form : to arrange for sailing .- v.i. to balance or fluctuate between parties :- pr.p. trimm'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. trimmed.-n. dress : ornaments : state of a ship as to sailing qualities.—adv. Trim'ly.—n. Trim'ness. [A.S. trum, firm, trymian, to strengthen, set in order.]
- Trimeter, trim'e-ter, n. a division of a verse consisting of three measures.-adjs. Trim'eter, Trimet'rical. [Gr. trimetros-treis, three, and metron, measure.]
- Trimmer, trim'er, n. one who trims: one who fluctuates between parties, a timeserver.
- Trimming, triming, n. that which trims: orna-mental parts, esp. of a garment, dish, &c. Trimonthly, trimunth li, adj. every three months.
- Trinitarian, trin-i-tāri-an, adj. pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.-n. one who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.--Trinitarianism, n. the tenets of Trinitarians.
- Trinity, trin'i-ti, n. the union of three in one Godhead : the persons of the Godhead. [L. trinitas,
- three—trini, three each—tres, three.] Trinity-Sunday, trin'i-ti-sun'dā, n. the Sunday next after Whitsunday, the Festival of the Holy Trinity.
- Trinket, tringk'et, n. a small ornament for the person: anything of little value. [Ety. dub.; perh. nasalised from tricket, a dim. of Trick.]
- Trinomial, trī-nō'mi-al, adj. (math.) consisting of three names or terms connected by the sign plus or minus. -n. a trinomial quantity. [L. tres, three, and nomen, name.]
- Trio, trio, n. three united : (music) a composition
- for three performers. [It.-L. tres, three.] Trip, trip, v.z. to move with short, light steps : to stumble and fall: to err: to fail .- v.t. to cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him : to overthrow by taking away support : to catch : -pr.p. tripping; pa.t. and pa.p. tripped.-n. a light, short step: a catch by which an antag-

onist is thrown : a false step : a mistake : a short voyage or journey. [Allied to Low Ger. trippen, and Ger. trippeln; cf. also W. tripiaw.]

- Tripartite, trip'ar-tit, adj., divided into three parts: having three corresponding parts: relating to three parties. - Triparti'tion, n. a division into three. [L. ter, thrice, and partitus, pa.p.
- of *partic*, to divide-*pars*, a part.] **Tripe**, trīp, *n*. entrails: the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. [Fr., ety. dub.; prob. from Celt. tripa.]
- ety, dub.; prob. from Celt. Fright.] Tripedal, trip'e-dal, adj. having three feet. [L. tres, three, and pes, pedis, E. Foot.] Tripetalous, tri-per'al-us, adj. (bot.) having three petals or flower-leaves. [Gr. treis, three, and petalon, a leaf. See Petal.] Triphthong, trif'thong or trip'thong, n. a com-bination of three vowels to form one sound.— d. Triphthon'al. [Fr. triphthome...]
- adj. Triphthon'gal. [Fr. triphthongue-Gr.
- any. Informour gat. [Fr. Triphthongue-Gr. treis, three, and phthongos, sound.]
  Triple, tripl, adj. consisting of three united: three times repeated.—w.t. to treble.—adw. Triply. [Fr.—L. tri-plus (lit.) 'thrice-full'—tri, root of tress, E. Three, and -plus, akin to plenus, E. Fill. Cf. Double.]
- Triplet, triplet, n., three of a kind or three united: three lines rhyming together: (music)
- a group of three notes occupying the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3. **Triplicate**, trip/li-kāt, adj., threefold; made thrice as much.—n. a third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [L. ter, thrice, and plico, to fold. Cf. Duple, Duplicate.]
- Triplication, trip-li-kā'shun, n. act of making threefold or adding three together.
- Tripod, tripod, n. anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, &c. [Gr. tripous, tripodos-tri, treis, three, pous, E. Foot.]
- Tripos, trī'pos, n. a university examination for honours at Cambridge : a tripos paper. [From a tripod being frequently given as a prize at the Grecian games. See Tripod.]
- Tripping, trip'ing, n. the act of tripping: a light kind of dance.
- Trippingly, trip'ing-li, adv. in a tripping manmer : with a light, quick step.
- Triptote, trip'tôt, n. a noun used in three cases only. [Fr.-Gr. triptoton-tri, treis, three, thrice, ptotos, falling-pipto, to fall.]
- Triptych, trip'tik, n. a set of tablets consisting of three leaves, each painted with a distinct subject, but joined together by hinges, and capable of being folded so as to present a new face. [Gr. tri, thrice, ptyx, ptychos, a fold, a leafptysso, to fold.]
- Trireme, trī'rēm, n. a galley or vessel with three banks or rows of oars. [Fr.-L. triremis-tri, tres, three, remus, an oar.].

Trisect, tri-sekt', v.t. to cut or divide into three equal parts. [L. tri, thrice, seco, sectum, to cut.]

- Trisection, tri-sek'shun, n. the division of any-
- thing, as an angle, into three equal parts. Trisyllabic, tris-sil-lab'ik, Trisyllab'ical, -al, adj. pertaining to a *trisyllable*: consisting of three syllables.—*adv*. **Trisyllab**'coally.
- Trisyllable, tris-sil'a-bl, n. a word of three syllables. [Gr. tri-, three, and Syllable.]
- Trite, trit, adj., worn out by use : used till its novelty and interest are lost : hackneyed. -adv. Prite'ly.-n. Trite'ness. [It. trito-L. tritus, rubbed, pa.p. of tero, to rub. See Try.]
- Tritch, tri'ton, n. (myth.) a marine demi-god, one of the trumpeters of Neptune, his trumpet being

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

a wreathed univalve shell: a genus of molluscs | with a wreathed univalve shell. [Gr. Trītōn.]

- Triturable, trit'ū-ra-bl, adj. that may be reduced to a fine powder by grinding. Triturate, trit'ū-rāt, v. t. to rub or grind to a fine
- powder.-n. Tritura'tion. [Late L. trituro, atum-L. tero, to rub.]
- Triumph, tri'umf, n. in ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honour of a victorious general: joy for success : victory .- v.i. to celebrate a victory with pomp: to rejoice for victory: to obtain victory: to be prosperous : (with over) to insult a person upon an advantage gained .- n. Tri'-[L. triumphus; akin to Gr. thriumpher. ambos, a hymn to Bacchus.] Triumphal, trī-umf'al, adj. pertaining to triumph:
- used in celebrating victory.
- Triumphant, tri-umf'ant, adj. celebrating or rejoicing for a triumph: expressing joy for success: victorious.—adv. Triumph'antly. [L. triumphans, -antis, pr.p. of triumpho, to celebrate a triumph-triumphus.]
- Triumvir, tri-um'vir, n. one of three men in the same office or government:—pl. Trium'viri, Trium'virs. [L.—trium-, from tres, three, and vir, a man.]
- Triumvirate, trī-um'vi-rāt, n. an association of three men in office or government, or for any political ends. [L.]
- Triune, trī'ūn, adj. being three in one. [Coined from L. tri-, root of tres, three, and unus, one.]
- Trivet, trivet, n. a stool or other thing supported on three feet : a movable iron frame in a kitchen
- on three jeet: a movable fron traine in a kitchen fire-grate for supporting kettles, &c. [For trevet—Fr. trépied, a tripod—L. tripod.] Trivial, trivi-al, adj. that may be found any-where, common: of little importance: trifling. —adv. Trivially.—n. Trivialness. [L. trivi-alis (lit.) 'to be found at the cross-roads or public streats'-triving a place where three public streets'-trivium, a place where three
- ways meet—tres, three, via, a way.] Trochaic, tro-kā'ik, Trocha'ical, -al, adj. consist-ing of trochees.—Trocha'ic, n. a trochaic verse or measure
- Trochee, tro'ke, n. a metrical foot of two syllables, so called from its *tripping* or joyous character: in L. verse, consisting of a long and a short, as nümen: in E. verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as tri pod. [Fr. trochée-Gr. trochaios (pous, foot, understood), running, trip-ping—trochos, a running—trechō, to run.] Trod, Trodd'en, pa.t. and pa.p. of Tread.
- Troglodyte, trog'lo-dit, n. the Greek name for certain ancient tribes on the Nile, now a general term for all savage cave-dwellers. [Fr.-Gr. troglodytes-trogle, a cave, and dyo, to enter.]
- **Trojan**, trō'jan, *adj*. pertaining to ancient *Troy*.— *n*. an inhabitant of ancient Troy : an old soldier.
- Troll, trol, v.t. to move circularly: to sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round .v.i. to roll: to move or run about : to sing a catch.—n. a song, the parts of which are sung in succession: a round.—n. Troll'er. [Perh. from Fr. trôler, to lead about-Celt. root seen
- in W. trolis, to twist, to roll.] Troll, trol, v.i. to fish, esp. for pike, with a rod of which the line runs on a reel near the handle. [A form of Trawl.]
- Trollop, trol'up, n. a loitering, slatternly woman : a woman negligently dressed : a draggle-tail. [From **Troll**, in the sense of running about.]
- Trombone, trom'bon, n. a deep-toned brass musical wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

[It. ; augmentative of tromba, a trumpet. See Trump, a trumpet.]

Troop, troop, n. a crowd or collection of people: a company : soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in pl.: a small body of cavalry corre sponding to a company of infantry .- v.i. to collect in numbers: to march in a company, or in haste. [Fr. troupe, prob. through Low L. forms, from L. turba, a crowd.]

Trooper, troop'er, n. a private cavalry soldier.

Trope, trop, *n.* (*rhet.*) a word or expression changed from its proper sense for life or emphasis, a figure of speech. [Fr.-L. tropus-Gr. tropos-trepo, to turn.]

Trophied, tro fid, adj. adorned with trophies.

- Trophy, tro'fi, *n*. a memorial of a victory, con-sisting of a pile of arms erected on the field of battle : anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory: something that is evidence of victory. [Fr. trophée-L. tropæum-Gr. tropaion-tropē, a turningtrepo, to turn, to turn to flight.]
- Tropic, trop'ik, n. one of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28' on each side of the equator, where the sun turns, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south : one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these :- pl. the regions lying between the tropics. [Through L. tropicus, from Gr. tropikos, relating to a turning *tropos*, a turning (see **Trope**).]
- Tropic, trop'ik, Tropical, trop'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the *tropics*: being within or near the tropics. -adv. Trop'ically.
- Tropical, trop'ik-al, adj. (rhet.) pertaining to a trope: changed from its proper or original sense: figurative.-adv. Trop'ically.
- Tropological, tro-po-loj'ik-al, adj. expressed or varied by *tropes* or figures. **Tropology**, trō-pol'o-ji, *n*. a *tropical* or figurative
- mode of speech. [Gr. tropos, and logos, discourse.]
- **Trot**, trot, *v.i.* to go, lifting the feet quicker and higher than in walking : to walk or move fast : to run.-v.t. to ride at a trot :- pr.p. trotting; pa.t. and pa.p. trott'ed.-n. the pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting .- n. Trott'er. If the second sec
- **Troubadour**, troo'ba-door, *n*. one of a class of poets from the 11th to the 13th century, chiefly in France. [Fr., from Prov. trobador-trobar (Fr. trouver), to find-L. turbare, to throw into disorder (in searching for a thing), hence, to find. See Trover.]
- Trouble, trub'l, v.t. to put into a confused state: to agitate: to disturb: to annoy: to busy or engage overmuch .- n. disturbance : affliction : uneasiness: that which disturbs or afflicts.--n. Troub'ler. [Fr. troubler, O. Fr. tourbler-Low L. turbulo-L. turbare, to disturb-turba, a crowd, tumult.]
- Troublesome, trub'l-sum, adj. causing or giving trouble or inconvenience : vexatious : importu-nate. -- adv. Troub'lesomely. -- n. Troub'le-Troub'lesomely.-n. nate.—adv. someness.

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Troublous, trub'lus, adj. full of trouble or disorder: agitated: tumultuous.

Trough, trof, n. a long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid : a long tray : a long narrow channel. [A.S. trog; Ger. trog.]

Trounce, trowns, v.t. to punish or beat severely.

fate, far; mē, her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

[O. Fr. tronçonner, to cut-L. truncus, maimed. | See Trench.]

- **Trousers**, trow'zerz, *n.pl.* long breeches: a gar-ment worn by males on the lower limbs and trussed or fastened up at the waist. [O. Fr. trousses, breeches worn by pages-Fr. trousse (see Truss).]
- Trousseau, troo-so', n. the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. [Fr., lit. 'a little bundle,' from trousse, a bundle (see Truss).]
- Trout, trowt, n. a common name for fresh-water fish of the salmon family: the Salmo Fario, or Common Trout, much sought after by anglers. [Fr. truite, A.S. truht—L. tructa, tructus— Gr. tröktēs, a sea-fish with sharp teeth—trögö, to gnaw.
- **Trover**, trov'er, n. (law) the gaining possession of goods. [O. Fr. trover, to find (Fr. trouver)— L. turbare, to throw into disorder (in searching for a thing), hence, to find-turba, confusion. Cf. Treasure-Trove and Troubadour.]
- Trow, tro, v.i. to hold as true: (B.) to trust: to believe: to think. [A.S. treow-ian; Ice. trua, Ger. tran-en. See True, Trust.]
- Trowel, trow'el, n. a tool used in spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. truelle-L. trulla, dim. of trua, a ladle.]
- Trowsers. Same as Trousers.
- **Troy**, **Troy**-weight, troi/wät, *n*. the system of weights used in England for gold, silver, and precious stones. [A corr. of Fr. (*livre*, pound) d'octroi, of authority-octroi, from L. auctoritas, authority, and sig. orig. 'anything authorised, then 'a tax.']
- Truant, troo'ant, n. an idler: a boy who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school .adj. wandering from duty : loitering : idle.—ns. Tru'ancy, Tru'antship. [Fr. truand—Low L. trutanus—Celt. root tru, wretched.]
- Truce, troos, n. a temporary peace or suspension of hostilities between two armies or between states : cessation. [Lit. 'a true agreement,' M. E. treows, trewes, an extension of True. See also Truth.]
- Truck. truk, v.t. to exchange or barter .- v.i. to traffic by exchange. -n. exchange of goods: barter. [Fr. troquer-Sp. trocar, perh. a corr. of L. trans, across or over, and vicis, change.]
- Truck, truk, n. a wheel: a railway wagon for heavy articles: a platform running on wheels: a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff. [Perh. a corr. of Gr. trochos, a wheel-trecho, to run.]
- Truckage, truk'aj, n. the practice of exchanging or bartering goods. [See Truck, v.]
- Truckage, truk'āj, n. charge for carrying articles on a truck. [See Truck, n.]
- Truckle, truk'l, v.i. to yield meanly to the demands of another. -ns. Truckler, Truckling. [Extension of **Truck**, v.] [of **Truck**, n.] **Truckle**, truk'l, n. a small wheel or caster. [Dim.
- Truckle-bed, truk'l-bed. n. a low bed on wheels
- that may be pushed under another. See Truck, n.]
- Truck-system, truk'-sis'tem, n. the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money.
- [See Truck, v.] Truculent, truk'ū-lent, adj. very fierce : barba-rous : cruel : inspiring terror. adv. Truc'u-lently. n. Truc'ulence. [L. truculentus trux, wild, fierce.]
- Trudge, truj, v.i. to travel on foot : to travel with labour or effort : to march heavily on. [Allied to Tread and Trot, and influenced by Drudge.]

- True, troo, adj. agreeing with fact : worthy of belief or confidence: certain: trusty: genuine: exact: straight: right: rightful.-n. True ness. [A.S. treowe; cog, with Ice. true, Ger. treu; from the root of Trow. See Trust.]
- Truffle, truf', n. a round underground fungus used in cookery.—Truffled, adj. cooked with truffles. [O. Fr. truffle (Fr. truffe), a corr. of L. tuber (see Tuber).]

Truism, troo'izm, n. a plain or self-evident truth.

- Trull, trul, n. a drab: a vagrant woman of loose habits. [Allied to Ger. trulle; conn. with Scand. troll, demon, goblin, monster.]
- Truly, troo'li, adv. according to truth: in fact or reality: exactly: justly: faithfully: sincerely: honestly.
- Trump, trump, n. a trumpet. [Prob. through Fr. trompe, from It. tromba, which, acc. to Diez, is the L. tuba, with inserted r and m.]
- Trump, trump, n. a card of the leading suit that triumphs or wins: one of the suit of cards which takes any other. -v.i. to play a trump card.—v.t. to play a trump card upon.—To trump up, to devise, forge. [From Triumph.]
- Trumpery, trump'er-i, n. falsehood : boastful or empty talk: things of no value: trifles .- adj. worthless. [Fr. tromperie-tromper, to de-ceive, lit. 'to blow a trumpet (in order to attract the public),' a custom of quacks, &c. See Trump, a trumpet.]
- **Trumpet**, trump'et, *n*. a wind instrument of music with a ringing and clear tone, used chiefly in war and in military music:  $(f_{\mathcal{G}})$  one who praises. -v.t. to publish by trumpet: to proclaim: to sound the praises of. [Fr. trompette, dim. of trompe. See Trump, a trumpet.]
- Trumpeter, trump'et-er, n. one who sounds on the trumpet the regimental calls and signals: one who proclaims, praises, or denounces: a kind of pigeon, also a S. American wading-bird.
- Trumpet-fish, trump'et-fish, n. a sea-fish so named from its trumpet-like or tubular muzzle.
- Trumpet-tongued, trump'et-tungd, adj. having a voice or tongue loud as a trumpet.
- Truncate, trungk'ät, v.t. to cut off: to lop: to maim.-n. Trunca'tion. [L. trunco, -atum-truncus. See Trunk.]
- Truncheon, trun'shun, n. a short staff: a cudgel: a baton or staff of authority.-v.t. to beat with a truncheon : to cudgel. [Fr. tronçon-tronc (see Trunk).]
- Trundle, trun'dl, n. anything round : a wheel : a truck .- v.t. to roll, as on wheels .- v.i. to roll: bowl along. [A.S. *trendel*, a circle, wheel, Ger. *trändeln*, to dawdle.]
- **Trundle-bed**, trun'dl-bed, *n*. a *bed* moving on *trundles* or low wheels : a truckle-bed.
- Trunk, trungk, n. the stem of a tree: the body of an animal apart from the limbs : the main body of anything: anything long and hollow: the proboscis of an elephant: the shaft of a column: a chest for clothes.—**Trunked**, trungkt, adj. having a trunk. [Fr. tronc-L. truncus, the stem or bole of a tree.]
- Trunk-hose, trungk'-hoz, n. large hose or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the body and the upper part of the legs.
- Trunk-line, trungk'-līn, n. the main line of a railway, canal, &c.
- Trunnion, trun'yun, n. one of the knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the car-riage. [Fr. trognon, a stalk—tronc, a stump— L. truncus.]
- Truss, trus, n. a bundle : timbers fastened to-

fate, far; me, her; mine; mote; mute; moon; then.

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gether for supporting a roof: in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast: (med.) a bandage used in ruptures .- v. t. to bind up: to pack close: to furnish with a truss. [Fr. trousse-trousser, O. Fr. trosser, orig. torser, to bind together-L. tortus, pa.p. of torqueo, to twist.]

- Trust, trust, n. confidence in the truth of anything: a resting on the integrity, friendship, &c. of another : faith : hope : credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay): he or that which is the ground of confidence : that which is given or received in confidence : charge : (*law*) an estate managed for another.—*adj*. held in trust.—*v.t*. to place trust in : to believe : to give credit to : to sell upon credit: to commit to the care of .v.i. to be confident or confiding.—n. Trust/er. [Closely conn. with Ice. traust, trust, Goth. trausti, security, Ger. trost, consolation; from root of Trow and True.]
- Trustee, trus-te', n. one to whom anything is intrusted: one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust for the benefit of others .--- n. Trustee'ship.
- Trustful, trust'fool, adj. full of trust: trusting: worthy of trust : faithful.
- Trustworthy, trust'wur-thi, adj., worthy of trust
- or confidence: trusty.—n. Trust'worthiness. Trusty, trust', adj. (comp. Trust'ier, superl. Trust'iest), that may be trusted: deserving confidence: honest: strong: firm.—n. Trust'iness.-adv. Trust'ily.
- Truth, trooth, n. that which is *true* or according to the facts of the case : agreement with reality : true state of things, or facts : practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth : fidelity : a true statement : an established principle : in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature .-Of a truth (B.), truly. [A.S. treowth, trywth, a derivative of True. Doublet Troth.]
- Truthful, trooth'fool, adj., full of truth: according to or adhering to truth: Truth'fully.-n. Truth'fulness. truth: reliable.-adv.
- Try, trī, v.t. to test: to sift: to prove by experiment: to purify: to examine judicially: to examine carefully: to experience: to attempt: to use as means: to put to severe trial, cause suffering to. -v.i. to endeavour: to make an effort — pa.t. and pa.p. tried (trid). — n. Tri'er. [Fr. trier, to pick out, to cull (the grain from the straw), from an assumed L. tritare—tero, tritum, to rub. See Trite.]
- Trying, triing, adj. making trial or proof of: adapted to try: searching: severe. Trysail, trī'sāl, n. a reduced sail used by small
- craft, instead of their mainsail, in a storm : a small fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff.
- Tryst, trīst, n. an appointment to meet : appointed place of meeting. [Conn. with Trust.]

Tsar, tsär, n. better form of Czar.

- Tsetse, tset'se, n. a dipterous insect of South Africa, whose bite is fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.
- Tub, tub, n. a two-handed open wooden vessel : a vessel made of staves and hoops: a small cask : anything like a tub: the quantity a tub holds. [Low Ger. tubbe, Dut. tobbe.]
- Tube, tub, n. a pipe: a long, hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, &c. : a canal.-v.t. to
- furnish with a tube. [Fr.-L. tubus.] **Tuber**, tū'ber, *n*. a knob in roots : a rounded, fleshy underground stem, as in the potato. [L., 'a swelling,' from root of L. tumeo, to swell. Cf. Tumid. ]

### Tumbler

- Tubercle, tū'bėr-kl, n. a small tuber or swelling: a pimple: a small knob on leaves: a small mass of diseased matter frequently found in the lungs. -Tu'bercled, adj. having tubercles. [L. tuberculum. dim. of Tuber.]
- Tubercular, tū-ber'kū-lar, Tuberculous, tū-ber'kū-lus, adj. pertaining to tubercles : pimpled : affected with or caused by tubercles.
- Tuberous, tū'bėr-us, Tuberose, tū'bėr-os, adj. having or consisting of tubers: knobbed .- n. Tuberos'ity.
- Tubing, tub'ing, n. a length of tube: tubes collectively : materials for tubes.
- **Tubular**, tūb'ū-lar, *adj*. having the form of a *tube* \_ or pipe: consisting of a tube or pipe.
- Tubulated, tub'u-lat-ed, Tubulous, tub'u-lus, adj. having the form of a tube or pipe: having a small tube: containing or composed of small tubes. [dim. of tubus.]

- Tuck, tuk, v.t. to draw or press in or together : to fold under: to gather up: to inclose by pressing clothes closely around.—n. a horizontal fold in [Low Ger. tucken, Ger. zucken, to a garment. draw in, to shrug ; conn. with Tow and Tug.]
- Tucker, tuk'er, n. a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.
- Tuesday, tüz'dā, m. the third day of the week. [A.S. *Tiwes dæg* (*lit.*) 'the *day* of *Tiw*' (the god of war) = Ger. *die(n)s-tag;* cf. L. *dies Martis. Tiw* (ice. *Tyr*, O. Ger. *Zio*) is conn. with Gr. *Zeus, Dios*, and L. *deus, divus.*] **Tufa**, tū'fa, 'Tuff, tuf, *n.* a rock formed from the ash or nowder from a valence also amplied to
- ash or powder from a volcano: also applied to any light, porous rock. [It. tufo, Fr. tuf-L. tofus.]
- Tuft, tuft, n. a number of small things in a knot: a cluster: a dense head of flowers.-v.t. to separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts.-adjs. separate into titls: to adorn with titls: *uega*. Tuft'ed, Tuft'y. [Fr. *touffe*, from the Teut, as Low Ger. *topp*, Ger. *zopf*. See Top.] Tuft-hunter, tuft'-hunt'er, *n*. one over-eager to form acquaintance with persons of rank or con-tern honercon of rank or con-tern honercon of the great
- sequence: a mean hanger-on of the great. [From the *tuft* or tassel in the cap worn by noblemen at the English universities.]
- Tug, tug, v.t. to pull with effort : to drag along .-v.i. to pull with great effort :- pr.p. tugg'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. tugged. -n. a strong pull: a steam-vessel for towing ships. [A.S. teon, teohan, pl. of pa.t. tugon; closely conn. with Tuck and Tow, v.]
- Tuition, tū-ish'un, n. care over a young person; teaching. [Lit. 'a looking to,' 'taking care of,' L. tuitio-tueor, tuitus, to see, to look to.]
- Tulip, tū'lip, n. a bulbous garden-plant with beautiful flowers. [Fr. tulipe-Port. tulipa, from Pers. and Turk. tulbend, dulbend (whence E. Turban), from the fancied resemblance of the flower to a turban folded round the head.]
- Tulle, tool, n. a delicate kind of silk net or lace. [Fr.; so named from the town of *Tulle*, in the south-west of France.]
- Tumble, tum'bl, v.i. to fall : to come down suddenly and violently : to roll : to twist the body, as a mountebank .- v.t. to throw headlong : to turn over : to throw about while examining. -n. act of tumbling : a fall : a rolling over. [From (A.S. tumbian); and from which also are the Fr. tomber and It. tombolare.]
- Tumbler, tum'bler, n. one who tumbles : a large drinking-glass, so called because formerly, having a pointed base, it could not be set down without

Tubule, tub'ul, n. a small tube or pipe. [L. tubulus,

tumbling : a domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing

- Tumbrel, tumbrel, Tumbril, tumbril, n. a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, &c. [O. Fr. tombered (Fr. tombereau)—Fr. tomber, to fall, because the body of the cart could be tumbled without un-yoking. Cf. Tumble.]
- Tumefaction, tū-me-fak'shun, n. act of tumefying: tumour: swelling.
- Tumefy, tū'me-fī, v.t. to cause to swell.-v.i. to swell: to rise in a tumour :- pa.t. and pa.p. tū'mefīed. [L. tumefacio-tumeo, to swell, and facio, to make.]
- Tumid, tū'mid, adj., swollen or enlarged : inflated : falsely sublime : bombastic.—adv. Tu'midly.— n. Tu'midness. [L. tumidus—tumeo, to swell.]
- Tumour, Tumor, tū'mor, n. a diseased swelling
- of any part of the body. [L.—tumeo, to swell.] Tumular, tū'mū-lar, adj. formed in a heap: con-sisting in a heap. [Formed from L. tumulus, a
- heap. From Tumulus.] Tumulous, từ mũ-lus, adj. full of mounds or hillocks. [From Tumulus.] Tumult, tữ mult, n. uproar of a multitude : violent
- agitation with confused sounds. [L. tumultus,
- Tumultuary, tū-mult'a-ar-i, Tumultuous, tū-mult'a-us, adj. full of tumult'i disorderly: agi-tated; noisy.-adv. Tumult'uously.-n. Tumult'uousness.
- "umulus, tū'mū-lus, n. a mound of earth over a grave : a barrow :-pl. Tu'mulī. [L., 'a heap' -tumeo, to swell.]
- Tun, tun, n. (orig.) a large cask: then a measure of capacity for liquids = 2 pipes, 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. [A.S. tunne, with similar forms in all the Teut., Romance, and Celt. tongues, the common source prob. being the L. tina, a wine-vessel. Doublet Ton.] Tune, tūn, n. (mus.) a melodious succession of
- notes or chords in a particular key: the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody: state of giving the proper sound : harmony : a melody or air. -v.t. to cause to produce the proper sounds. -adj. Tun'able. [A variation of Tone, prob. partly due to the influence of A.S. dyne, E. Din.]
- Tuneful, tūn'fool, adj. full of tune or harmony : melodious : musical.-adv. Tune'fully.
- Tuneless, tūn'les, adj. without tune or melody.
- Tuner, tun'er, n. one who tunes or adjusts the sounds of musical instruments.
- Tungsten, tung'sten, n. a very heavy metal.
- [Sw. tangsten, tang, heavy incavy incavity inclusion]
   **Tunic**, túľnik, a. a loose frock worn by females and boys: in R. Cath. Church, a long under-garment worn by the officiating clergy: (anat.), a membrane that covers some organ: (bot) a covering, as of a seed : (*mil.*) the coat at present worn by English soldiers on full-dress occasions. [Fr. tunique-L. tunica. an under-garment worn
- Tunicate, tü'nik-ät, Tunicated, tü'nik-ät-ed, adj.
   (bot.) covered with a tunic or with layers. [L.]
   Tunicate, tü'nik-ät, a. a little tunic : a kind of long robe. [L.]
- robe. [L. tunicula, dim. of tunica, a tunic.] **Tuning-fork**, tun'ing-fork, n. a steel two-pronged
- instrument, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain pitch.
- Tunnel, tun'el, n. a passage cut through a hill or under a river, &c. -v.t. to make a passage through the information of the passage through: to hollow out -pr.p. tunn'elling; pa.t. and pa.p. tunn'elled. [An extension of

Tun; on the model of Fr. tonnelle, an arbour, (lit.) 'a tun-shaped vault,' dim. of tonne, a tun. See also Ton.]

- Tunny, tun'i, n. a very large fish of the mackerel family, fished chiefly on the Mediterranean coasts. [Lit. 'the darting fish,' L. thunnus, Gr. thynnos-thynö, to dart or rush along.]
- Tup, tup, n. a ram. [Conn. with Low Ger. *toppen*, Ger. *tupfen*, to touch.]
- Turanian, tūr-ān'yan, adj. a name sometimes used to include all the languages of Europe and Asia not Aryan or Semitic, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects. [From *Turan*, a name given (in contrast to Iran or Persia) to the region lying north of that country.]
- **Turban**, turban, n. a head-covering worn by eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it : a circular head-dress worn by ladies: the whole whorls of a shell. [Earlier forms *turbant*, *tulipant* (Fr. *turban*), through Port. *turbante*, from Pers. *dulbend*, a piece of muslin wound round the head. Cf. Tulip.]
- Turbaned, turband, adj. wearing a turban.
- Turbary, turb'ar-i, *n*. the right of digging peat: a place where peat is dug. [From *turba*, the Low L. form of Turf.]
- Turbid, turbid, adj. disordered : having the sediment disturbed: muddy: thick.--adv. Tur'-bidly.--n. Tur'bidness. [L. turbidus-turba, confusion, tumult.]
- Turbot, turbot, n. a large, flat, round fish, esteemed a delicacy. [Fr., a dim. formed from L. *turbo*, a spinning-top, from the likeness of the fish to a top; cf. the Gr. *rhombos*, sig. a top, also a turbot.]
- Turbulent, tur'bū-lent, adj., tumultuous, dis-turbed: in violent commotion: disposed to disorder: restless: producing commotion.—ns. Tur'bulence, Tur'bulency.—adv. Tur'bulent-ly. [L. turbulentus—turba, tumult, a crowd.]
- Tureen, tū-rēn', n. a large dish for holding soup at table. [Lit. 'an earthenware dish,' Fr.
- terrine-L. terra, earth.] Turf, turf, n. the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c. : a cake of turf cut off: sod : peat : race-ground : horseracing :-- pl. Turfs.--v.t. to cover with turf or sod. [A.S. turf; Ice. torf; perh. conn. with Sans. darva, millet-grass.]
- Turfy, turf'i, adj. abounding with, made of, or covered with turf: having the nature or appear ance of turf. -n. Turf'iness.
- Turgent, tur'jent, adj., swelling: rising into a tumour: inflated: bombastic.-adv. Tur gently. [L. turg-ens, -entis, pr.p. of turgeo, to swell.]
- [L. *Hurge-ens.*, *entis*, pr. for *thruges*, to swenig **Turgescent**, tur-jes/ent, *adj.*, *swelling*: growing big.—ns. Turgesc/ence, **Turgesc/ency**. [L. *turgesco*—*turgeo*, to swell.] **Turgid**, tur/jid, *adj.*, *swellen*: extended beyond the natural size: pompous: bombastic.—*adv.*. **Tur'gidly.**—ns. **Tur'gidness**, **Turgid'ity**. [L. turgulus-turgeo, to swell.]

Turk, turk, n. a native of Turkey .- adj. Turk'ish

- Turkey, turk'i, n. a large gallinaceous bird, a native of America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from Turkey.
- Turkey-red, turk'i-red, n. a fine durable red dye, obtained from madder, but now mostly prepared chemically, first produced in Turkey.
- Turkey-stone, turk'i-ston, n. a kind of oilstone
- brought from *Turkey*, and used for hones. **Turkis**, turk'is, *n*. an older spelling of **Turquoise**.

Turkish-bath, turk'ish-bäth, n. a kind of hot-air bath in which the patient, after being sweated, is rubbed down, and conducted through a series of

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

cooling chambers until he regains his normal temperature.

- Turmeric, tur'mer-ik, n. the root of an E. Indian plant, used as a yellow dye, in curry-powder, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies. [Ety. unknown.]
- Turmoil, tur'moil, n. harassing labour : disturbance. [Perh. from the L. *tremo*, to shake, modified by the influence of **Turn** and **Moil**.]
- Turmoil, tur-moil', v.t. to harass with commotion : to weary .- v.i. to be disquieted or in commotion.
- Turn, turn, v.i. to whirl round: to hinge: to depend : to issue : to take a different direction or tendency: to become by a change: to be turned in a lathe: to sour: to become giddy: to be nauseated : to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb: to become inclined in the other direction.-v.t. to cause to revolve : to reverse : to change the position or the direction of: to make to nauseate, to make giddy: direct the mind to: infatuate or make mad: to cause to return with profit: to transfer: to convert: to form in a lathe: to shape. -n. act of turning: new direction, or tendency : a walk to and fro : change: a winding: a bend: form: manner: opportunity, convenience: act of kindness or malice.—n. Turn'er.—By turns, one after an-other, alternately. [A.S. tyrnan; Ger. turnen; Fr. tourner; all from L. tornare, to turn in a lathe—tornus, a turner's wheel—Gr. tornos.]
- Turncoat, turn'kot, n. one who turns his coat, that is, abandons his principles or party.
- Turnery, turn'er-i, n. art of turning or of shaping by a lathe : things made by a turner.
- Turning, turn'ing, n. a winding : deviation from the proper course : turnery :-pl. chips.
- Turning-point, turn'ing-point, n. the *point* on which a question *turns*, and which decides the case : a grave and ci tical period.
- **Turnip**, tur'nip, *n*. a plant having a solid bulbous root used as food. [From A.S. *næpe*—L. *napus*, with the prefix *tur*-, a corr. of *terræ*, 'of the earth.'l
- Turnkey, turn'ke, n. one who turns the keys in a prison : a warder.
- Turnpike, turn'pīk, *n*. a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll : a turnpike-road. [Orig. a frame consisting of two crossbars armed with pikes, and turning on a post.]
- Turnpike-road, turn'pīk-rod, n. a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established.
- Turnsole, turn'sol, n. a plant so called because its flowers turn towards the sun. [Fr.-tourner (see Turn) and sol, for soleil-L. sol, the sun.]
- **Turnspit**, turn'spit, *n.* one who *turns* a *spit*: a person engaged in some menial occupation: (formerly) a dog employed to turn a spit.
- Turnstile, turn'stil, n. a revolving frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle.
- Turn-table, turn'-ta'bl, n. Same as Traversetable.
- Turpentine, tur'pen-tin, n. the resinous juice of the terebinth and other trees. [Fr. térébenthine -L. terebinthina (resina), (the resin) of the terebinth.]
- Turpitude, tur'pi-tūd, n. baseness: extreme depravity or wickedness : vileness of principles and
- pravity of wickedness; vieness of principles and actions. [L. turpitudo-turpis, foul, base; conn. with Sans. root tarp, to be ashamed.] **Turquoise**, turkoiz, n. a bluish-green mineral from Persia, valued as a gem. [Fr. (lit. 'Turk-ish'), so called because first brought from Turkey. Doublet **Turkish**.]

Turret, tur'et, n. a small tower on a building and

rising above it. [O. Fr. touret (Fr. tourelle), dim. of Fr. tour, a tower. See Tower.]

- Turreted, tur'et-ed, adj. furnished with turrets: formed like a tower.
- Turret-ship, tur'et-ship, n. an ironclad ship of war, whose guns are placed in one or more
- revolving *turrets* placed on deck. **Turtle**, tur'tl, **Turtle-dove**, tur'tl-duv, *n*, a species of pigeon of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A.S. turtle; Ger. turtel, Fr. tour-tereau, tourterelle; all from the L. name turtur, an imitation of the bird's note; cf. Heb. tôr.]
- Turtle, tur'tl, n. the sea-tortoise, a family of reptiles having their back covered by a horny case, the flesh of some of the species being con-sidered a great delicacy. [A corr. of **Tortoise**, under influence of **Turtle** (above).]
- Tuscan, tus'kan, adj. of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy: denoting one of the five orders of architecture, the oldest and simplest. [L.]
- Tush, tush, int. pshaw ! be silent ! an exclamation of scorn or impatience. [Cf. Ger. tuschen, vertuschen, to hush up.]
- Tusk, tusk, n. a long, pointed tooth on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals .--
- adjs. Tusk'ed, Tusk'y. [A.S. trasc, t.r.,] Tussle, tus'el, n. a struggle. [A.S. trasc, t.r., pluck, hence related to **Tease**, and perh. **Tasse**], a teased-out knot of wool.]

Tussock, tus'ok, n. a tuft of grass or twigs. [From obs. tur, a lock of hair, which is of Celt. origin.] Tut, tut, int. an exclamation of checking or rebuke.

- [Cf. Ir. and Gael. tut.]
- Tutelage, tū'tel-āj, n., guardianship: state of being under a guardian. [Formed from the L. *tutela-tutor*, to guard-*tueor*, to see, to look to. Cf. **Tuition** and **Tutor**.]
- Tutelar, tū'te-lar, Tutelary, tū'te-lar-i, adj. protecting: having the charge of a person or place. [L. tutelaris-tutela. See Tutelage.]
- Tutor, tu'tor, n. one who looks to or takes care of: one who has charge of the education of another : one who hears the lessons of and examines students: a teacher.—*fem.* **Tu'toress**.—*v.t.* to instruct: to treat with authority or sternness. -n. Tu'torship. [L. 'a guardian'-tueor, tuitus, to look to. Cf. Tuition and Tutelage.]
- Tutorage, tū'tor-āj, n. the office or authority of a tutor: education, as by a tutor.
- Tutorial, tū-tō'ri-al, adj. belonging to or exercised by a tutor.
- n. silly talk.—n. Twadd/ler. [Earlier form twattle, an imitative word; cf. Tattle, Twitter.]
- Twain, twān, n., two. [A.S. twegen, two, Ice. tveir. See Two and Between.]
- Twang, twang, n. a sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go: a nasal tone of voice.  $-\pi \cdot i$ . to sound as a tight string pulled and let go: to sound with a quick, sharp noise. -v.t. to make to sound with a twang. [Imitative.]
- Tweak, twek, v.t. to twitch, to pull : to pull with sudden jerks.—n. a sharp pinch or twitch. [A.S. twiccian; Ger. zwicken. By-form Twitch.]
- Tweed, twed, n. a kind of woollen twilled cloth of various patterns, much used for men's suits. [From a mistaken reading of 'tweels' upon an invoice, not, as supposed, from the Tweed valley, where the manufacture commenced.]
- Twoezers, twēz'erz, *n.sing*. nippers: small pin-cers for pulling out hairs, &c. [Obs. *tweeze*, a surgeon's case of instruments—Fr. *étuis*, pl. of

#### Twelfth

étui, a case, a box; prob. influenced also by Tweak.1

- **Twelfth**, twelfth, adj. the last of *twelve.*-n. one of twelve equal parts. [A.S. twelfta-twelf] **Twelfth-day**, twelfth'-dā, **Twelfth'-tide**, -tid, n. the twelfth day after Christmas, the Epiphany.
- Twelve, twelv, adj. ten and two. -n. the number next after eleven: the figures representing twelve. [A.S. twelf (Ger. zwelf, and Goth. twa-lif), that is, 'two and ten' (for twa- see Two, and for -lif see Eleven).]
- Twelvemonth, twelv'munth, n., twelve months: a year.
- Twentieth, twen'ti-eth, adj. the last of twenty .n. one of twenty equal parts. [A.S. twentigtha.]
- Twenty, twen'ti, adj., twice ten: nineteen and one: an indefinite number. -n. the number next after nineteen : the figures representing twenty. [A.S. twentig, for twantig, from twa, two, tig (Goth. tigus), ten; L. (d)viginti, Sans. vinshati.]
- Twice, twis, adv., two times: once and again: doubly. [O. E. twice, A.S. twiwa-twa, two.]
   Twig, twig, n. a small shoot or branch of a tree.
- [A.S. twig; cog. with Ger. zweig; from the
- root of Two.]
   Twiggy, twig'i, adj. abounding in twigs or shoots.
   Twilight, twi'lit, n. the faint light after sunset and before sunrise : an uncertain view.—adj. of twilight: faintly illuminated: obscure. [Lit. 'tween light,' A.S. twi-, from twa, E. Two, and Light.]
- Twill, twil, or Tweel, twel, n. an appearance of diagonal lines in cloth, caused by making the weft pass over one and under two or more threads of the warp : a fabric with a twill.-v.t. to weave with a twill. [Developed from the root of Two (A.S. *tuva*); cf. Ger. *zwillich*, ticking-*zwei*, two.] Twin, twin, *n*. one of *two* born at a birth : one were blic earther of the bird
- very like another.-adj. being one of two born at a birth : very like another. -v.i. to be born at the same birth : to bring forth two at once : to be paired or suited :- pr.p. twinn'ing; pa.p. twinned.-The Twins, the constellation Gemini. [A.S. twinn, double-Two; Ice. tvennr.]
- Twine, twin, n. a cord composed of two or more threads twisted together: a twist .- v.t. to wind, as two threads together: to twist together: to wind about.-v.i. to unite closely : to bend : to make turns: to ascend spirally round a support. [A.S. twin, double-thread (cog. with Dut. truijn) -twa, E. Two.]
- Twinge, twinj, v.t. to twitch or pinch: to affect with a sharp, sudden pain.—v i. to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch. -n. a twitch: a pinch : a sudden, sharp pain. [M. E. twengen, cog. with Ger. zwingen, to constrain. Thong.]
- Twinkle, twing'kl, v.i. to shine with a trembling, sparkling light: to sparkle: to open and shut the eyes rapidly: to quiver .- n. Twink'ler. [A.S. twinclian, a nasalised form of twiccian,
- with the freq. termination -*le*. See **Twitch**.] **Twinkle**, twing'kl, **Twinkling**, twing'kling, *n*. a quick motion of the eye: the time occupied by a wink : an instant.
- Twirl, twerl, v.t. to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers. -v.i. to turn round rapidly: to be whirled round. -n. a whirl: a rapid circular motion. [A.S. *thwiril*; cog, with Ger. *quirl*, *querl*, a stirring-spoon-O. Ger. *tuirl*; from the root of Queer and Thwart.]

Twist, twist, v.t. to twine : to unite or form by

# Typhus

winding together: to form from several threads: to encircle with something: to wreathe : to wind spirally: to turn from the true form or meaning: to insinuate.-v.i. to be united by winding.-n. that which is twisted : a cord : a single thread : manner of twisting : a contortion : a small roll of tobacco.—n. Twist'er. [A.S. twist, cloth of double thread—twa, E. Two; contrast Dut. twist, Ger. zwist, discord—zwei, Two.]

- Twit, twit, v.t. to remind of some fault, &c. :pr.p. twitt'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. twitt'ed.—a. Twitt'er. [A.S. æt-witan, to reproach—æt, against, witan (Scot. wyte, Ger. ver-weisen), to blame; closely conn. with root of Wit.]
- Twitch, twich, v.t. to pull with a sudden jerk : to pluck: to snatch.—n. a sudden, quick pull: a spasmodic contraction of the muscles.—n. Twitch'er. [A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck; cog. with Ger. *zwicken*, and prob. influenced by Touch. By-form Twoak.]
- Twitter, twit'er, n. a treaulous broken sound ; a slight trembling of the nerves .- v.i. to make a succession of small tremulous noises : to feel a slight trembling of the nerves. [Allied to Ger. zwitschern, Sw. quittra, prob. imitative; cf. Titter.]
- Twittering, twit'er-ing, n. act of twittering: the sound of twittering : nervous excitement. Twittingly, twiting-li, adv. in a twitting manner.
- **Two**, too, *adj*. one and one. -n. the sum of one and one : a figure representing two. [A.S. twa; cog. with Ger. zwei, Goth. tvai; also with Gr.
- dyö, L. duö, Sans. dva, Celt. du, do.] Two-odgod, toö'ejd, adj., having two edges. Twofold, töö'föld, adj., folded twice: multiplied by two: double...adv. doubly. [of Jaran.
- Tycoon, tī-koon', n. formerly the political sovereign Tympanal, tim'pan-al, Tympanic, tim-pan'ık.
- adj. like a drum: pertaining to the tympanum.
- Tympanitis, tim-pan-ī'tis, n. inflammation of the membrane of the ear.
- Tympanum, tim'pan-um, n. (anat.) the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear, often called the drum of the ear: (arch.) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch : the panel of a door. [L.-Gr. tympanon, typanon, a kettledrum-typto, to strike.]
- **Type.** tīp, *n*. a mark or figure *struck* or stamped upon something : an emblem or figure of something to come : a raised letter, &c. in metal or wood used in printing: the whole types used in printing : a model in nature made the subject of a copy: (*nat. hist.*) that which combines best the characteristics of a group: (*med.*) the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves.—*adj.* **Typ'al.** [Fr.—L. *typus,* Gr. *typos*—*typto,* to strike.] [casts printers' type. **Typefounder**, tp/fownd-er, *n.* one who founds or Typefounder, tp/fownd-er, *n.* one who founds or
- **Type-metal**, tīp'-met'al, *n., metal* used for making \_ *types*, a compound of lead and antimony.
- Typhoid, the four set of the se
- wind.']
- Typhous, tī'fus, adj. relating to typhus.
- Typhus, ti'fus, n. a very fatal kind of continued fever, often occurring as an epidemic. [Through Late L. from Gr. typhos, smoke, hence stupor arising from fever—typhos, to smoke, from the root of L. *fumus* (see Fume), and E. Damp.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

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### Typic

### Unanimous

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing not, or want of, to the simple word.

- Typic, tip'ik, Typical, tip'ik-al, adj. pertaining to or constituting a type: emblematic: figurative: (*nat. hist.*) combining the characteristics of a group.—adv. Typ'ically. [Late L.—Gr.
  Ultarior, ul-të'ri-or, adj. on the further side : betypikos-typos, a type.] Typify, tip'i-fī, v.t. to make a type of : to repre-
- sent by an image or resemblance: to prefigure: -pa.t. and paip. typ'ified. [L. typus, type, facio, to make.]
- Typographer, tī-pog'raf-er, n. a printer. Typographic, tip-o-graf'ik, Typograph'ical, -al, adj. pertaining to typography or printing.-adv. Typograph'ically.
- Typography, tī-pog'raf-i, n. the art of printing: (orig.) the art of representing by types or symbols.
- [Gr. typos, type, grapho, to write.] Typology, ti-pol'o-ji, n. the doctrine of Scripture types or figures. [Gr. typos, a type, and logos, a discourse.]
- Tyrannic, tī-ran'ik, Tyrann'ical, -al, Tyrannous, tir'an-us, adj. pertaining to or suiting a tyrant: unjustly severe: imperious: despotic.—*advs*. Tyrann'ically, Tyr'annously. [L.—Gr.]
- Tyrannise, tir'an-īz, v.i. to act as a tyrant: to rule with oppressive severity.
- Tyranny, tir'an-i, n. the government or authority of a tyrant: absolute monarchy cruelly administered : oppression : cruelty. [L.-Gr. tyrannis.]
- Tyrant, ti'rant, n. one who uses his power oppressively: (orig.) an absolute monarch. [O. Fr. tirant (Fr. tyran)-L. tyrannus-Gr. tyrannos, Doric for koiranos-kyros, kyrios, a lord, master.]
- Tyrian, tir'i-an, *adj.* being of a deep purple colour, like the dye formerly prepared at *Tyre*.
- Tyro, ti'ro, n. one learning any art : one not well acquainted with a subject :- pl. Ty'ros. [L. tiro, a young recruit.]

# U

- Ubiquitous, ū-bik'wi-tus, adj. being everywhere. Ubiquity, u-bik'wi-ti, n. existence everywhere at the same time: omnipresence. [Fr. ubiquité,
- formed from L. *ubīque*, everywhere.] Udal, ū'dal, *adj*. applied to land held solely by uninterrupted succession, under no feudal superior. -ns. U'dal, a freehold estate, U'daller, a holder of such. [Ice. odhal, a homestead. See Allodial.]
- Udder, ud'er, n. the milk-vessel of a female (esp. of a lower animal). [A.S. Ader; cog. with Ger. euter; also conn. with L. uber, Gr. outhar, Sans. adhar.]
- Ugly, ug'li, adj. offensive to the eye: deformed: hateful: ill-natured. -n. Ug'liness. [Ice. uggligr, frightful, uggr, fear, akin to Goth. ogun, and A.S. oge, fear.]
- Uhlan, ü'lan, n. one of a kind of light cavalry, famous esp. in the Prussian army. [Polish ulan, orig. a light Tartar horseman-Turk.
- oghlan, a young man.] Uka8e, ū-kās, n. a Russian imperial decree having the force of law. [Russian, from a Slav. root sig. 'to point out.']
- Ulcer, ul'ser, n. a dangerous sore, discharging matter. [Fr. ulcère-L. ulcus, ulceris, Gr. helkos, a wound.]
- Ulcerate, ul'ser-at, v.i. to be formed into an ulcer. -v.t. to affect with an ulcer or ulcers.

Ulceration, ul-ser-ā'shun, n. process of forming into an ulcer: an ulcer. [L. ulceratio.]
 Ulcerous, ul'ser-us, adj. of the nature of an ulcer.

- Ulterior, ulterior, adj. on the further side : be-yond : further : remoter. [L. ulterior, comp. of ulter, that is beyond or on the other side.]
- Ultimate, ul'ti-mat, adj., furthest : last : incapable of further division. adv. Ul'timately. [L. ultimus, the last, superl. of ulter.]
- Ultimatum, ul-ti-mā'tum, n. the last or final proposition or terms for a treaty :-pl. Ultima'ta.
- [Low L., from L. *ultimus*, last.] Ultimo, ul'ti-mo, *adj.*, *in the last* (month). [L.]
- Ultramarine, ul-tra-ma-rēn', adj. situated beyond the sea. -n. the most beautiful and durable skyblue colour, so called either from its intense blue, or from the *lapis lazuli*, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea. [L. ultra, beyond, and Marine.]
- Ultramontane, ul-tra-mon'tan, adj. being beyond the mountains (i. e. the Alps): orig. used in Italy of the French, Germans, &c. ; afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians, hence its present meaning-viz., holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy. [L. ultra, beyond, montanus, belonging to a mountain-mons, montis, a mountain.]
- Ultramontanism, ul-tra-mon'tan-izm, n. ultra-montane or extreme views as to the Pope's [holds to ultramontanism. rights.
- Ultramontanist, ul-tra-mon'tan-ist, n. one who Ultramundano, ul-tra-mun'dan, adj. being beyond
- the world, or beyond the limits of our system.
- [L. ultra, beyond, and **Mundane**.] **Umbel**, um'bel, *u*. a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre. [L. umbella, dim. of umbra, a shade. Doublet Umbrella.]
- Umbelliferous, um-bel-lif'er-us, adj., bearing or producing umbels. [L. umbella, and fero, to bear.]
- Umber, um'ber, n. a brown pigment.-Um'bered,
- adj. tinged with umber. [So called because orig. obtained from Umbria, in Italy.] Umbilic, um-bil'ik, Umbilical, um-bil'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the navel. [L. umbilicus, the navel, akin to Gr. omphalos, the navel, the centre.]
- Umbrage, um'brāj, n. suspicion of injury: offence. [O. Fr. umbraige (Fr. ombrage)-L. umbra, a shadow.]
- Umbrageous, um-brāj'us, adj., shady or forming a shade.—adv. Umbra'geously.—n. Umbra'geousness. [Fr. ombrageux-L. umbraticus -umbra.]
- Umbrella, um-brel'a, n. a familiar covered sliding frame carried in the hand, as a screen from rain or sunshine. [Lit. 'a little shade,' It. ombrella, L. umbella-umbra. Doublet Umbel.] Umpire, um/pīr, n. a third person called in to
- decide a dispute : an arbitrator. [M. E. impier, nompere-impair, and non-pair, unlike, hence a third party, who gives his casting vote-L. impar, uneven.]
- Unaccountable, un-ak-kownt'a-bl, adj. not accountable or to be accounted for: not respon-sible.—Unaccount'ably, adv. inexplicably.
- Unadvised, un-ad-vīzd', *adj.* not advised: not prudent or discreet: rash.—*adv.* Unadvis'edly.
- Unanimity, ū-na-nim'i-ti, n. state of being unani-mous. [L. unanimitas.]
- Unanimous, ū-nan'i-mus, adj. of one mind : agreeing in opinion or will : done with the agreement

# Unassuming

# Underhand

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing not, or want of, to the simple word.

of all,-adv. Unan'imously. [L. unus, one, and animus, mind.]

- Unassuming, un-as-sūm'ing, adj. not assuming : not forward or arrogant : modest. Unavailing, un-a-vāl'ing, *adj*. not ayailing, or of
- no avail or effect : useless. Unaware, un-a-wār', Unawares, un-a-wārz', adv. without being or making aware : suddenly : unexpectedly.
- Unbar, un-bär', v.t. to remove a bar or hinderance :
- to unfasten : to open. Unbelief, un-be-lēf, *n*. want of belief : disbelief, esp. in divine revelation.
- Unbeliever, un-be-lev'er, n. one who does not believe, esp. in divine revelation : an incredulous

person. [divine revelation. Unbelieving, un-be-lev'ing, adj. not believing, esp.

- Unbend, un-bend', v.t. to free from being in a bent state: to make straight: to free from strain or exertion : to set at ease.
- **Unbending**, un-bend'ing, *adj*. not bending : un-yielding : resolute. *adv*. **Unbend'ingly**.

- Unbias, un-bī'as, v.t. to free from bias or prejudice. Unbiased, un-bī'ast, adj. free from bias or prejudice : impartial.
- Unbind, un-bind', v.t. to remove a band from : to loose: to set free.
- Unblushing, un-blush'ing, adj. not blushing: without shame : impudent. [open.

Unbolt, un-bolt', v.t. to remove a bolt from : to **Unbosom**, unbooz um, v.t. to disclose what is in the bosom or mind : to tell freely.

- Unbound, un-bownd', adj. not bound: loose: wanting a cover.
- Unbounded, un-bownd'ed, adj. not bounded or limited : boundless : having no check or control.
- Unbrace, un-bras', v.t. to undo the braces or
- bands of : to loose or relax. Unbridled, un-brī'dld, *adj*. unrestrained : licen-tious. [Lit. 'loosed from the bridle.']
- Unbuckle, un-buk'l, v.t. to loose from buckles: to unfasten.
- Unburden, un-bur'dn, Unburthen, un-bur'thn, v.t. to take a burden off: to free the mind from any weight or anxiety.

- Unbutton, un-but'on, v.t. to loose the buttons of. Uncago, un-kāj', v.t. to set free from a cage. Uncase, un-kās', v.t. to take out of a case: to free from a covering. [slavery.
- Unchain, un-chān', v.t. to free from chains or Unchurch, un-church', v.t. to deprive of the rights of a church.
- Uncial, un'shal, adj. applied to large round char-acters used in ancient MSS. [Lit. 'an inch long,' L., from uncia, a twelfth part, an inch. See Inch.]
- Unciform, un'si-form, adj., hook-shaped.-Un'cinate, adj., hooked at the end. [L. uncus, a hook -root angk, bent. See Anchor and Angle.]

Uncircumcision, un-ser-kum-sizh'un, n. want of

- circumcision : (B.) those who are not circumcised. Unclasp, un-klasp, v.t. to loose the clasp of. Uncle, ung'kl, n. the brother of one's father or mother. [O. Fr. (Fr. oncle)—L. avunculns, extension of avus, a grandfather; cf. Lith. avynas, uncle.]
- Unclean, un-klēn', adj. not clean: foul: (B.) ceremonially impure: sinful: lewd. Uncloak, un-klök', v.t. to take the cloak off. Unclose, un-klöz', v.t. to make not close, to open.

**Unclosed**, un-klōzd', adj. open. **Unclothe**, un-klōth', v.t. to take the clothes off:

to make naked. [to unwind. Uncoil, un-koil', v.t. to open out from being coiled :

- Unconscionable, un-kon'shun-a-bl, adj. not conformable to conscience : unreasonable : inordinate.
- Unconstitutional, un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al, adj. not constitutional: contrary to the constitution.-adv. Unconstitu'tionally.
- Uncouple, un-kup'l, v.t. to loose from being coupled : to disjoin : to set loose.
- coupled: to disjoin: to set loose. Uncouth, un-kooth', adj. awkward or ingraceful, esp. in manners or language.--adv. Uncouth'ly. --n. Uncouth'ness. [Lit. and orig. 'unknown,' A.S. uncudh-nun, not, and cudh, for gecudh, known-cunnan, to know. Cf. the history of Barbarian, also of Outlandish.]
- Uncover, un-kuv'er, v.t. to remove the cover: to lay open .- v.i. to take off the hat.
- Unction, ung'shun, n. an anointing: that which is used for anointing : ointment : that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion: warmth of address : divine or sanctifying grace--Extreme Unction (in the R. C. Church), the sacrament of anointing persons with conse-crated oil in their last hours. [L. unctio-ungo, unctum, to anoint. Cf. Anoint.]
- Unctuosity, ungt-ū-os'i-ti, n. state or quality of
- being unctuous : oiliness : greasiness. Unctuous, ung tū-us, *adj*, oily : greasy. [Formed from L. *unctus*, greased (see Unction).] Uncurl, un-kurl', *v.t.* to loose from curls or ring-
- lets.-v.i. to relax from a curled state.
- Undated, un'dāt-ed, adj., vaved or vavy: rising and falling in waves. [L. undatus, pa.p. of undo, to rise in waves—unda, a wave.]
- Undaunted, un-dänt'ed, adj. not daunted : bold : intrepid.
- Undeceive, un-de-sev', v.t. to free from deception or mistake.
- Under, un'der, *prep*. in a lower position than: be-neath: below: less than: in subjection, subor-dination, oppression, liability, &c.: during the time of: undergoing.—*adv.* in a lower degree or condition : in subjection : below : less. - adj. lower in position, rank, or degree: subject; subordinate. — Under way, moving: having commenced a voyage. [A.S. under; cog. with Goth. undar, Ice. undir, Ger. unter; and with L. inter, Sans. antar, among, within. It is made up of In, and the comparative suffix seen also in After, Further ]
- Underbred, un'der-bred, adj. of inferior breeding or manners. [Under and Breed.] Underclay, un'der-klä, n. the bed of clay almost
- always found under coal-seams, considered as the
- soil in which grew the plants that formed the coal. ndercurrent, un'dér-kur-ent, *n*. a current Undercurrent, un'der-kur-ent, under the surface of the water.
- Underdone, un-der-dun', *adj*. done less than is requisite : insufficiently cooked.
- Underdrain, un'der-dran, n. a drain under the
- surface of the ground. Undergird, un-der-gird', v.t. to gird or bind under
- or below: to gird round the bottom. Undergo, un-der-go', v.t. to go under or be subjected to: to endure or suffer: to pass through: to sustain without sinking.
- Undergraduate, un-dér-grad'ū-āt, n. a student who has not taken his first degree.
- Underground, un'der-grownd, adj. and adv. under the surface of the ground.
- Undergrowth, un'der-groth, n. shrubs or low woody plants growing under or among trees: coppice wood.
- Underhand, un'der-hand, adj. and adv. secretly: by secret means : by fraud. [Lit. 'done with the hand underneath.']

# Underlay

### Uniform

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing not, or want of, to the simple word.

Underlay, un-der-la', v.t. to lay under or support by something laid under. Underlie, un-der-lī', v.t. to lie under or beneath.

Underline, un-der-līn', v.t. to draw a line under

or below, as a word. Underling, un'der-ling, *n*. an *under* or inferior person or agent : a sorry mean fellow. [Under,

and the dim. affix -ling.] Undermine, un-der-mīn', v.t. to form mines under, in order to destroy: to destroy secretly the foundation or support of anything.

Undermost, un der-most, adj. lowest in place or condition.

- Underneath, un-der-neth', adv. beneath : below : in a lower place.—prep. under: beneath. [Under, and A.S. neothan, beneath. See Nether.]
- Underplot, un'der-plot, n. a plot under or subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale : a secret scheme. [or beneath : to support.
- Underprop, un-der-prop', v.t. to prop from under Underrate, un-der-rat, v.t. to rate under the value .- Un'derrate, n. a price less than the
- worth. Undersell, un-der-sel', v.t. to sell under or cheaper than another : to defeat fair trade, by selling for too small a price.
- Undersett, un-der-set', v.t. to set under : to prop. --Undersett'er, n. (B.) prop, support. Undershot, un'der-shot, adj. moved by water
- passing under the wheel.
- Undersign, un-der-sīn', v.t. to sign or write one's name under or at the foot of.
- Understand, un-der-stand', v.t. to comprehend: to have just ideas of: to know thoroughly: to be informed of: to learn: to suppose to mean: to mean without expressing: to imply. -v.i. to have the use of the intellectual faculties: to be informed: to learn. [A.S. understandan (lit.) 'to stand under or in the midst of a thing.' Under has here its primary sense of among, be-tween, as in L. *inter*; its force is the same as Cf. L. intelligo dis in distinguish, discern.

(= inter-lego), to choose between.] Understand ed (Pr. Bk.) used for Understood.

- Understanding, un-der-stand'ing, n. the act of comprehending: the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks: the power to understand: knowledge: exact comprehension : agreement of minds : harmony .--adj. (B.) knowing, skilful.
- Understate, un-der-stat', v.t. to state or represent under or below the truth.
- Undertake, un-der-tāk', v.t. to take under one's management: to take upon one's self: to attempt. -v.i. to take upon one's self: to be bound.

Undertaker, un-der-tak'er, n. one who under-takes: one who manages funerals.

Undertaking, un-der-tak'ing, n. that which is undertaken: any business or project engaged in. Undertone, un'der-ton, n. an under or low tone.

Undervaluation, un-der-val-u-a'shun, n. an under-

- valuing : rate below the worth.
- Undervalue, un-der-val'ū, v.t. to value under the worth: to esteem lightly .- n. a value or price under the real worth : low rate or price.

Underwent, un-der-went', pa.t. of Undergo.

- Underwood, un'der-wood, *n*. low wood or trees growing under large ones : coppice.
- Underwrite, un-der-rīt', v.t. to write under something else: to subscribe: to subscribe one's name to for insurance. -v. i. to practise insuring.

Underwriter, un'der-rīt-er, n. one who insures, as shipping, so called because he underwrites his name for a certain amount to the conditions of the policy

- Undo, un-doo', v.t. to reverse what has been done: to bring to naught: to loose: to open: to unravel : to impoverish : to ruin, as in reputation.
- Undoing, un-doo'ing, n. the reversal of what has been done : ruin.
- Undress, un-dres', v.t. to take off the dress or clothes: to strip.-Undress, un'dres, n. a loose dress : the plain dress worn by soldiers when off duty.
- Undulate, un'du-lat, v.t. to wave, or to move like waves: to cause to vibrate .- v.i. to wave : to vibrate. [Low L. undulo, -atum-L. unda, a wave.] [waving motion or vibration.
- Undulation, un-dū-lā'shun, n. an undulating : a
- Undulatory, un'dū-la-tor-i, adj. moving like waves: relating to the theory of light which considers its transmission as wave-motion in a medium filling space. Unduly, un-du'li, *adv.* not according to duty or
- propriety: improperly.
- Unearth, un-erth', v.t. to take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow, as a fox or badger : to uncover.
- Uneasiness, un-ēz'i-nes, n. state of being uneasy or not at ease : want of ease : disquiet. Uneasy, un-ēz'i, *adj.* not at ease : restless : feel-
- ing pain : constrained.

Unevenness, un-ēv'n-nes, n. quality of being not even: want of an even surface: want of smoothness or uniformity. [ing : to unfix.

Unfasten, un-fas'n, v.t. to loose, as from a fasten-

Unfetter, un-fet'er, v.t. to take the fetters from :

to set at liberty. Unfit, un-fit, ad, unsuitable.—v.t. to disqualify. Unfix, un-fiks, v.t. to make not fixed; to loose the fixing of : to unsettle.

- Unflagging, un-flag'ing, *adj.* not flagging or drooping : maintaining strength or spirit.
- Unfold, un-fold', v.t. to open the folds of : to re-lease from a fold : to spread out : to tell.
- Unfurl, un-furl', v.t. to loose from being furled: to unfold : to spread.
- Ungainly, un-gan'li, adj. awkward : clumsy : uncouth .- n. Ungain'liness. [M. E. un-geinliche-Ice. gegn (A.S. gegn, Scot. gane), which sig. orig. 'direct towards' or 'ready' (as a road), came to mean 'serviceable,' and then 'kind,' 'good.' Cf. Again and Gainsay.]
- Ungird, un-gerd', v.t. to free from a girdle or band : to unbind.
- Unguent, ung'gwent, n. ointment. [L. unguentum-unguo. ungo, to anoint. Cf. Unction.] Unhallowed. un-hal'od, adj., unholy: profane:
- very wicked. [let go.
- Unhand, un-hand', v.t. to take the hands off: to Unharness, un-här'nes, v.t. to take the harness off: to disarm. [render unstable.
- Unhinge, un-hinj', v.t. to take from the hinges: to Unhock, un-hook', v.t. to loose from a hook. Unhorse, un-hors', v.t. to cause to come off, or to
- throw from a horse. [a house or shelter.
- Unhouse, un-howz', v.t. to deprive of or drive from Unicorn, ū'ni-korn, n. a fabulous animal with one horn: (B.) prob. the bison. [L. unus, E. One, and cornu, E. Horn.]
- Uniform, ū'ni-form, adj. having one or the same form : having always the same manner or character : consistent with itself : agreeing with another. -n. a dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as of a soldier.-adv. U'niformly. [L. unus, one, and Form.]

# Uniformity

### Unscathed

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing not, or want of, to the simple word.

- Uniformity, ū-ni-form'i-ti, n. state of being uniform : agreement with a pattern or rule : sameness : likeness between the parts of a whole.
- Unify, ū'ni-fī, v.t. to make into one .- n. Unifica'tion. [L. unus, one, and facio, to make.] Uniliteral, ū-ni-lit'er-al, adj. consisting of one let-
- ter only. [L. unus, one, and litera, a letter.]
- Union, ūn'yun, n. a uniting: that which is united or made one: a body formed by the combination of parts: concord: harmony in colour: agreement between parts: a combination as among workmen for class protection : several parishes united for joint support and management of their poor, also the workhouse for such :  $(pl_{*})$ textile fabrics made up of more than one kind of fibre.-The Union, the legislative incorporation of England and Scotland in 1707, or of Ireland with both in 1801. - Union-jack, the national flag adopted by Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of a union of the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick. [Fr. union-L. unio,
- -onis—unus, E. One.]
   Unique, ū-nēk', adj., single or alone in any quality: without a like or equal. [Fr.—L. unicus—unus.]
- Unison, ü'ni-son, n., oneness or agreement of sound: concord: harmony. [L. unus, one, and sonus, a sound. See Sound.]
- Unisonance, ū-nis'o-nans, n. state of being unisonant: accordance of sounds.
- Unisonant, ū-nis'o-nant, Unisonous, ū-nis'o-nus, adj. being in unison. [L. unus, one, and sonans, pr.p. of sono, to sound.]
- Unit, u'nit, n., one: a single thing or person: the least whole number: anything taken as one: any known determinate quantity by constant application of which any other quantity is measured. (L. unitum, pa.p. of unio, to unite measured. [L. a -unus, E. One.]
- Unitarian, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, n. one who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. --adj. pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine. [From L. unitas, unity-unus, one.]
- Unitarianism, ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, n. the doctrines or principles of a Unitarian.
- Unite, ū-nīt', v.t. to make one: to join two or more into one: to join: to make to agree or adhere. -v.i. to become one: to grow or act together.-Unit'edly, adv. in union : together.
- Unity, u'ni-ti, n., oneness : state of being one or at one : agreement : the arrangement of all the parts to one purpose or effect: harmony: (math.) any quantity taken as one.—The Unities (of place, time, and action), the three canons of the classical drama; that the scenes should be at the same place, that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day, and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot. [Fr. unité-L. unitas—unus.]
- Univalve, ū'ni-valv, adj. having one valve or shell only.—n. a shell of one valve only: a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.
- Universal, ū-ni-vėr'sal, adj. comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole : comprising all the particulars.—adv. Univer'sally. [L. universalis—universus. See Universe.] Universalism, ū-ni-ver'sal-izm, n. the doctrine or
- belief of *universal* salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind.—Univer'salist, *n*. a believer in universalism.
- Universality, ü-ni-ver-sal'i-ti, n. state or quality of being universal. [L.]
- Universe, ū'ni-vėrs, n. the whole system of created

things: all created things viewed as one whole: the world. [L. universum (ht.) 'turned into one,' 'combined into one whole'-unus, one, verto, versum, to turn.]

- **University**, ü-niver'si-ti, *n*. a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges for teaching the higher branches of learning, and having power to confer degrees. [Orig. 'any community or association,' L. universitas, a corporation-universus.]
- Univocal, ū-niv'o-kal, adj. having one voice or meaning only: having unison of sounds. [L.
- univocus—unus, one, vox, vocis, a voice.] Unkompt, un'kemt, adj., uncombed: unpolished. [Prefix un-, and A.S. cemban, to comb-camb, E. Comb.]
- Unkennel, un-ken'el, v.t. to drive from a kennel or hole : to rouse from secrecy or retreat.
- Unknit, un-nit', v.t. to separate or loose what is knit or knotted : to open.
- Unknot, un-not', v.t. to free from knots : to untie. **Unlace**, un-lās', v.t. to loose from being laced : to
- loose the dress of. Unlade, un-lad', v.t. to unload: to take out the [been learned.
- cargo of. Unlearn, un-lern', v.t. to forget or lose what has
- Unless, un-les', conj. at or for less: if not: sup-posing that not. [Lit. 'on less;' cf. the Fr. & moins.] [from a gun.
- Unlimber, un-lim'ber, v.t. to remove the limbers Unload, un-löd', v.t. to take the load from: to discharge: to disburden. [to open.

- discharge: to disburden. [to open. Unlock, un-lok', w.t. to unfasten what is locked: Unloose, un-locos', w.t. to make loose: to set free. [A.S. *onlesan*; intensive of Loose.] Unmake, un-māk', w.t. to destroy the make or form and qualities of.—Unmade', *adj.* not made.
- Unman, un-man', v.t. to deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, &c. : to deprive of men. Unmask, un-mask', v.t. to take a mask or any
- disguise off: to expose. -v.i. to put off a mask. **Unmeaning**, un-mēn'ing, adj. having no meaning: without intelligence. -n. Unmean'ingness.
- Unmoor, un-moor', v.t. to loose from being moored or anchored. [ing from.
- Unmuffle, un-muf'l, v.t. to take a muffle or cover-Unmuzzle, un-muz'l, v.t. to take a muzzle off.
- Unnerve, un-nerv', v.t. to deprive of nerve, strength, or vigour : to weaken.
- Unpack, un-pak', v.t. to take out of a pack : to open. for equal.
- Unparalleled, un-par'al-leld, ady. without parallel
- **Unpeople**, un- $p\bar{e}'p\bar{l}$ , v.t. to deprive of people. **Unpin**, un-pin', v.t. to loose what is pinned.
- Unpretending, un-pre-tend'ing, adj. not pretend-
- ing or making pretence : modest. Unravel, un-ravl, v.t. to take out of a ravelled state : to unfold or explain : to separate. -v.i. to be disentangled. for body.

Unrest, un-rest', n. want of rest : disquiet of mind Unrig, un-rig', v.t. to strip of rigging. Unrobe, un-röb', v.t. to take a robe off : to undress.

- Unroll, un-röl', v.t. to roll down : to open out. Unroof, un-rööl', v.t. to strip the roof off. Unroot, un-rööl', v.t. to tear up by the roots. Unruly, un-rööli. adj. regardless of restraint or law.-n. Unru'liness. [From A.S. row, peace ; Scand. ro, Ger. ruhe ; modified by Rule.]
- Unsaddle, un-sad'l, v.t. to take the saddle off : to throw from the saddle. to retract.

Unsay, un-sa', v.t. to recall what has been said : Unscathed, un-skätht', adj. not harmed or injured. [From un, not, and Scathe, harm.]

#### Unscrew

### Urgency

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing not, or want of, to the simple word.

Unscrew, un-skroo', v.t. to loose from screws : to [what is sealed. unfasten.

Unseal, un-sēl', v.t. to remove the seal of: to open Unsearchable, un-serch'a-bl, adj. not capable of being found out by searching : mysterious.-n.

Unsearch'ableness.-adv. Unsearch'ably.

- Unseat, un-set', v.t. to throw from or deprive of a seat
- Unsettle, un-set'l, v.t. to move from being settled: to make uncertain .-- v.i. to become unfixed.
- Unsex, un-seks', v.t. to deprive of sex: to make unmanly or unwomanly.
- Unshackle, un-shak'l, v.t. to loose from shackles: to set free.
- Unship, un-ship', v.t. to take out of a ship or other vessel: to remove from the place where it is [to the eye: ugly. fixed or fitted.
- **Unsightly**, un-sīt'li, *adj*. not sightly or pleasing **Unstop**, un-stop', *v.t.* to *free* from a *stopper*: to free from hinderance.
- Unstring, un-string', v.t. to take the strings off: to relax or loosen.
- Unthread, un-thred', v.t. to draw out a thread from : to loose the threads.
- Unthrifty, un-thrift'i, adj. not thrifty: without -n. Unthrift'ithriftiness .- adv. Unthrift'il [bind : to loosen. ness.
- Untie, un-ti', v.t. to loose from being tied : to un-Until, un-til', prep. till : to : as far as (used mostly
- with respect to time).—*adv.* till: up to the time that. [A.S. *ou*, in, and Till, *prep.*] [tired. Untiring, un-tiring, *adj.* not tiring or becoming

Unto, un'too, prep., to. [A.S. on, in, and To.] Untoward, un-to'ard, Untowardly, un-to'ard-li,

- adj. not easily guided : froward : awkward : inconvenient.-adv. Unto'wardly.--n. Unto'wardness.
- Untruth, un-trooth', n. falsehood : a lie.
- Untune, un-tun', v.t. to put out of tune : to disorder or confuse.
- Untwine, un-twin', v.t. to untwist : to open.
- Untwist, un-twist', v.t. to open what is twisted.
- Unwarp, un-wawrp', v.t. to change from being warped. [fatigable.—adv. Unwea riedly. Unwearied, un-we'rid, adj. not tiring : inde-
- Unweave, un-wev', v.t. to undo what is woven.

- Unwept, un-wept', adj. not mourned. Unwieldy, un-well'di, adj. not easily moved or handled. [See Wield.]
- Unwind, un-wind', v.t. to wind down or off.
- Unwittingly, un-witing-li, adv. without know-ledge: ignorantly. [See Wit.] Unworthy, un-wurth'i, adj. not worthy: worth-
- less: unbecoming.
- Unwrap, un-rap', v.t. to open what is wrapped or folded. [disjoin.
- Unyoke, un-yök', v.t. to loose from a yoke: to Up, up, adv. toward a higher place: aloft: on high: from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, &c.: in a higher position: in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, &c. : as far as : completely.—*prep.* from a lower to a higher place on or along.— Used substantively, as in the ups and downs of life. [A.S. up, uppe; Ger. auf; L. sub, Gr. Appo; allied to Over, Above.] Upas, ū'pas, n. the juice of the upas-tree of the
- Philippine Islands : a vegetable poison. [Malay, [to sustain. poison.']
- Upbear, up-bār', v.t. to bear up: to raise aloft: Upbind, up-bīnd', v.t. to bind up. Upbraid, up-brād', v.t. to charge with something
- wrong or disgraceful : to reproach : to reprove severely. [A.S. upgebredan, to cry out against

- -up, and gebredan, Ice. bregda, to charge, reproach.
- Upbraiding, up-brad'ing, n. a charging with something wrong : act of reproaching.
- Upheave, up-hev', v.t. to heave or lift up.-Up-heav'al, n. the raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces.
- Uphill, up'hil, adj. ascending : difficult.
- Uphold, up-hold', v.t. to hold up: to sustain: to countenance: to defend: to continue without failing.-n. Uphold'er.
- Upholsterer, up-hol'ster-er, n. one who supplies furniture, beds, &c. [Formerly upholdster, and upholster, a corr. of Upholder.] Upholstery, up-höl'steri, n. furniture, &c. sup-plied by upholsterers.
- Upland, up'land, n., upper or high land, as opposed to meadows, river-sides, &c.-adj. high in situation : pertaining to uplands. Uplift, up-lift', v.t. to lift up or raise aloft. Upmost. See Upper.

- Upon, up-on', brep, same as On. [Up and On.] Upper, up'er, adj. (comp. of Up), further up: higher in position, dignity, &c.: superior.-super. (Upp'ermost., Up'most. [For affix -most, see Aftermost, Foremost.] [tage.
- Upperhand, up'er-hand, n. superiority : advan-Uppermost. See Upper.
- Upright, up'rit, adj. right or straight up : in an erect position : adhering to rectitude : honest : just.—adv. Up'rightly.—n. Up'rightness.
- Uproar, up'ror, n. noise and tumult : bustle and clanour. [Dut. oproer, from op, up, and roeren (Ger. rühren, A.S. hreran), to stir; corr. from a supposed connection with **Roar**.]
- Uproarious, up-ror'i-us, adj. making or accompanied by great uproar .- adv. Uproar'iously.
- Uproct, up-root', v.t. to tear up by the roots.
- Upset, up-set', v.t. to turn upside down : to overthrow.--Up'set, n. an overturn.-adj. relating to what is set up for sale, in phrase Up'set price, the sum at which anything is started at a public sale. [Lit. 'to set up.']
- Upshot, up'shot, n. final issue : end. [Lit. 'what is shot up or turns out.']
- Upside, up'sid, n. the upper side .- Upside down, adv. with the upper part undermost : in complete confusion.
- Upstart, up'stärt, n. one who has suddenly started up or risen from low life to wealth, &c.-adj. suddenly raised.
- Upward, upward, adj. directed up or to a higher place.-Upward, Upwards, advs. toward a higher direction. [Up, and ward, sig. direction.] Urban, urban, adj. of or belonging to a city.
- [L. urbanus—urbs, a city.] Urbane, ur-ban', adj. pertaining to or influenced by a city : civilised : refined : courteous.
- Urbanity, ur-ban'i-ti, n. the quality of being urbane : refinement : politeness. [L. urbanitas.]
- Urchin, ur'chin, n. a hedgehog : a child, used jocosely. [M. E. urchon, O. Fr. ericon, Fr. hérisson; from L. ericius, a hedgehog.]
- Ureter, ū-rē'ter, n. the duct which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. [Gr .-ouron, urine.
- Urethra, ū-rē'thra, n. the canal leading from the bladder to the external orifice. [Gr.--ouron, urine.]
- Urge, urj, v.t. to press in any way: to drive : to press earnestly: to provoke. [L. urgeo, to press, to drive.]
- Urgency, ur'jen-si, n. quality of being urgent: earnest asking : pressing necessity.

- Urgent, ur'jent, adj., urging : pressing with importunity : calling for immediate attention : earnest.-adv. Ur'gently. [L. urgens, pr.p. of urgeo.]
- Urim, ü'rim, and Thummim, thum'im, ns. pl. a part of the high-priest's breastplate among the ancient Jews, the nature of which is not dis-tinctly understood. [Lit. 'lights and perfec-tions,' Heb. urim, prob. pl. of ur,  $\partial r$ , light, and *thummin*, pl. of *tom*, perfection.]

Urinal, ü'rin-al, n. a vessel for urine : a convenience for discharging urine. [L. urinal-urina.]

- Urinary, ū'rin-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or like urine.
- Urine, ū'rin, n. the fluid which is separated by the kidneys from the blood, and conveyed to the bladder. [Fr.-L. urina; cog. with Gr. ouron,
- Ger. harn, Sans. vari, water.] Urn, urn, n. a kind of vase used for various purposes : a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited. [L. urna, a water-pot, an urn, prop. a 'vessel of burnt clay,' from uro, to burn.]
- Ursine, ur'sin, adj. of or resembling a bear. [L. -ursus, a bear.

Us, us, pron. the objective case of We. [A.S.]

Usable, ūz'a-bl, adj. that may be used.

- Usage, ūz'āj, n. act or mode of using : treatment : practice : custom. [Fr.-Low L.-L. usus.]
- Use, uz, v.t. to put to some purpose : to avail one's self of : to habituate : to treat or behave toward. -v.i. to be accustomed. [Fr. user-L. utor, usus, to use.]
- Uso, ūs, n. act of using or putting to a purpose : convenience: employment: need: advantage: practice: custom. [L. usus-utor.] Useful, ūs fool, adj. full of use or advantage: able
- to do good : serviceable .- adv. Use'fully .- n. Use fulness.
- Useless, ūs'les, adj. having no use : answering no good purpose or the end proposed. -adv. Use'lessly.-n. Use'lessness.
- Usher, ush'er, n. one whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank : an under-teacher or assistant .- v.t. to introduce: to forerun. -n. Ush'ership. [O. Fr. ussier, Fr. huissier-L. ostiarius, a doorkeeper -ostium, a door.]
- Usual, ū'zhū-al, adj. in use : occurring in ordinary use: common.-adv. U'sually. [L. usualis.]
- Usufruct, ji'zū-frukt, n. the use and profit, but not the property, of a thing : liferent. [L.]
- Usurer, ū'zhoo-rer, n. (orig. and in B.) a moneylender for interest : one who practises usury.
- Usurp, ū-zurp', v.t. to take possession of by force without right. -n. Usurp'or. [Fr.-L. usurpo, perh. contr. from usu-rapio, to seize to one's own use-usus, use, and rapio, to seize.] Usurpation, ū-zur-pā'shun, n. act of usurping:

unlawful seizure and possession. [L. usurpatio.]

- Usury, ū'zhōō-ri, n. the taking of more than legal interest on a loan: (orig.) interest generally. —adj. Usu'rious. [Lit. 'a using,' L. usura utor, usus, to use.]
- Utensil, ū-ten'sil, n. an instrument or vessel used in common life. [Fr. ustensile-L. utensilis, fit for use-utor, to use.]
- Uterine, ū'ter-in, adj. pertaining to the womb: born of the same mother by a different father.
- [Fr. utérin-L. uterinus-uterus, the womb.] Utilise, ü'il-Iz, v.t. to make useful: to put to profitable use.-n. Utilisa'tion. [Fr. utiliser-L. utor.]
- Utilitarian, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an, adj. consisting in or

pertaining to *utility*, or to utilitarianism.-n. one who holds utilitarianism.

- Utilitarianism, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm, n. the doctrine which holds that the standard of morality is utility or the happiness of mankind.
- Utility, ū-til'i-ti, n., usefulness. [Fr.-L.-utilis, useful-utor, to use.]
- Utmost, ut most, adj., outmost: furthest out: most distant: last: in the greatest degree: highest.—n. the greatest that can be: the greatest effort. [A.S. utemest-utema, superl. of ut, out, and superl. suffix, -st. For mistaken form -most, see Aftermost, Foremost.]
- Utopian, ū-tō'pi-an, adj. imaginary: fanciful: chimerical. [From Utopia, lit. 'nowhere'-Gr. ou, not, and topos, place, an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfec-
- tion in politics, laws, &c.] Utter, ut'er, adj. furthest out: extreme: total: perfect.—adv. Utt'erly. [A.S. utor, outer, extreme-ut, out.]
- Utter, ut'er, v.t. to circulate: to publish abroad: to speak.—n. Utt'erer. [Lit. to send out or forth, 'from Utter, adj.] [Expressed. Utterable, ut'er-a-bl, adj. that may be uttered or
- Utterance, ut'er-ans, n. act of uttering: manner
- of speaking : pronunciation : expression. Uttermost, ut'er-most, adj, furthest out: utmost. -n. the greatest degree. [Same as Utmost, the r being intrusive; and t being doubled on the
- analogy of Utter.] Uvula, ú'vi-la, *n*. the fleshy conical body sus-pended from the palate over the back part of the tongue.—*adj*. U'vular. [Coined from L. *uva*,
- a bunch of grapes.] Uxorious, ugz-ö'ri-us, adj. excessively or submissively fond of a wife. - adv. Uxo'riously. -n. **Uxo'riousness.** [L. *uxorius-uxor*, a wife.]

#### V

- Vacancy, vā'kan-si, n. emptiness: leisure: that which is vacant or unoccupied emptiness of thought: empty space: void or gap between bodies : a situation unoccupied.
- Vacant, vā'kant, *adj.*, *empiy*: exhausted of air: free: not occupied by an incumbent or possessor: not occupied with study, &c.: thoughtless.— adv. Va/cantly. [Fr.—L. vacans, -antis, pr.p. of vaco, to be empty.]
- Vacate, va-kat', v.t. to leave empty : to quit possession of. [L. vaco, -atum, to be empty.]
- Vacation, va-kā'shun, n. a vacating or making void, or invalid: freedom from duty, &c.: recess: break in the sittings of law-courts: school and college holidays. [L.]
- Vaccinate, vak'sin-āt, v.t. to inoculate with the cowpox as a preventive against smallpox.--n. Vaccina/tion. [Formed from L. vaccīnus, of a cow. See Vaccine.]
- Vaccine, vak'sin, adj. pertaining to or derived from cows. [L. vaccinus-vacca, a cow, akin to Sans. vashā, cow-vash, to bellow.]
- Vacillate, vas'il-āt, v.i. to sway to and fro: to waver: to be unsteady.—n. Vacilla/tion. [L. vacillo, -atum.
- Vacuity, va-kū'it-i, n., emptiness : space unoccupied, or not visibly occupied : void. [L. vacuitas -vacuus, empty-vaco, to be empty.]

Vacuum, vak'ū-um, n. a vacant or empty space: space empty or devoid of all matter :- pl. Vac'ua. [L., neut. of vacuus, empty.]

Vagabond, vag'a-bond, adj., wandering : having

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

no settled home : driven to and fro : unsettled. -n. one who wanders without any settled habitation: a wandering, idle fellow.-n. Vag'abondage. [Fr.-L.-*vagor, vagari*, to wander -*vagus*, wandering. See Vague.]

Vagary, va-gār'i, n. a wandering of the thoughts: a wild freak : a whim.

- Vagrancy, vā'gran-si, n. the state of being a vagrant: life and habits of a vagrant.
- Vagrant, va'grant, adj., wandering without any settled dwelling : unsettled .- n. one who has no settled home: an idle or disorderly person: a beggar. [L. vag-ans, -antis, pr.p. of vagor, to wander; with r intruded.]
- Vague, vag, adj. unsettled : indefinite : uncertain. -adv. Vague'ly.-n. Vague'ness. [Fr.-L. vagus, wandering.] Vail, vāl. Same as Veil.
- Vail, val. v.t. to let fall .- v.i. to yield. [Contr. of M. E. availen-O. Fr. avaler, to descend-Fr. à val-L. ad vallem, down a valley.]
- Vails, valz, n.pl. money given to servants. [A contr. of Avail, to profit.]
- Vain, van, adj. unsatisfying: fruitless: unreal: conceited : showy : vacant, worthless, so in B. --adv. Vain'ly.--In vain, ineffectually : to no purpose or end: with levity or profanity. [Fr. vain-L. vanus, empty. Cf. Vaunt.]
- Vainglorious, vān-glöri-us, adj. given to vain-glory: proceeding from vanity.-adv. Vainglo'riously.
- Vainglory, van-glo'ri, n., vain or empty glory in
- one's own performances : pride above desert. Valance, val'ans, n. hanging drapery for a bed, &c. -v.t. to decorate with such. [Prob. through Norm. Fr. valaunt, from Fr. avalant, slipping down (see Avalanche); or from Valencia (Fr. Valence) in Spain.]
- Vale, val, n. a tract of low ground, esp. between hills: a valley. [Fr. val-L. vallis. a vale.]
- Valediction, val-e-dik'shun, n. a farewell. [L. valedico, -dictum-vale, farewell, dico, to say.] Valedictory, val-e-dik'tor-i, adj., saying farewell:
- farewell: taking leave.
- Valency, val'en-si, n. (chem.) the combining power of an element, or the proportion in which it forms a combination with another. [From L. valeo.]
- Valentine, val'en-tin, n. a lover or sweetheart chosen on St Valentine's day, 14th Feb. : a love-letter sent on that day. [Perhaps from the notion that on this day birds began to pair.]
- Valerian, val-ē'ri-an, n. the plant all-heal, the root of which is used in medicine. [Coined from L. valere, to be strong.]
- Valet, val'et, n. a servant: a man-servant, esp.
- Valet, valet, n. a servant : a man-servant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. [Fr. -O. Fr. varlet. See Varlet, Vassal.]
  Valetudinarian, val-e-tūd-in-āri-an, Valetud-inary, val-e-tū'din-ari, adj. belonging to ill health: sickly: weak.-n. a person of ill or wak health. [L. valetudinarius-valetudo, state of health, bad health-valeo, to be strong.]
- Valetudinarianism, val-e-tūd-in-ār'i-an-izm, the condition of a valetudinarian : weak health.
- Valhalla, val-hal'la, n. (in Scandinavian myth.) the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. [Icc. valhöll, 'the hall of the slain'-walr, the slain, conn. with A.S. wal, shughter, and Ice. höll, E. Hall.]
- Valiant, valyant, adj., strong; brave: intrepid in danger: heroic.—Do valiantly (B.) to be-have gallantly.—adv. Valiantly (Apocrypha) by force.—n. Valiantness (B.) courage, bravery. [Fr. vaillant—L. valens, valentis,

pr.p. of valeo, to be strong. See Valetudinarian.]

- Valid, val'id, *adj.*, *strong*: having sufficient strength or force: founded in truth: sound: conclusive: (*law*) executed with the proper formalities: legal: rightful.—*adv*. Val'idly.— *n*. Valid'ity. [L. *validus*—*valeo*, to be strong.]
- Valise, va-les', n. a travelling-bag, generally of leather, opening at the side : a portmanteau. [Fr.-It. valigia, through Low L. forms from L. vidulus, a travelling-bag.]
- Valley, val'i, n. a vale or low land between hills or mountains: a low, extended plain, usually watered by a river :--pl. Vall'eys. [Fr. vallée, an extension of val (see Vale).]
- Valorous, val'ur-us, adj. possessing or showing valour: intrepid: courageous.-adv. Val'orously.
- Valour, val'ur, n. the quality of being valiant: that which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly: intrepidity: courage: bravery. [O. Fr. -Low L. valor-L. valeo, to be strong.]

- Valuator, val'ū-āt-ur, n. one who sets a value upon : an appraiser.
- Value, val'ū, n., worth: that which renders any-thing useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: efficacy: importance: excellence: price: precise meaning .- v.t. to estimate the worth of : to rate at a price : to esteem : to prize. [O. Fr., prop. the fem. of Fr. valu, pa.p. of valoir, to be worth-L. valeo.]
- Valueless, val'ū-les, adj. of no value or worth.
- Valve, valv, n. one of the leaves of a folding-door: a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other: one of the pieces or divisions which form a shell.-adj. Valv'ular.
- [Fr.-L. valvæ, a folding-door.] Valved, valvd, adj. having or composed of valves. Vamp, vamp, n. the upper leather of a boot or shoe .- v.t. to repair with a new vamp : to patch old with new: give a new face to (with up). [Corr. of Fr. avant-pied, the fore-part of the foot-avant, before (see Van, the front), and
- vampire, L. pes, pedis, E. Foot.]
   Vampire, vam'pir, n. in the superstition of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucks the blood of its sleeping victim: one who lives upon others: a blood-sucker: a large species of blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Fr.-Servian sucking h wampir.]
- Van, van, n. the front: the front of an army or a fleet. [Fr. avant-L. ab. from, by, and ante, before.] [See Fan.]
- Van, van, n. a fan for grain, &c. [Fr.-L. vannus. Van, van, n. a large covered wagon for goods, &c. [Short for Caravan.]
- Vandal, van'dal, n. one of a fierce race in N. Germany who sacked Rome in 455: any one hostile to arts or literature : a barbarian.-Van'dal, Vandal'ic, adj. barbarous: rude.—Van'-dalism, n. hostility to arts or literature.
- Vane, vān, n. a flag or banner: a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, &c. to show which way the wind blows : a weather-cock : the thin web of a feather. [Older form fane-A.S. fana; Goth. fana, cloth, Ger. fahne; akin to L. pannus, and Gr. penos, a cloth.]
- Vanguard, van'gärd, n. the guard in the van of an army: the part of an army preceding the main body: the first line.

- Vanilla, van-il'a, n. the dried aromatic sheathlike pod or fruit of a tropical orchid, a favourite confection. [Latinised from Fr. vanille-Sp. vainilla-vaina-L. vagina, a sheath.]
- Vanish, van'ish, v.i. to pass away from a place, leaving it vacant or empty: to disappear : to be annihilated or lost. [L. vanesco, to pass away -vanus, empty. See Vain.]
- Vanity, van'it-i, n. the quality of being vain: worthlessness: empty pride: conceit: idle show: uncertainty: vain pursuit: empty pleasure: fruitless desire.-Vanity-fair, the world. [Fr. L. vanitas-vanus.]
- Vanquish, vangk'wish, v.t. to conquer: to defeat in any contest: to confute.-n. Van'quisher. [Fr. vaincre (pa.t. vainquis)-L. vincere, to conquer. See Victor.]
- Vantage, van'tāj, n. Same as Advantage.
- Vanidy, valid, ad., having the spirit evaporated: spiritless: inspid.—adv. Vap'idiy.—n.s. Vap'id-ness, Vapid'ity. [L. vapidus. See Vapour.] Vaporise, vap'or1z or väpor-īz, v.f. to convert into vapour.—v.f. to pass off in vapour.—n. Unpresident.
- Vaporisa'tion.

Vaporous, va'pur-us, adj. full of or like vapour: vain : unreal : affected with the vapours

Vapour, vā'pur, n. the gas, generally invisible, into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat: (physics) the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat : water in the atmosphere : anything vain or transitory :-pl. a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind. -v.i. to pass off in vapour : to evaporate : to boast : to brag. [L. vapor, allied to Gr. kapnos, smoke, and L. vappa, flat or vapid wine.]

Vapourer, vā'pur-ėr, n. one who vapours, a boaster. Vapoury, vā'pur-i, adj. full of vapour: affected

with the vapours: peevish. Variable, varia-bl, adj. that may be varied: changeable: liable to change: unsteady. -n. (math.) a quantity subject to continual in-

crease or decrease: a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expres-sion.—adv. Va/riably.—ns. Va/riableness, Variabil/ity. [Fr.-L. variabilis. See Vary.]
 Variance, va/ri-ans, n. state of being varied: an

alteration: a change of condition: difference that arises from or produces dispute.-At variance, in disagreement. [L. varius, speckled, mottled, varied.]

- Variant, vā'ri-ant, n. a variety. Variation, vā-ri-ā'shun, n. a varying : a change : change from one to another : successive change : the extent to which a thing varies: (gram.) change of termination: (mus.) a manner of singing or playing the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key. [Fr.-L. variatio. See Vary.]
- Varicose, var'i-kōz, Varicous, var'i-kus, adj. per-manently dilated or enlarged, as a vein. [L. varicosus, full of dilated veins-varix, a dilated vein-varus, bent, crooked.] Variegate, vā'ri-e-gāt, v.t. to mark with different
- colours .- n. Varioga'tion. [L. variegatus-
- varius, various, ago, to make.] Variety, va-ri'e-ti, n. the quality of being vari-ous: difference: a collection of different things: one of a number of things nearly allied to each other: one or more individuals of a species, which, owing to accidental causes, differ from the normal form in minor points. [L. varietasvarius, various.] Variorum, va-ri-o'rum, adj. a term applied to an

edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted. [From the full Latin 'editio cum notis variorum.']

- Various, va'ri-us, adj., varied, different: several: unlike each other: changeable: uncertain: variegated.—adv. Va'riously. [L. varius.]
- Varlet, värlet, n. a footmar: a low fellow: a scoundrel. [Orig. 'a vassal or squire, attendant on a lord,' Fr. varlet, formerly vaslet, from a dim. of Low L. vassalis (see Vassal). Doublet Valet.] Varnish, var'nish, v.t. to cover with a liquid to
  - give a glossy surface to : to give a fair appearance to -n. a sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating : palliation. [Fr. vernisser, through Low L. from L. vitrum, glass.]
- Vary, va'ri, v.t. to make different: to alter: to change to something else : to make of different kinds .- v.i. to alter or be altered : to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with *from*): to disagree:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vā/ried. [Fr. varier—L. variare—varius.]
- Vascular, vas'kū-lar, adj. of or relating to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies. -n. Vascularity. [Fr. vasculaire-L. vasculum, dim. of vas, a vessel.]
- Vase, vaz or vaz, n. a vessel anciently used for domestic purposes, and in offering sacrifices : an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pat-tern : a sculptured, vase-like ornament. [Fr.-L. vasum or vas.]
- Vassal, vas'al, n. one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior. [Fr.-Low L.
- vassalis-W. gwas, a youth, servant.] Vassalage, vas'al-āj, n. state of being a vassal:
- dependence: subjection.
   Vast, vast, adj. of great extent: very great in amount.—n. Vast/ness. [Fr. vaste-L. vastus,
- Anount.—n. Vast ness. [Fr. vaste—L. vastus, waste, vast; perh. akin to vacuus, empty.]
  Vastly, vast'li, adv. to a vast extent or degree.
  Vat, vat, n. a large vessel or tank, esp. one for holding liquors. [Older form fat—A.S. fat—Dut, vat (Ice. fat, Ger. fass), from the root of Ger. fassen, to hold, to contain : nowise conn. with L. vas.]
- Vatican, vat'i-kan, n. an assemblage of buildings in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces: used to mean the papal authority. [Fr. (It. Vaticano)-from L. Mons Vaticanus, a hill in Rome.]
- Vaticinate, vat-is'i-nāt, v.t. to prophesy. [L. vaticin-or, -atus, to prophesy-vates, a seer.]
- Vaticination, vat-is-i-nā'shun, n. prophecy: prediction.
- Vaudeville, vod'vel, n. a lively or satirical song: a short dramatic piece interspersed with such. [From vau (val) de Vire, in Normandy, where they were first composed about 1400 A.D.]
- Vault, vawlt, n. an arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground : a cellar : anything vault-like: the bound of a horse: a jump.-v.t.to shape as a vault : to arch : to roof with an arch ; to form values in. -v.i. to curvet or leap, as a horse : to leap : to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling. [Lit. 'a turn,' O. Fr. volte (Fr. volte), from L. volutum, pa.p. of
- volvo, to roll, to turn. Doublet Volute.] Vaulted, vawlt'ed, adj. arched: concave overhead : covered with an arch or vault.
- Vaulter, vawlt'er, n. one who vaults or leaps.
- Vaunt, vawnt or vänt, v.i. to make a vain display: to boast .- v.t. to make a vain display of: to boast of.-n. vain display: boast.-n. Vaunt'er. [Fr. vanter-Low L. vanitare-L. vanitas, vanity-vanus, vain. See Vain.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

- Voal, vel, n. the flesh of a calf. [O. Fr. véel ] (Prov. v:del)-L. vitellus, dim. of vitulus, Gr. italos, a calf. Cf. Vellum.]
- Vector, vek'tor, n. (math.) any directed quantity, as a straight line in space, involving both its direction and magnitude.
- Veda, vē'dā, n. name given to the four oldest sacred books of the Hindus :- pl. Vedas, vē'dāz. [Sans. veda, knowledge-vid, to know, E. Wit.]
- Vedette, ve-det', n. a mounted sentry at the outposts of an army to watch an enemy. [Fr.-It. vedetta, for veletta – veglia, L. vigilia, a watch. Cf. Vigil.]
- Veer, ver, v.i. to change direction, as the wind .--v.t. to turn: to direct to a different course. [Lit. 'to describe a circle,' Fr. virer, prob. from
- L. viriæ, armlets, bracelets.] Vegetable, veje-ta-bl, n. an organised body without sensation and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground: a plant for the table.—*adj.* belonging to plants: consisting of or having the nature of plants: derived from vegetables.-Vegetable marrow, the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its marrow-like appearance. [L. vegetabilis, prop. 'animating' --vegeto (see Vegetate).]
- Vegetal, vej'e-tal, adj. of the nature of a vegetable : pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, &c. [Fr. -L. vegetus, prop. 'animated.' See Vegetate.] Vegetarian, vej-e-tä'ri-an, n. one who holds that
- vegetables are the only proper food for man .adj. pertaining to vegetarianism. -- Vegeta'rianism, n. the theory and practice of a vegetarian.
- Vegetate, vejetat, v.i. to grow by roots and leaves: to sprout: to lead an idle, unthinking life. [From L. vegeto, -atum, to quicken-vegeo, to be lively, akin to vigeo, to be vigorous (cf. Vigour).

Vegetation, vej-e-tā'shun, *n*. process of growing as a plant : vegetable growth : plants in general. Vegetative, vej'e-tāt-iv, *adj*. growing, as plants :

producing growth in plants.

- Vehemence, vé'e-mens, n. the quality of being vehement: violence: great ardour or fervour.
   Vehement, vé'e-ment, adj. passionate: furious: very eager or urgent.—adv. Vo'hemently. [Fr.
- -L. vehemens, usually derived from ve, out of, and mens, mind; but acc. to Vanicek, from L.
- veho, to carry, bear away.] Vehicle, ve'i-kl, n. any kind of carriage or con-veyance: that which is used to convey: (med.) vehiculum-veho, to carry, from root of E. Wagon.] Wagon.] [serving as a vehicle. Vehicular, ve-hik'ū-lar, adj. pertaining to or
- Veil, val, n. a curtain : anything that hides an object : a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face : a cover : a disguise.-v.t. to cover with a veil: to cover: to conceal.-To take the veil, to become a nun (the veil symbolising the union with Christ). [O. Fr. veile (Fr. voile)-L. velum, a curtain, a sail, from the root of Wool.]
- Sain, vian n. (anat.) one of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart : (bot.) one of the small branching ribs in a leaf : (geol. and mining) a seam of a different mineral through a rock : a fissure or cavity : a streak in wood or stone : a train of thought : a course : tendency or turn of mind: humour.-v.t. to form veins or the appearance of veins in. [Fr. veine-L. vena, perh. from root of veho, to carry.]

### Venetian

- Veliferous, vel-if'er-us, adj. carrying sails. [L. velifer-velum, a sail, and fero, to bear.]
   Vellum, vel'um, n. a finer kind of parchment prepared from the skin of calves, kids, or lambs. [Fr. vélin-Low L. (charta, paper, understood) vitulina, of a calf-L. vitulus. See Veal 1. Veal.1
- Velocipede, ve-los'i-ped or -pēd, n. a light carriage for one person, orig. moved by striking the toes on the road, now with a treddle. [Lit. 'swiftfoot,' Fr.-L. velox, velocis, swift, and pes, pedis, E. Foot.]
- Velocity, ve-los'i-ti, n., swiftness: speed: rate of change of position of a point per unit of time.
- [L. velocitas-velox, swift.] Velvet, vel'vet, n. a cloth made from silk, with a close shaggy pile : a similar cloth made of cotton. -adj. made of velvet: soft like velvet.-n. Velveteen'. [From Low L. velluetum, Fr. velu, shaggy-Low L. villutus-L. villus, shaggy hair. Cf. Wool.]
- Velveting, vel'vet-ing, n. the soft pile of velvet: velvet goods. [soft.
- Velvet, velveti, adj. made of or like velvet: Venal, velveti, adj. that may be sold or got for a price: held for sale: mercenary.—adv. Ve'nally.
- [Fr.-L. venalis-venus, sale.] Venality, ve-nal'i-ti, n. quality of being venal:
- prostitution of talents or services for a reward.
- Venation, ve-nā'shun, n. the way in which the leaves of plants are arranged. [L. vena, a leaf.]
- Vend, vend, v.t. to give for sale, to sell : to give for money: to make an object of trade.—ns. Vend'er, Vend'or. [Fr. vendre—L. vendere venus, sale (see Venal), and do, to give.]
- Vendible, vend'i-bl, adj. that may be sold: that may be disposed of as an object of trade.—adv. Vend'ibly.—n. Vend'ibleness.
- Veneer, ve-ner', v.t. to overlay or face with another wood.—*n*. a thin leaf of a valuable wood for overlaying an inferior. [A corr. of Fr. *Journir*, to furnish. See **Furnish**.]
- Veneering, ve-nering, n. the act or art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind : the thin leaf thus laid on.
- Venerable, ven'er-a-bl, adj. that may be venerated: worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour: rendered sacred by religious or other associations: aged. - adv. Ven'erably. - n. Ven'erableness.
- Venerate, ven'er-āt, v.t. to honour or reverence with religious awe to reverence: to reverence with religious awe to reverence: to reverence the greatest respect. [L. *weneror*, *atus—venus*, love; allied to Sans. *van*, to love.] Venoration, ven-*et-a*'shun, *n*. the act of *vener-ating*: the state of being venerated : the highest
- degree of respect and reverence : respect mingled with reverence and awe : awe.
- Venereal, ve-ner'i-al, adj. pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse: exciting desire for sexual intercourse : curing venereal diseases. [L. venereus-Venus, Veneris, the goddess of love; conn. with L. veneror. See Venerate.] love; conn. with L. veneror. See V Venery, ven'er-i, n. sexual intercourse.
- Vonery, ven'er-i, n. the act or exercise of hunting: the sports of the chase. [Fr. vénerie, from O. Fr. vener-L. venor, to hunt. Cf. Vonison.]
- Venesection, vē-ne-sek'shun, n. the section or cutting open of a vein for letting blood: blood-
- Ietting. [L. vena, a vein, and Section.]
   Venetian, ve-ne'shan, adj. of or belonging to Venice.—n. a native or inhabitant of Venice.— Venetian-blind, a blind for windows formed of thin slips of wood, so hung as to admit of being

set either edgewise or overlapping. [Ancient name, Venetia.

- Vengeance, venj'ans, n. the infliction of punish-
- Vengeance, venjans, n. the infliction of punishment upon another, in return for an injury or offence: retribution. [Fr. venger-L. vindico, to avenge. See Revenge and Vindicate.]
  Vengeful, venj'fool, adj. vindictive: retributive: revengeful.-adv. Venge'fully.
  Venial, veni'rol, adj. pardonable: excusable: allowed.-adv. Venge'fully.
  Venial'ity. [L. venialis, pardonable (in Late L.)-venia, favour, pardon: a kin to Venerate.]
  Venial' veni'rol, ven'rol, ven'rol, a the flesh of animals
- Venison, ven'i-zn or ven'zn, n. the flesh of animals taken in hunting, esp. the deer. [Fr. venaison
- L. venatio, esp. the deer. [Pr. venation] —L. venatio, a hunting, game—venor, to hunt.]
  Venom, ven'um, n. any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life: poison: spite: malice. [Fr. venin (It. veneno)—L. venenum.]
  Venomous, ven'um-us, adj. poisonous : spiteful : mischievous.—adv. Ven'omously.
- Venous, ve'nus, adj. pertaining to or contained in veins. veined. [L. venosus-vena, a vein.]
- Vent, vent, n. a small opening to let air, &c. escape: the flue of a chimney: discharge: escape: passage to notice: publication: the escape: passage to notice: publication: the anus of birds and fishes: (*mil.*) the opening at the breech of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the touch-hole. -v.t. to give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape: to publish: to pour forth. [Fr.-L. ventus, E. Wind.] Ventilate, venti-lat, v.t. to fan with *wind*: to
- open to the free passage of air: to cause fresh air to pass through: to expose to examination and discussion: to make public. [L. ventilo, -atum-ventulus, dim. of ventus, E. Wind.] Ventilation, ven-ti-lā'shun, n. act or art of venti-
- lating: state of being ventilated: free exposure to air: supply of air: act of examining and making public: public exposure. [L. ventilatio.]
- Ventilator, ven'ti-lat-ur, n. that which ventilates: a contrivance for introducing fresh air.
- Ventral, ven'tral, adj. belonging to the belly. [L. ventralis-venter, the belly.]
- Ventricle, ven'tri-kl, n. a small cavity within an animal body, as in the heart or brain.-adj. Ventric'ular. [L. ventriculus, dim. of venter.] Ventriloquise, ventril'o-kwīz, v.i. to practise
- ventriloquism .--- Ventril'oquist, n. one who practises ventriloquism.
- Ventriloquism, ven-tril'o-kwizm, Ventriloquy, ven-tril'o-kwi, n. the act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person.—*adj.* Ventriloq'uial. [L. *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly venter, the belly, and loquor, to speak.]
- Venture, vent'in, n. that which may come: chance: luck: hazard: that which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk): an undertaking whose issue is uncertain or dangerous.-v.t. to send on a venture : to expose to hazard: to risk. -v.i. to make a venture: to run a risk: to dare. -At a venture (E.) at tandom. -adjs. Vent'urous, Vent'urous, Vent'urousness. adv. Vent'urously. -n. Vent'urousness. [Short for Adventure.]
- Venue, ven'ū, n. in law, the place where an action is laid, lit. the place to which the jury are sum-
- moned to come. [Fr.-L. ven-ire, to come.] Venus, vē'nus, n. (Latin myth.) the goddess of love : beauty and love deified : the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun. [From the root of Venerate.]
- Veracious, ve-rā'shus, adj., truthful: true.-adv.

# Verisimilitude

Vera'ciously. [L. verax, veracis - verus, true. See Very.]

- Veracity, ve-ras'it-i, n. the quality of being vera-
- cious: habitual truthfulnes: truth. Veranda, Verandah, ve-ran'da, n. a kind of covered balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building, supported by light pillars. [Port.-Sans. varanda-vri, to cover.
- Vorb, verb, n. (gram.) the part of speech which affirms what a thing does or is done to, or in what state it exists. [Lit. 'the word,' Fr. verbe-L. verbum; from root of Gr. ero, to say, to speak.]
- Verbal, verb'al, adj. relating to or consisting in words: spoken (as opposed to written) : exact in words: attending to words only: word for word: derived directly from a verb. -n. a part of speech, a noun derived from a verb. -adv. Verb'ally. -n. Verb'alist. [L. verbalis.] Verbalise, verb'-al-īz, v.t. to turn into a verb.
- Verbalism, verb'al-izm, n. something expressed in words or orally.
- Verbena, ver-berna, n. a genus of plants cultivated for their fragrance or beauty: vervain. [L. verbenæ, leaves, twigs, and branches of laurel, myrtle, &c.]
- Verbiage, vérbi-āj, n. abundance of words : word-iness : verbosity. [See Verb.] Verbose, ver-bōs', adj. containing more words
- than are necessary : wordy : diffuse. adv. Ver-bose'ly. ns. Verbose'ness, Verbos'ity.
- Verdant, verdant, adj., green: fresh (as grass or foliage): flourishing: inexperienced: ignorant.— adv. Verdantly.—n. Verdancy. [Fr. ver-
- adv. Ver'danty, -n. Ver'dancy. [Fr. ver-doyant-L. viridans, -antis, pr.p. of virido, to grow green-viridis, green-vireo, to be green.]
   Verdiot, ver'dikt, n. the finding of a jury on a trial: decision: opinion pronounced. [Lit. 'a true saying,' Low L.-L. vere, truly, and true saying,' Low dictum, a saying.]
- Verdigris, ver'di-gris, n. the rust of copper, brass, or bronze: a bluish-green paint got artificially from copper-plates. [A corr. of O. Fr. verderis -Low L. viride æris, 'the green of brass' (which was the name the alchemists gave it). The -g- has slipped in through the influence of Grease. See Verdant and Ore.]
- Verdure, verd'ür, n., greenness: freshness ot growth. [See Verdant.] Verge, verj, n. a slender green branch, a twig: a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority : extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord-steward of the royal household). [L. virga, from the root of virgo, a virgin. See Vorgo, v.]
- Verge, verj, v.i. to bend or incline : to tend downward: to slope: to tend: to border upon.-n.
- edge : brink. [L. vergo, to bend.] Verger, verj'er, n. one who carries a verge or emblem of authority: the beadle of a cathedral
- church : a pew-opener or attendant in church. Verifiable, ver'i-fī-a-bl, *adj*. that may be verified, proved, or confirmed.
- Verification, ver-i-fi-kā'shun, n. a verifying or proving to be true : the state of being verified.
- Verify, ver'i-fī, v.t. to make out or show to be true: to establish the truth of by evidence: to confirm: -pa.t. and pa.p. ver'ified -n. Ver'ifier. [L. verus, true, and facio, to make.]
- Verily, veri-li, adv., truly: certainly: really. Verisimilar, veri-similar, adj, truth-like: likely: probable. [L. verisimilar-verus, true, and similis, like. See Similar.]
- Verisimilitude, ver-i-sim-il'i-tūd, n., similitude

fāte, fār; mē, hėr; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

or likeness to truth: likelihood. [L. verus,

- Veritable, ver'i-ta-bl, adj., true: according to fact: real: actual.—adv. Ver'itably.
- Verity, ver'i-ti, n. the quality of being true or real: truth (so in B.): a true assertion or tenet. [L. veritas-verus, true. Cf. Very.]
- Verjuice, ver'joos, n. the expressed juice of green or unite fruit. [Fr. verjus-vert, green (see Verdant), and Fr., L. jus, juice.] Vermicelli, ver-mi-chel'i, n. the stiff paste or
- dough of fine wheat flour made into small worm-
- like or thread-like rolls. [It., pl. of vermicula -L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis, E. Worm. Cf. Vermilion and Vermin.]
  Vermicular, vermik/ū-lar, Vermiculate, vermik/ū-lat, adj. pertaining to or like a worm (esp. in its motion). [From L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis, E. Worm.]
- Vermiculate, ver-mik'ū-lāt, v.t. to form inlaidwork which resembles the motion or track of worms. -n. Vermicula'tion. [L. vermiculor, -atus-vermis.]
- Vermiform, ver'mi-form, adj. having the form of a worm. [L. vermis, a worm, and Form.]
- Vermifuge, ver'mi-fūj, n. (med.) a substance that expels intestinal worms from animal bodies, [Fr., from L. vermis, E. Worm, and fugo, to cause to flee, to expel.] Vermilion, ver-mi/yun, n. a scarlet colouring substance obtained from a *little worm* or insect
- (the cochineal); a bright red colouring substance obtained from sulphur and mercury : any beautiful red colour.—v.t. to dye vermilion : to colour a delicate red. [Fr. vermillon—vermeil—L. vermiculus, a little worm, hence (in the Vulgate) the 'scarlet' worm, dim. of vermis, E. Worm. Cf. Vermicelli.]
- Vermin, ver'min, n. sing. and pl. a worm: a name for all noxious or mischievous animals or insects (esp. such as are small) : noxious persons (in contempt). [Fr. vermine-L. vermis, E. Worm.]
- Vermivorous, ver-miv'or-us, adj., devouring [L. vermis, E. Worm, and voro, to worms. devour.]
- Vernacular, ver-nak'ū-lar, adj. native : belonging to the country of one's birth.—adv. Vernac'ularly. [L. vernaculus-verna, a slave born in
- his master's house.] Vernal, ver'nal, adj. belonging to the spring: appearing in spring: belonging to youth. [L. vernalis-ver, spring, cog. with Gr. ear, ēr (for f-er).]
- Vernation, ver-nā'shun, n. the particular manner of arrangement of leaves in the bud. [See Vernal.]
- Vernier, ver'ni-er, n. a contrivance for measuring very small intervals, consisting of a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument. [So called from *Vernier*, of Brussels, its inventor.]
- Versatile, ver'sa-til, adj. liable to be turned in opinion : changeable : unsteady : turning easily from one thing to another. [L. versatilis-
- versa, freq. of verta, to turn.] Versatility, versatil'it-i, n. the quality of being versatile: changeableness: the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects.
- Verse, vers, n. a line of poetry: metrical arrangement and language: poetry: a stanza: a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible, orig. confined to the metrical books, applied first to whole Bible in 1528: (mus.) a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.

[L. versus, a line in writing -verto, versum, to turn.

- Versed, verst, adj. thoroughly acquainted, skilled (tollowed by in): (math.) reversed. [Fr. verse
- -L. versatus, pa.p. of versor, to turn round.] Versicle, vers'i-kl, n. a little verse. [See Vorse.] Versification, vers-i-fi-kä'shun, n. the act, art, or
- practice of composing metrical verses. [L.] Versify, vers'i-fī, v.i. to make verses .- v.t. to relate in verse: to turn into verse: -pa.t. and pa.p. vers'if ied. -n. Vers'ifier. [L. versificoversus, a verse, facio, to make.]
- Version, vershun, n. the act of translating or turning from one language into another: that which is translated from one language into another: account: statement.
- Verst, verst, w. a Russian mile, 3500 ft. in length, or almost two-thirds of an English mile. [Russ.] Vertebra, vert'e-bra, n. one of the small bones of
- the spine : -pl. Vertebræ (vert'e-brē), the bones and joints forming the backbone. -adj. Vert'-
- ebral. [L., 'a joint'-verto, to turn.] ertebrate, vert'e-brat, Vertebrated, vert'e-brat-ed, adj. furnished with joints: having a backbone.-Vert'ebrate, n. an animal having Vertebrate, an internal skeleton with a backbone. [L. vertebratus-vertebra.
- Vertex, vert'eks, n. the top or summit : the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle : (astr.) the zenith : -pl. Vert'ices. [L., 'a whirl' or 'eddy,' then 'top' or 'summit' - verto, to turn. Cf. Vortex.]
- Vertical, vert'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the vertex: placed in the zenith: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—n. a vertical line.—adv. Vert'ically .- n. Vert'icalness.
- Vertigo, ver-tī'go or vert'i-go, n. a sensation of giddiness : dizziness. [L.—verto, to turn.] Vervain, ver'vān, n. a plant of the genus verbena.
- [Fr. verveine-L. verbena.]
- Verve, verv, n. the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist: animation: energy. [Fr.-Late L. verva (lit.) 'a sculptured ram's head,' hence 'any artistic fancy'-L. vervex, a wether. Cf.
- any artistic lancy i. ver ver, a transmission of the second L. capra, a goat.]
   Very, ver'i, adj., true: real (so in B.): actual.— adv. in a great degree. [Older form veray—O.
   Fr. verai (Fr. vrai), from L. verax, veracis, so or which is construct the which is construct the veray. speaking truly-verus, true, which is cog. with
- A.S. var, Ger. vahr.] Vesication, ves-i-kā'shun, n. the act or process of raising blisters on the skin. [Formed from L.
- vesica, a bladder, a blister.] Vesicle, ves'i-kl, n. a small bladder or blister: a small cavity in an animal body: (bot.) a bladder-like cell. [L. vesicula, dim. of vesica, a bladder, a blister.]
- Vesicular, ve-sik'ū-lar, Vesiculous, ve-sik'ū-lus, adj. pertaining to or full of vesicles: full of interstices: having little glands on the surface.
- Vesper, ves'per, n. the evening star, Venus: the evening:-pl. in R. Cath. Church, the even-ing service: in Eng. Church, the sixth canonical hour, evensong. - adj. pertaining to the evening or to vespers. [L.; Gr. hesperos. See Hesper.]
- Vessel, ves'el, n. a vase or utensil for holding something : a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, &c.: a tube in which fluids, as blood, &c. are contained : a person considered as an agent of God. [O. Fr. (Fr. vaisseau)-L. vascellum, dim. of vas, a vase. Cf. Vase.]
- Vest, vest, n. that which is put on as dress: a garment : a waistcoat .- v.t. to clothe : to invest :

(law) to give fixed right of possession.-v.i. to descend or to take effect, as a right. [L. vestis; conn. with Gr. esthes, clothing, henn-ymi, hes-o, to put on, Goth. ga-vasjan, to clothe, Sans. root vas-.]

- Vesta, vest'a, n. among the Romans, the chaste goddess that presided over the family, in whose temple the sacred fire was continually kept burning: a match or waxlight :-pl. Vest'as. [Root vas, to burn, as in Sans. vasaras, day, and Gr. Hestia.]
- Vestal, vest'al, adj. pertaining to or consecrated to the service of Vesta: chaste: pure.
- Vestibule, ves'ti-būl, n. an open court or porch before a house: a hall next the entrance to a house: (anat.) a small bony cavity forming part of the ear. [L. vestibulum, from the root vas, to dwell.]
- Vestige, ves'tij, n. a track or footprint: traces or remains of something. [L. vestigium-vestigo, to track-ve, denoting separation, and stich (Sans. stigh, to ascend), root of Gr. steicho, Ger. steigen, to go.] Vestment, vest'ment, n. something put on, a gar-
- ment: a long outer robe :- pl. articles of dress worn by officiating ministers. [L. vestimentum
- -vestio, to clothe-vestis, a garment.] Vostry, ves'tri, n. a room adjoining a church in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held: an assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [L. vestiarium-vestiarius, belonging to clothes-vestis, a garment.]
- Vesture, vest'ur, n., clothing: dress: a robe: a
- garment. [Low L. vestitura-L. vestio.] Vesuvian, ves-oovi-an, n. a kind of match not easily extinguishable, for lighting cigars and the like in the open air. [From the volcano Vesuvius.]
- Vetch, vech, n. a genus of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder, esp. the
- tare. [O. Fr. veche (Fr. vesce)-L. vicia.] Veteran, vet'er-an, adj., old, experienced: long exercised, esp. in military life .-- n. one long exercised in any service, esp. in war. [L. vete-ranus-vetus, veteris, old.]
- Veterinarian, vet-er-in-ār'i-an, n. one skilled in the diseases of domestic animals.
- Veterinary, vet'er-in-ar-i, *adj*. pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals : professing or practising this art. [L. veterinarius-veterinus, a contr. of veheterinus-veho.]
- Veto, ve'to, n. any authoritative prohibition: the power of rejecting or forbidding :--*pl.* Vetoes, ve toz.--*v.t.* to reject by a veto: to withhold assent to. [L. *veto*, I forbid.]
- Vex, veks, v.t. to harass (so in B.): to torment: to irritate by small provocations. [L. vero, to shake or jolt in carrying, to annoy-veho, to carry.]
- Vexation, veks-ā'shun, n. a vexing: state of being vexed: trouble: a teasing annoyance: uneasi-ness. [L. vexatio-vexo.]
- Vexatious, veks-ä'shus, adj. causing vexation or annoyance: teasing: distressing: harassing: full of trouble.-adv. Vexa'tiously.-n. Vexa'tiousness.
- Viaduct, vi'a-dukt, n. a road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, &c. [L. via, a way, duco, ductum, to lead, bring.] Vial, vī'al, n. Same as Phial.

- Viand, vi'and, n. food, usually in pl.: articles for food [Fr. viande-Low L. vivanda (for v-venda), 'food necessary for life'-L. vivo, to live.]
- Viaticum, vī-at'ik-um, n. (orig.) provisions for the

way: in R. C. Church, the communion given to the dying. [L.-via, a way.]
 Vibrate, vī'brāt, v.i. to shake, to tremble: to

- move backwards and forwards: to swing: to pass from one state to another. -v.t. to cause to shake: to move to and fro: to measure by moving to and fro : to affect with vibratory motion.
- [L. vibro, -atum; ct. Sans. vip, to tremble.] Vibration, vī-brā'shun, *n*. a vibrating: state of being vibrated.
- Vibratory, vibra-tor-i, adj., vibrating: consisting in vibrations: causing vibrations.
- Vicar, vik'ar, n. one who acts in place of another: the incumbent of an impropriated benefice. -n. Vic'arship.-Vicar apostolic, in R. C. Church, a missionary bishop or priest having powers from the pope.-Vicar-general, in the Eng. Church, an officer having powers from the chancellor of a diocese. [L. vicarius, supplying the place of another-vicis, change, alternation.] la vicar.
- Vicarage, vik'ar-āj, n. the benefice or residence of
- Vicarial, vi-ka'ri-al, adj. pertaining to a vicar. Vicariate, vī-kā'ri-āt, adj. having vicarious or delegated power .- n. delegated power.
- Vicarious, vi-ka'ri-us, adj. filling the place of another: performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another .- adv. Vica'riously. [See Vicar.]
- Vice, vis, n. an iron or wooden screw-press, fixed to the edge of a workboard, for holding anything tightly while being filed, &c. [Fr. vis (It. vite, screw)—L. vitis, tendril of a vine, anything of a like spiral form.]
- Vice, vis, n. a blemish or fault : immoral conduct : depravity of manners : a bad trick or habit in a horse. [Fr.-L. vitium, a blemish or defect.]
- Vice-admiral, vis-ad'mir-al, n. one acting in the place of or second in command to an admiral: a civil officer who exercises Admiralty jurisdiction. [L. vice, in the place of-vicis, change, and Admiral.] [vice-admiral.

- Vice-admiralty, vīs-ad'mir-al-ti, *n*. the office of a Vice-chancellor, vīs-chan'sel-or, *n*, one acting for a chancellor: a lower judge of Chancery. [L. vice, and Chancellor.]
- Vicegerency, vīs-jē'ren-si, n. the office or deputed power of a vicegerent. Vicegerent, vīs-jē'rent, adj., acting in place of an-
- other, having delegated authority.-n. one acting in place of a superior. [L. vice, in the place of, and gerens, -entis, pr.p. of gero, to act.]
- Viceregal. vīs-rē'gal, adj. pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.
- Viceroy, vīs'roy, n. one representing the royal authority in a dependency, as in India. [Fr. vice-roi-L. vice, in the place of, and rex, king.]
- Viceroyalty, vīs-roy'al-ti, Viceroyship, vīs'roy-ship, n. the office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
- Vicinage, vis'in-āj, n., neighbourhood: the places near. [O. Fr. veisinage-veisin-L. vicinus, neighbouring-vicus, a row of houses, Gr. oikos, a dwelling.]
- Vicinity, vi-sin'i-ti, n., neighbourhood : nearness :
- that which is near. [L. vicinitas-vicinus.] Vicious, vish'us, adj. having a vice or defect: corrupt in principles or conduct: depraved: impure, as language or air: given to bad tricks, as a horse.—adv. Vi'ciously.—n. Vi'ciousness.
- [See Vice, a blemish.] Vicissitude, vi-sis'i-tūd, n., change from one thing to another: change: revolution. [L vicissitudo -vicis, change, turn.]
- Victim, vik'tim, n. a living being offered as a sac-

rifice: some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object: a person suffering injury. [L. victima, prob. from root of vigeo, with a superlative ending.] [cheat.

- Victimise, vik'tim-īz, v.t. to make a victim of: to Victor, vik'tor, n. one who conquers on any particular occasion: one who defeats in battle: a winner.-fem. Vic'tress. [L.-vinco, victum, to conquer.]
- Victorious, vik-to'ri-us, adj. relating to victory: superior in contest: having overcome an enemy producing or indicating victory .- adv. Victo'riously.
- Victory, vik'tor-i, n. a conquering: success in any contest: a battle gained. [L. victoria-victor.] Victual, vit'l, v.t. to supply with victuals or food:
- to store with provisions :- pr.p. Victualling (vitling); pa.t. and pa.p. Victualled (vitld).-
- n. Victualler (vit'l-er). Victuals, vit'lz (in B. Victual, vit'l), n. that which is necessary for living: food for human beings: meat. [Low L. victualia-L. victualis, relating to living—vivo, victum, to live.] Vidette. Same as Vedette.
- Vidimus, vid'i-mus, n. an inspection, as of accounts, &c. [L. 'we have seen'-video, to see.]
- Vie, vi, v.i. to strive for superiority: -pr.p. vy'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. vīed. [Prob. corr. of Envy.]
  View, vū, n. a seeing: sight: reach of the sight:
- whole extent seen : that which is seen : direction in which a thing is seen : the picture of a scene : a sketch: mental survey: mode of looking at or receiving: opinion: intention .- v.t. to see: to look at attentively : to examine intellectually .n. View'er. [Fr. vne-vn, pa.p. of voir-L. videre, to see. See Vision.]
- Viewless, vū'les, adj. not to be viewed : invisible.
- Vigil, vij'il, n., watching : keeping awake for religious exercises: the eve before a feast or fast day, orig. kept by watching through the night. [L. vigilia -vigil, awake, watchful-vigeo, to be lively.] [ness: circumspection.
- Vigilance, vij'il-ans, n., wakefulness: watchful-Vigilant, vij'il-ant, adj. watchful: on the lookout for danger : circumspect.—adv. Vig'ilantly. [Lit. 'keeping awake,' L. vigilans, -antis, pr.p.
- of vigilo, to keep awake—vigil.]
   Vignette, vi-net', n. any small ornamental engraving not inclosed by a definite border: (orig.) an ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books. vinea, a vine. See Vine.] [Fr.-vigne-L.
- Vigorous, vig'ur-us, adj. strong either in mind or -adv. Vig'orously .- n. Vig'orousness. body.-
- Vigour, vig'ur, n. active strength : physical force : vital strength in animals or plants: strength of mind: energy. [L. vigor-vigeo, to be strong.]
- Viking, vī'king, n. one of the Scandinavian pirates who in the oth and 10th centuries ravaged the coasts of Western Europe. [Ice. vikingr (lit.) 'a creeker'-vic, a creek or bay.]
- Vilayet, vil'ā-yet, n. the name given to the great provinces into which the Ottoman empire is divided. [See Eyalet.]
- Ville, vil, adj. worthless: mean: morally impure: wicked: (orig.) 'cheap,' so in B.—adv. Vile'ly. —n. Vile'ness. [Fr.—L. vilis.]
  Vilification, vil-i-fi-kā'shun, n. act of vilifying.
  Vilify, vil'i-f1, v.t. to make vile: to attempt to degrade by slander: to defame:—pa.t. and default'sfield. Will'ford II. will ford to attempt.
- pa.p. vil'ified .- n. Vilifi'er. [L. vilis, facio, to make.]
- Villa, vil'a, n. a country residence or seat: a suburban mansion. [L. villa (for vicula), a

country-house, a farm, dim. of vicus, a street, a village, Gr. oikos, E. -wick (as in Berwick).]

- Village, vil'aj, n. any small assemblage of houses, less than a town: (orig.) a number of houses inhabited by persons near the residence of a pro-prietor or farmer. [It. villaggio-L. villa.]
- Villager, vil'āj-er, n. an inhabitant of a village.
- Villain, vil'an or vil'in, n. a wicked wretch : a man extremely degraded : a deliberate scoundrel. [Orig. 'a serf attached to a villa or farm,' O. Fr. villain-Low L. villanus-L. villa.]
- Villainous, vil'an-us, *adj.* like or suited to a *villain:* depraved: proceeding from extreme depravity: sorry.—*adv.* Vill'ainously.
- Villainy, vil'an-i, n. the act of a villain : extreme depravity : an atrocious crime.
- Villein, another spelling of Villain (only in its original meaning).
- Vinaigrette, vin-ā-gret', n. a small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, used as a smelling-bottle. [Fr.—vinaigre. See Vinegar.]
- Vincibility, vin-si-bil'i-ti, n. the state or quality of being vincible.
- Vincible, vin'si-bl, adj. that may be conquered. [L. vincibilis—vinco, to conquer.]
- Vinculum, ving'kū-lum, n. a band: a bond: (math.) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one. [L.-vincio, to bind.]
- Vindicable, vin'di-ka-bl, adj. that may be vindicated or defended.
- Vindicate, vin'di-kāt, v.t. to lay claim to: to de-fend; to maintain by force. -n. Vin'dicator. [Lit. 'to assert authority,' L. vindico, atum vis, vim, power, influence, dico, to say, assert.]
- Vindication, vin-di-kā'shun, n. act of vindicating: defence: justification: support.
- Vindicative, vin'di-kāt-iv, adj., vin licating: tending to vindicate.
- Vindioatory, vin'di-ka-tor-i, adj. tending to vin-dicate: inflicting punishment. Vindiotive, vin-dik tiv, adj. revengeful.-adv.
- Vindic'tively .- n. Vindic'tiveness.
- Vine, vīn, n. the plant from which wine is made: the woody climbing plant that produces grapes: (hort.) a climbing or trailing plant, or its stem. [O. Fr.-L. vinea, a vine-vinum, Gr. oinos, wine. See Wine.]
- Vine-dresser, vin'-dres'er, n. one who dresses or trims, and cultivates vines.
- Vinegar, vin'e-gar, n. an acid liquor got from fermented and vinous liquors. [Lit. 'sour wine,' Fr. vinaigre-vin (-L. vinum, wine), and aigre L. acer, sour.]
- Vinery, vin'er-i, n. a hothouse for rearing vines.
- Vineyard, vin'yard, n. a yard or inclosure for rearing grape-vines : a plantation of grape-vines.
- Vinous, vī'nis, adj. pertaining to or having the qualities of wine. [L. vinous-vinum.] Vintage, vint'āj, n. the gathering of grapes: the
- yearly produce of grapes: the time of grape-[Fr. vendange-L. vindemiagathering. vinum, wine, grapes, and demo, to remove-de, out of or away, and emo, to take.
- Vintner, vint'ner, n. a wine-seller. vinetier-L. vinitor, a vine-dresser.] [O. Fr.
- Viol, vī'ol, n. an old musical instrument like the violin, having from three to six strings. [Fr. viole-11. viola-Low L. vidula, from L. vitulari, to skip like a calf, to make merry-vitula, a calf. Fiddle is from the same root.]
- Violable, vī'o-la-bl, adj. that may be violated, injured, or broken.
- Violate, vī'o-lāt, v.t. to injure: to abuse: to

- or injuring: infringement: non-observance: profanation : rape.
- Violence, vī'o-lens, n. the state or quality of being violent : force, physical or moral : unjust force :
- violent, rore, physical or moral; unjust force; outrage: profanation: injury: rape.
   Violent, vio-lent, adj. acting with physical force or strength: moved by strong feeling: passion-ate: vehement: outrageous: produced by force; unnatural.—adv. Violently. [Fr.—L. vio-lentus—vis, force. Cf. Violate.]
- Violet, vī'o-let, n. a plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue: the colour of the violet, a bluish or light purple. -adj. of the colour of the violet, bluish or light purple. [Fr. violette, dim. of O. Fr. viole-L. viola, Gr. ion.]
- Violin, vio-lin, n. a musical instrument of four strings played with a bow : a fiddle. [Fr. violon It. violone-viola (see Viol).
- Violist, vī'ol-ist, Violinist, vī'o-lin-ist, n. a player on the viol, or on the violin. Violoncellist, vē-o-lon-sel'ist or -chel'ist, n. a
- player on the violoncello.
- Violoncello, vē-o-lon-sel'o or -chel'o, n. a large stringed musical instrument, between the violin and the double-bass, held between the knees in playing :- pl. Violoncell'os. [It., dim. of violone, a bass violin (see Violin).
- Viper,  $v\bar{v}'$ per, *n*. a poisonous reptile of the order of snakes, once believed to be the only serpent that brought forth living young : any base, malicious person. [L. vijera (contr. of vivijera)—vivus, living, and pario, to bring forth.] Viperous, vi'perus, adj, having the qualities of a
- viper : venomous : malignant. [L. vipereus.]
- Virago, vi-rago, n. a man-like woman: a bold, impudent woman: a termagant. [L.-virgo (see Virgin).]
- Virgin, ver'jin, n. a maiden : a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man :  $(B_{\cdot})$  a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse ; (*astr.*) Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac.-adj. becoming a maiden: maidenly: *virgo, virginis,* from a root *varg,* seen in Sans. *urg,* strength, Gr. *orgað,* to swell.]
- Virginal, verjin-al, n. an old keyed musical instrument, prob. so called from being used to accompany hymns to the Virgin.

- Virginity, verjinitit, n. the state of a virgin. Virgo, verjo, n. the Virgin, in the zodiac. Viridity, viriditin, n. verdure: greeness. [L. viriditas-viridis, green-vireo, to be green. See Verdant.]
- Virile, viril or -il, *adj*, of or belonging to a *man* or to the male sex: masculine: manly. [L. virilis --vir, a man. See Virtue.]
- Virility, vir-il'i-ti, n. the state or quality of being
- a man: the power of a full-grown male : the power of procreation : manhood. [L. virilitas.] Virtu, vértőö or tú, n. a love of the fine arts : taste for curiosities : objects of art or antiquity. [It. Doublet Virtue.]
- Virtual, ver'tū-al, adj having virtue or efficacy: having the efficacy without the material part ' in effect though not in fact .- adv. Vir'tually.
- Virtue, ver'tu, n. excellence : worth : moral excellence : the practice of duty : a moral excellence : female chastity: purity: strength (so in B.): force: power: efficacy. [O. Fr.-L. virtus,

(lit.) 'what is excellent in man,' manliness, bravery, moral excellence-vir, a man, conn. with Gr. hērōs, Sans. vira, a hero. See World.]

- Virtuoso, vėr-too-o'zo or -tū-o'so, n. one skilled in
- duty: being according to the moral law: chaste (of a woman).—adv. Vir'tuously.
- Virulent, virü-lent, *adj.* full of poison: very active in injury: bitter in enmity: malignant. —*adv.* Vir'ulently.—*n.* Vir'ulence. [From Virus.]
- Virus, vīr'us, n. a slimy liquid: contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.): the poison which causes infection: any foul, hurtful matter.
- [L., cog. with Gr. ios, Sans. visham, poison.] Visage, viz'āj, n. the face or look.—adj. Vis'aged. [Fr., through an assumed form visaticum, from L. visus, seen-video, to see.] Viscera, vis'er-a, n. pl. the inner parts of the ani-
- mal body : the entrails. [L. viscus, pl. viscera.]
- Visceral, vis'er-al, adj. pertaining to the viscera. Viscid, vis'id, adj. having the qualities of bird-lime: sticky: tenacious.—n. Viscid'ity. [L. viscidus-viscus, Gr. ixos, the mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]
- Viscount, vi'kownt, n. an officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl : a title of nobility next below an earl. -/em. Vis'countess. [O. Fr. viscomte (Fr. viconte)-Low L. vice-comes, from L. vice, in place of, and comes, a companion. See Count.]
- Viscous, vis'kus, adj. having the qualities of bird-lime: sticky: tenacious.--n. Viscos'ity. [L. viscosus. See Viscid.]
- Visibility, viz-i-bil/z-ti, n. state or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye. Visible, viz-i-bi, adj. that may be seen: obvious. visible, vizi-bil, adj. that may be seen: obvious. vizible, vizibly.-n. Vizibleness. [See Vision.]
- Vision, vizh'un, n. the act or sense of seeing : sight: anything seen: anything imagined to be seen: a divine revelation: an apparition: anything imaginary. [Fr.-L. visio, visionis-video, visum, to see-root vid, as in Gr. eidō, Sans. vid, to see. Cf. Wit.]
- Visionary, vizh'un-ar-i, adj. affected by visions : existing in imagination only: not real.-n. one who forms impracticable schemes.
- Visit, viz'it, v.t. to go to see or inspect: to attend: to call on: (B.) to reward or punish.--v.i. to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other: to keep up acquaintance.-n. act of visiting or going to see. [Fr. visiter-L. visito, freq. of viso, to go to see, visit-video, to see.]
- Visitant, viz'i-tant, n. one who visits: one who is a guest in the house of another. Visitation, viz-i-tā'shun, *n*. act of *visiting*: exami-
- nation by authority: retribution.
- Visitor, vizit-ur, n. one who visits: one who inspects or examines.
- Visitorial, viz-it-o'ri-al, adj. belonging to a judicial visitor, or one who inspects or examines.
- Visor, viz'ur, n. a part of a helmet covering the face, movable, and perforated to see through: a mask. [Fr. visière-L. video.] Visored, viz'urd, adj. wearing a visor: masked.
- Vista, vis'ta, n. a view or prospect through or as through an avenue: the trees, &c. that form the avenue. [It. vista, sight, view-L. video, to see.] Visual, vizh'ū-al, adj. belonging to vision or sight:
- used in sight: used for seeing .- adv. Vis'ually.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

- Vital, vī'tal, adj. belonging or contributing to life: containing or necessary to life: important as life: essential <u>adv</u>. **Vi'tally**. [L. vitalis<u></u> vita, life; conn. with Gr. bios, life, and E. **Quick** (which see).]
- Vitalise, vī'tal-īz, v.t. to make vital or alive: to give life to or furnish with the vital principle.
- Vitality, vi-tal'i-ti, n. quality of being vital: principle or power of life. [L. vitalitas.]
  Vitals, vī'talz, n.pl. parts essential to life.
  Vitiate, vishī-at, v.t. to render faulty or defective:
- to make less pure: to deprave: to taint.-n. Vitia/tion. [L. vitio, -atum-vitium (see Vice, a blemish).]
- Viteous, a bientsh;
   Vitreous, vitrius, adj., glassy: pertaining to, consisting of, or like glass. [L. vitrum, glass.]
   Vitrescent, vi-tres'ent, adj. that may be formed into glass: tending to become glass.—n. Vitresc'ence. [Coined from L. vitrum, glass.]
   Vitrifaction, vit-ri-fak'shun, n. act, process or converting of mitrification converting into glass.
- operation of *vitrifying*, or converting into glass. Vitrifiable, vit'ri-fi-a-bl, *adj*. that may be *vitri*-
- fied or turned into glass.
- Vitrify, vit'ri-fī, v.t. to make into glass. -v.i. to become glass :- pa.t. and pa.p. vit'rified. [L. vitrum, glass, and facio, to make.]
- Vitriol, vit'ri-ol, n. the popular name of sulphuric acid: a soluble sulphate of a metal, green vitriol = sulphate of iron, *blue vitriol* = sulphate of copper, *white vitriol* = sulphate of zinc. [Fr.— It. vitriuolo-L. vitrum, glass; prob. so called from its glassy appearance.]
- Vitriolic, vit-ri-ol'ik, adj. pertaining to or having the qualities of vitriol.
- Vituperate. vi-tū'per-āt, v.t. to find fault with : to censure. [L. vitupero, -atum-vitium, a fault, and paro, to set out.]
- Vituperation, vi-tū-per-ā'shun, n. act of vituper-
- ating: blame : censure : abuse. [L. vituperatio.] Vituperative, vi-tű per-a-tiv, adj. containing vitu-peration or censure.—adv. Vitu peratively.
- Vivacious, vī-vā'shus, adj., lively or long-lived: active: sportive.—adv. Viva'ciously.—n. Viva'ciousness. [L. vivax, vivacis-vivo, to live.]
- Vivacity, vī-vas'i-ti, n. quality of being vivacious: life: animation: liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour. [L. vivacitas.]
- Vivid, vivid, adj., lively or life-like: having the appearance of life: forming brilliant images in the mind: striking.—adv. Viv'idly.—n. Viv'idly. ness. [L. vividus-vivo, to live.]
- Vivify, vivi-fī, v.t. to make vivid or alive: to indue with life :- pa.t. and pa.p. viv'if ied. [L. vivus, alive, facio, to make.]
- Viviparous, vī-vip'a-rus, adj., producing young alive. [L., from vivus, alive, and pario, to produce.]
- Vivisection, viv-i-sek'shun, n. the practice of operating by cutting or otherwise on living animals, for the purposes of research or demonstration. [L. vivus, alive, sectio—seco, to cut.] Vixon, vik'sen, n. a she-fox : an ill-tempered woman.
- [Fem. of vox, the southern E. form of fox.] Vizard, viz'ard, n. Same as Visor.
- Vizier, viz'yer, n. an oriental minister or councillor of state. [Lit. 'a burden-bearer,' Ar. wezir, wazir, a porter-wazara, to bear a burden.]
- Vocable, vo'ka-bl, n. that which is sounded with the voice: a word: a name. [L. vocabulum voco, to call.]
- Vocabulary, vo-kab'ū-lar-i, n. a list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order: a dic-tionary: any list of words. [Low L. vocabularium.]

- Vocal, vo'kal, adj. having a voice: uttered or changed by the voice.—adv. Vo'cally. [L. vocalis-vox, vocis, a voice, akin to voco, to call, Sans. vach, to speak.] [ing. Vocalisation, vo-kal-i-zā'shun, n. act of vocalis-
- Vocalise, vo'kal-īz, v.t. to make vocal: to form into voice.
- Vocalist, vo'kal-ist, n. a vocal musician, a singer. Vocation, vo-kā'shun, n. call or act of calling: calling: occupation. [L. vocatio-voco. See Vocal.1
- Vocative, vok'a-tiv, adj. used in calling .- n. the case of a word when the person or thing is addressed. [L. vocativus-voco. See Vocal.]
- Vociferate, vo-sif'er-āt, v.i. to cry with a loud voice. -v.t. to utter with a loud voice. [L.
- -vox, vocis, voice. and fero, to carry.] Vociferation, vo-sif-er-ā'shun, n. act of vociferating : a violent or loud outcry. [L. vociferatio.]
- Vociferous, vo-sif'er-us, *adj.* making a loud out-cry: noisy.—*adv.* Vocif'erously.
- Vogue, vog, n. mode or fashiou at any particular time: practice: popular reception. [Lit. 'way, course,' Fr. vogue, course of a ship-voguer, to row, from Ger. *wogen*, to move, expressing the movement of a vessel on the water.]
- Voice, vois, n., sound from the mouth : sound given out by anything: utterance or mode of utterance: language: expression: expressed opinion: vote: (gram.) mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive.—v.t. to fit for sounding: to regulate the tone of. [O. Fr. (Fr. voix)—L. vox, vocis.]
- Voiceless, vois'les, adj. having no voice or vote
- Void, void, adj. unoccupied: empty (so in B.): having no binding force: wanting: unsubstantial. -n. an empty space. -v. t. to make vacant: to quit: to send out: to render of no effect. [O. Fr. void-L. viduus, bereft-root vid, to separate: allied to E. Widow.] Voidable, void'a-bl, adj. that may be voided or
- evacuated.
- Voidance, void'ans, n. act of voiding or empty-
- Voldanče, volčans, n. act or voning or emprying: state of being vold: ejection.
  Volant, volant, adj., flying: nimble. [L. volans, -antis, pr.p. of volo, to fly.]
  Volatile, vola-til, adj. apt to waste away or fly off by evaporation: flighty: apt to change. [Fr.-L. volatilits, flying-volo, to fly.]
  Volatileness, vola-til-nes, Volatility, vol-a-til'i-ti, e unsility of heing valuatile.
- n. quality of being volatile: disposition to evaporate: sprightliness: fickleness.
- Volatilisation, vol-a-til-i-zā'shun, n. act or process of making volatile or evaporating.
- Volatilise, vol'a-til-īz, v.t. to make volatile: to cause to evaporate.
- Volcanic, vol-kan'ik, adj. pertaining to, produced, or affected by a *volcano*. Volcano, vol-kā'no, n. a mountain from which
- smoke, flame, lava, &c. are thrown. [It. volcano -L. Volcanus or Vulcanus, the god of fire.]
- Volition, vo-lish'un, n. act of willing or choosing: the exercise of the will: the power of determining. [Low L. volitio-L. volo, to will, be willing.]
- Volley, vol'i, n. a flight of shot : the discharge of many small-arms at once: an outburst of many at once :-pl. Voll'eys.-v.t. to discharge in a volley. [Fr. volée, a flight-voler-L. volo, to fly.]
- Volt, volt, n. a turn or bound : a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust: a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre. [Fr. volte—It. volta—L. volvo, volutum, to turn.]

**Voltaic**, vol-tā'ik, adj. pertaining to or originated by Volta, an Italian : pertaining to Voltaism.

- Voltaism. vol'ta-izm, n. Same as Galvanism.
   Volubility, vol-ū-bil'i-ti, n. state or quality of being voluble: fluency of speech.
- Voluble, vol'ū-bl, adj. easy to roll or move : flowing smoothly: fluent in speech.—adv. Vol'ubly. [L. volubilis—volvo, volutum, to roll.]
- Volume, vol'ūm, n. a book: space occupied: dimensions: fullness of voice. [Lit. 'a roll' or scroll (so in B.), Fr.-L. volumen, a roll-volvo, volutum, to roll.]
- Volumed, vol'ūmd, *adj.* having the form of a *volume* or roll: of volume or bulk.
- Voluminous, vo-lū'mi-nus, adj. consisting of many volumes or books, or of many coils having written much, as an author.—adv. Volu'minously.—n. Volu'minousness.
- Voluntary, vol'un-tar-i, *adj.*, *willing*: acting by choice: free: proceeding from the will: subject to the will : done by design or without compulsion.—*n*. one who does anything of his own free-will : a piece of music played at will.—*adv.* Vol-untarily.—*n.* Vol'untariness. [L. voluntarius
- -voluntas, choice-volo, to will.] Voluntaryism, volun-tar-i-ism, n. the system of maintaining the church by voluntary offerings, instead of by the aid of the state.
- Volunteer, vol-un-ter', n. one who enters any service, esp. military, voluntarily o. of his own free choice .- adj. entering into service voluntarily .v.t. to offer voluntarily. -v.i. to enter into any service of one's own free-will or without being asked.
- Voluptuary, vo-lupt'ū-ar-i, n. a voluptuous person or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury: a sensualist. [L. voluptuariusvoluptas, pleasure.]
- Voluptuous, vo-lupt'ū-us, adj. full of pleasure : or the other states and the states of the state of the states of the
- tum, to roll.]
- Voluted, vo-lüt'ed, adj. having a volute. Vomer, vo'mer, n. the thin flat bone separating the nostrils. [L.]
- Vomit, vom'it, v.i. to throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth .- v.t. to throw out with violence.-n. matter ejected from the stomach : something that excites vomiting. [L. vomo, -itum, to throw up, Gr. emeo. See Emetic.]
- Vomitory, vom'i-tor-i, adj. causing to vomit.-n. a vomit or emetic: a door of a large building by
- which the crowd is let out. [L. vomitorius.] Voracious, vo-ra'shus, adj. eager to devour: greedy: very hungry.—adv. Vora'ciously. [L. vorax, voracis-voro, to devour.]

Voracity, vo-ras'i-ti, n. quality of being voracious.

Vortex, vorteks, n. a whirling motion of a fluid forming a cavity in the centre : a whirlpool : a whirlwind :-pl. Vor'tices. [L. vortex, vertex] vorto, verto, to turn. Doublet Vertex.]

- Vortical, vortik.al, adj, whirring. Votary, vo'tari, adj, whirring. Votary, vo'tari, adj, bound or consecrated by a vow.-n. one devoted as by a vow to some ser-vice, worship, or way of life.-fem. Vo taress. [Low L. votarius-L. voveo, votum, to vow.]
- Vote, vot, n. expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has interest : that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot : decision by a

majority.-v.i. to express the choice by a vote. -v.t. to choose by a vote. -n. Vot'er. {L. votum, a wish-voveo, votum, to vow.]

- Votive, vot'iv, adj. given by vow: vowed.-adv. Vot'ively. [L. votivus-votum, a vow.]
- Vouch, vowch, v.t. to call upon to witness: to maintain by repeated affirmations : to warrant : to attest .- v.i. to bear witness : to give testimony. [O. Fr. voucher, vocher, to call to de-
- fend—L. *voco*, to call.] **Voucher**, vowch'ér, *n*. one who *vouches* or gives witness: a paper which vouches or confirms the
- truth of anything, as accounts. Vouchsafe, vowch-sāf', v.t. to vouch or warrant safe : to sanction or allow without danger : to condescend to grant.-v.i. to condescend.
- **Vow**, vow, *n*. a solemn promise to God : a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection.-v.t.to give by solemn promise: to devote. -v.i. to make vows. [O. Fr. vou (Fr. vau)-L. votum -voveo, to vow.]
- Vowel, vow'el, n. a simple vocal sound: the letter representing such a sound.-adj. vocal: pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. voyelle-L. vocalis-vox, vocis, the voice.]
- Voyage, voy aj, n. passage by water.—v.t. to make a voyage, or to pass by water.—n. Voy-ager. [Fr.—L. viaticum, travelling-money— (Fr. voie), L. via, a way.]
- Vulcanise, vul'kan-īz, v. t. to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc. [From L. Vulcanus, Vulcan, the god of fire.]
- Vulcanite, vul'kan-īt, n. caoutchouc vulcanised, or combined with sulphur.
- Vulgar, vul'gar, adj. pertaining to or used by the common people, native : public : common : mean or low : rude.—n. the common people.—adv. Vul'garly.—Vulgar Fractions, fractions written in the vulgar or ordinary way. [L. vulgaris -vulgus, the people; conn. with Sans. varga, a group.]

Vulgarise, vul'gar-īz, v.t. to make vulgar or rude.

Vulgarism, vul gar-izm, n. a vulgar phrase.

- Vulgarity, vul-gar'i-ti, n. quality of being vulgar: mean condition of life : rudeness of manners.
- Vulgate, vul'gat, n. an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its common use in
- the Scriptines, so cance from its common-vulgo, to make common-vulgus (see Vulgar).] Vulnerable, vulnera-bl, adj. capable of being wounded: liable to injury.-ns. Vulnerability, Vul'nerableness. [L. vulnerabilis--vulnero, to wound-vulnus, vulneris, a wound, akin to vello (cf. Vulture).]
- Vulnerary, vul'ner-ar-i, adj. pertaining to wounds: useful in healing wounds. -n. anything useful in curing wounds. [L. vulnerarius - vulnus.]
   Vulpine, vul/pin, adj. relating to or like the fox: cunning. [L.-vulpes, a fox, Gr. alöpëx.]
- Vulture, vult'ür, n. a large rapacious bird of prey. [L. vultur; perh. from vello, to pluck, to tear.]
- Vulturine, vult'ūr-in, Vulturish, vult'ūr-ish, adj. like the *vulture*: rapacious.

W

- Wacke, wak'e, n. German miners' term for a soft, grayish kind of trap-rock. Wad, wod, *n*. a mass of loose matter thrust close
- together, as hay, tow, &c.: a little mass of paper, tow, or the like to keep the charge in a gun.v.t. to form into a mass : to stuff a wad into :pr.p. wadd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. wadd'ed. [A.S.

wæd; Fr. ouate; allied to Ger. watte, garment, E. Weed.]

- Wadding, wod'ing, *n*. a wad, or the materials for wads: a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton
- for stuffing garments, &c. [See Wad.] Waddle, wod'l, e.i. to take short steps and move from side to side in walking.-m. Waddler. [Perh. an extension of Wade; cf. Ger. wedeln, to wag.]
- Wade, wad, v.i. to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water: to pass with difficulty or labour.—n. Wad'er. [A.S. wadan, Ger. waten.]
- Wady, wod'i, *n*. the dry bed of a torrent: niver-valley. [Ar. wadi, a ravine (preserved in the Sp. guad, the first syllable of many Spanish river-names).]
- Wafer, wā'fer, n. a thin cake, usually round, esp. of bread, used in the Eucharist in the R. Cath. Church: a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c.-v.t. to close with a wafer. [O. Fr. waufre (Fr. gaufre), from Ger. waffel-wabe, honeycomb.]
- Waft, waft or wäft, v.t. to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water. -v.i. to float. -n. a floating body: a signal made by moving some-thing, as a flag, in the air.—*n*. Waft'er. [Sw. vefta, to fan, waft ; prob. allied to Wave.]
- Wag, wag, v.t. and v.i. to move from side to side : to shake to and fro:  $-pr \cdot p$ , wagging; pa.t. and pa.p. wagged. [A.S. *wagian*, *wegan*; conn. with Weigh and Wagon.]
- Wag, wag, n. a droll, mischievous fellow : a man full of sport and humour: a wit. [Prob. from wagging the head in derision.]
- Wage, waj, v.t. to pledge: to engage in as if by pledge : to carry on, esp. of war : to venture. -n. a gage or stake : that for which one labours : wages. [O. Fr. wager (Fr. gager), to pledge. A doublet of Gage.]
- Wager, wāj'er, n. that which is waged or pledged : something staked on the issue of anything : that on which bets are laid : (*law*) an offer to make oth. -v. t. to hazard on the issue of anything. v.i. to lay a wager. -n. Wag'erer. [O. Fr. varigiere [Fr. gageure]-Wage.] Wages, waj'ez, n. Al. (used as sing.), varge: that which is paid for services. [Pl. of Wage.]
- Waggery, wag'er-i, n. the tricks or manner of a wag: mischievous merriment: pleasantry. Waggish, wag'ish, adj. like a wag: mischievous
- or roguish in sport ; done in waggery or sport. -adv. Wagg'ishly.-n. Wagg'ishness.
- Waggle, wag'l, v.i. and v.t. to wag or move from side to side. [Freq. of Wag, v.]
- Wagon, Waggon, wag'un, n. a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods. [A.S. uwegen. See the by-form Wain. The ending -on is probably due to Romance influence.]
- Wagoner, Waggoner, wag'un-er, n. one who conducts a wagon.
- Wagonette, wag-un-et', n. a kind of open carriage. Wagtail, wag'tal, n. a small bird, so named from its constantly wagging its tail.
- Waif, waf, n. anything found astray without an owner: a worthless wanderer. [Norman Fr. zveif (O. Fr. gaif), Low L. wayvium, conn. with Waive.]
- Wail, wal, v.i. to lament or sorrow audibly .- v.t. to be moan: to grieve over.—n. a cry of woe: loud weeping. [An imitative word, from the A.S. interj. wâ, wâ-lâ (E. W00), Goth. vai; cf. Ir. waill.]
- Wailing, wal'ing, n., wail.-adv. Wail'ingly.

- Wain, wan, n. a wagon. [A.S. wægen, wæn; Ger. wagen; from the root vah, to carry, L. veho. Doublet Wagon.
- Wainscot, wan'skot, n. the panelled boards on the walls of apartments. -v.t. to line with, or as if with, boards or panels. [Lit. 'wall-timber or boards,' A.S. *wag, wah,* a wall, and *scot* or *schot,* which also appears in the obs. *shide,* a lath—M. E. *scheden,* to divide (Ger. *scheiden).*]
- Waist, wast, n. the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips : the middle part of a ship. [From Wax, to grow; cf. Ger. wuchs-wachsen.]
- Waistband, wast'band, n. the band or part of a garment which encircles the waist.
- Waistcoat, wast'kot, n. a short coat worn immediately under the coat, and fitting the waist tightly.
- Wait, wat, v.i. to stay in expectation : to remain : to attend (with on): to follow: to lie in ambush .v.t. to stay for : to await.—n. ambush, now used only in such phrases as 'to lie in wait,' 'to lay wait.' [O. Fr. waiter (Fr. guetter), to watch, attend—O. Ger. wahtan. See Wake.]
- Waiter, wāt'er, n. one who waits: an attending servant: a salver or tray.—fem. Wait'ress.
- Waits, wāts, n.pl. itinerant musicians who wel-come in Christmas. [From Wait.]
- Waive, wav, v.t. to relinquish for the present : to give up claim to: not to insist on a right or claim. [O. Fr. weiver. Cf. Waif.]
- Wake, wak, v.i. to cease from sleep : to watch (so in B.): to be roused up, active, or vigilant. -v.t. to rouse : to revive : to put in action :- pa.t. and pa.p. waked or woke. [A.S. wacan; Ger. wachen, to watch ; allied to Wait, Watch, also to wax, to grow, and to L. vigeo, to be lively, to thrive.]
- Wake, wak, n. act of waking: feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night : sitting up of persons with a corpse.
- Wake, wak, n. the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship : hence fig., 'in the wake of,' in the train of : immediately after. [From Fr. ouaiche, through the Sp., from L. aquagium, a
- watercourse—aqua, water, and ago, to lead.] Wakeful, wāk'fool, adj. being awake : indisposed to sleep: vigilant.—adv. Wake'fully.—n. Wake'fulness.
- Waken, wāk'n, v.t. and v.i. to wake or awake.
- Wale, wal, n. a raised streak left by a stripe : a ridge on the surface of cloth : a plank all along the outer timbers on a ship's side. -v.t. to mark with wales. [A.S. *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow; Sw. *wal.* See Goal.]
- Walk, wawk, v.i. to move along leisurely on foot with alternate steps: to pace: to travel on foot: (B.) to conduct one's self: to act or behave: to live : to be guided by. -v.t. to pass through or upon : to cause to walk. [A.S. *vealcan*, to roll, turn; cog. with Ger. walken, to full cloth.]
- Walk, wawk, n. act or manner of walking: gait: that in or through which one walks: distance walked over: place for walking: path: high pasture-ground: conduct: course of life. Wall, wawl, *n.* an erection of brick, stone, &c. for
- a fence or security : the side of a building : (fig.) defence, means of security :—pl. fortifications. *v.t.* to inclose with or as with a wall: to defend with walls. [A.S. *weall, wall*; Ger. *wall*, both from L. vallum, a rampart.]
- Wallet, wol'et, n. a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey: a knapsack: a pocket-book.

[Prob. a corr. of Fr. mallette, dim. of malle, a

- bag (see Mail, a bag), under influence of Valise.] Wall-eye, waw!'-ī, n. an eye in which the white part is very large; the popular name for the disease of the eye called *glaucoma.*—Wall'-**6yed**, *adj*, very light gray in the eyes, esp, of horses. [Older form *whally-eyed*—A.S. *hwelan*, to waste away.]
- Wall-flower, wawl'-flow'er, n. a plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls. [wall.
- Wall-fruit, wawl-froot, n., fruit growing on a Wallow, wolo, v.i. to roll about, as in mire: to live in filth or gross vice. [A.S. walvian, Goth valvjan, L. volvo. Cf. Well, a spring.
- and Welter.] Walnut, wawl'nut, n. a tree of America and Asia,
- the wood of which is much used for furniture and gun-stocks: its nut or fruit. [Lit. the 'foreign nut,' A.S. *wealk*, foreign, E. Welsh,
- and *hnutu*, a nut; Ger. *voilinuss*.] Walrus, wolrus, *n*. an aquatic animal, allied to the seal, having long canine teeth, also called the Morse or the Sea-horse. [Lit, the 'whalehorse,' Ger. wallross-root of Whale, and ross, a horse.]
- Waltz, wawlts, n. a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling The motion is the music for it.  $-v_i$ , to dance a waltz. [Lit. the 'revolving dance,' Ger. valzer-valzen, to roll, conn. with Wallow and Welter.]

Wampum, wom'pum, n. the North American Indian name for shells or beads used as money.

- Wan, won, adj. faint: wanting colour: pale and sickly: languid.—adv. Wan'ly.—n. Wan'ness. [A.S. wann, pale: perh. conn. with Win, which orig. meant to suffer, struggle.]
- Wand, wond, n. a long slender rod: a rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Ice. vöndr, a shoot of a tree, Dan. vaand.]
- Wander, won'der, v.i. to ramble with no definite object: to go astray (*lit.* or *fig.*): to leave home: to depart from the subject: to be delirious .-- n. Wan'derer. [A.S. wandrian; Ger. wandern. allied to Wend, and to Wind, to turn round.]
- Wane, wan, v.i. to decrease, esp. of the moon, as opp. to wax: to decline, to fail. -n. decline: decrease. [A.S. wanian; from root wan, seen in Wanton.
- Want, wont, n. state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired: poverty: scarcity : need. -v.t. to be destitute of : to need : to feel need of: to fall short: to wish for. -v.i. to be deficient: to fall short. [Ice. vanta, to be wanting; from root of Wane.]

Wanting, wont'ing, adj. absent: deficient.

- Wanton, won'tun, adj. moving or playing loosely: roving in sport: frisky: wandering from recti-tude: licentious: running to excess: unre-strained: irregular.—adv. Wan'tonly.—n. Wan'tonness. [M. E. wantowen, from wan, sig. want, and A.S. togen, educated, pa.p. of teon, to draw, lead ; cf. Ger. ungezogen, rude.]
- Wanton, won'tun, n. a wanton or lewd person, esp. a female: a trifler.—v.i. to ramble without
- restraint : to frolic : to play lasciviously. Wapentake, wap'n-tāk, n. a name in Yorkshire for a district similar to the hundreds of southern counties, so called from the inhabitants being formerly taught the use of arms. [A.S. wapen-getac (lit.) 'weapon-taking.' See Weapon and Take. Cf. Wapinschaw.]
- arms, formerly held periodically in Scotland. [Lit. 'weapon-show.']

Wapiti, wap'i-ti, n. the North American elk.

- War, wawr, n. a state of opposition or contest: a contest between states carried on by arms : open hostility: the profession of arms .- v.i. to make war: to contend: to fight :- pr.p. warr'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. warred. [A.S. werre, influenced by O. Fr. werre (Fr. guerre), which is from O. Ger. werra, quarrel.]
- Warble, wawr'bl, v.i. to sing in a quavering way, or with variations : to chirp as birds do. -v.t. to sing in a vibratory manner: to utter musically: to carol. -n. a quavering modulation of the voice: a song. [O. Fr. werbler, to warble, make turns with the voice—Ger. wirbeln, to make a turn; akin to Whirl.]
- Warbler, wawr'bler, n. one that warbles : a songster: a singing-bird.
- Ward, wawrd, v.t. to guard or take care of: to keep in safety: to fend off.-v.i. to act on the defensive .- n. act of warding, watch : one whose business is to ward or defend: state of being guarded: means of guarding: one who is under a guardian: a division of a city, hospital, &c.: that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: (B.) guard, prison. [A.S. weardian; Ger. warten, to watch, to watch in order to protect. See Guard.]
- Warden, wawrd'en, n. one who wards or guards : a keeper, esp. a public officer.—n. Ward'en-ship. [O. E. wardein (Fr. gardien).]
- Warder, wawrd'er, n. one who wards or keeps.
- Wardrobe, wawrd'rob, n. a room or portable closet for *robes* or clothes: wearing-apparel.
- Wardroom, wawrd'room, n. a room used as a messroom by the officers of a war-ship.
- Wardship, wawrd'ship, n. the office of a ward or guardian: state of being under a guardian.
- Ware, war, n. (used generally in pl.), merchandise : commodities : goods. [A.S. waru; Ger. waare, Ice. vara.]

- Ware, war, adj. in B. = aware. [See Wary.] Ware, war, in B., pa.t. of Wear. Warehouse, war hows, n. a house or store for wares or goods.-v.t. to deposit in a warehouse.
- Warfare, wawr'far, n. a carrying on war; military life: war: contest or struggle. [War and Fare.]
- Warily, Wariness. See under Wary. Warlike, wawr'lik, adj., like, fit, or disposed for war: belonging to war: soldierly.
- Warlock, wawrlok, n. a male witch, a wizard. [A.S. warloga, a breaker of an agreementwer, a compact, and leogan, to lie, modified by
- Ice. vardh-lokk-r, a magical song.] Warm, wawrm, adj. having moderate heat, hot: subject to heat: zealous: easily excited: violent: ent'usiastic .- v.t. to make warm: to interest; to excite. -v.z. to become warm or ardent.-adv. Warm'ly.-ns. Warm'ness, Warm'er. [A.S. wearm; Ger. warm; allied to O. L. formus, Gr. thermos, hot, Sans. gharma, heat.] Warmth, wawrmth, n. state of being warm.
- Warn, wawrn, v.t. to make wary or aware: to put on ward or guard: to give notice of danger: to caution against: to admonish. [A.S. warnian; Ice. varna, to warn, forbid, Ger. warnen; allied to Ward, Beware, Wary.]
- Warning, wawrn'ing, n. caution against danger, &c.: admonition : previous notice.
- Warp, wawrp, v.t. to turn: to twist out of shape: to turn from the right or proper course: to per-vert: to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, &c.-v.i. to be twisted out of a straight direction: to bend: to swerve: to move with a

fāte, fär; mē, her; mīne; möte; mūte; moon; then.

bending motion. [A.S. weorpan, werpan; Goth. wairpan, Ger. werfen, to cast.]

- Warp, wawrp, n. the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the woof: a rope
- used in towing. [A.S. wearp; Ger. werjt.] Warrant, wor'ant, v.t. to guarantee or make secure: to give assurance against harm to: to authorise: to maintain: to assure. [O. Fr. *warantir* (Fr. *garantir*)-O. Ger. *weren*, to give bail for; Ger. *gewähren*, to vouch, warrant; conn. with **Ward**, **Wary**.]
- Warrant, wor'ant, n. that which warrants or authorises: a commission giving authority: a writ for arresting a person : security.
- Warrantable, wor'ant-a-bl, adj. authorised by warrant or right : justifiable .- adv. Warr'antably.-n. Warr'antableness.
- Warranter, wor'ant-er, Warrantor, wor'ant-or, n. one who warrants.
- Warranty, wor'ant-i, n. a legal warrant or deed of security: a guarantee: authority.
- Warren, wor'en, n. a piece of ground for warding or protecting animals, especially rabbits. ſŌ. Fr. warenne (Fr. garenne) - Fr. garer, from Teut. root of Ward, Warrant.] [soldier. Warrior, wor'i-or, n. one engaged in war: a
- Wart, wawrt, n. a small, hard excrescence on the skin: a protuberance on trees. [A.S. wearte;
- Ger. warze; prob. allied to L. verruca.] Warty, wawrt'i, adj. like a wart: overgrown with warts.
- Wary, war'i, adj. warding or guarding against deception, &c.: cautious.—adv. War'ily.—v. War'iness. [M. E. war—A.S. war, cautious, conn. with Ward, Warn.]
- Was, woz, used as pa.t. of Be. [A.S. was, ware -wesan, to remain, be ; Goth. visan, pa.t. vas, to remain ; Ice. vera, pa.t. var, vas, Sans. vas, to dwell, live.]
- Wash, wosh, v.t. to cleanse with water: to overflow: to waste away by the action of water: to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint .v.i. to cleanse with water .- n. a washing : the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, &c. : that with which anything is washed : a lotion : a thin coat of paint, metal, &c. [A.S. wascan; Ice. vaska, Ger. waschen.]
- Washer, wosh'er, n. one who washes: a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin, under the head of a screw, &c.
- Washy, wosh'i, adj. watery: damp: soft: weak: not solid.
- Wasp, wosp, n. a stinging insect, like the bee, allied to the hornet. [A.S. wäps (Ger. wespe); prob. from L. vespa.]
- Waspish, wosp'ish, adj. like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an affront.-adv. Wasp'ishly.-n. Wasp'ishness.
- Wassail, wos'il, n. a festive occasion : a drunken bout: a liquor consisting of ale with roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, and toast, once much used on festive occasions. -v.i. to hold a wassail or merry drinking-meeting. [A.S. *wes hâl*, 'may you *be* in *health*, the salutation used in pledging another, which the Normans trans-ierred to mean 'a carousal.' See **Was** and Hale, healthy.] [drinks wassail: a reveller. Wassailer, wos'il-er, n. one who wassails or Waste, wast, adj., empty, desert: desolate:
- stripped : lying unused : unproductive .- v.t. to lay waste or make desolate : to destroy : to wear out gradually : to squander : to diminish : to impair .- v.i. to be diminished : to dwindle : to

#### Watermark

be consumed. [A.S. weste, empty; cog. with

- Ger. wäst, desert, L. vastus, empty.] Waste, wäst, n. act of wasting: useless expenditure : loss : destruction : that which is wasted
- or waste : uncultivated country : desert : refuse. Wasteful, wäst'tool, adj. full of waste : destruc-tive : lavish.—adv. Waste'fully.—n. Waste'fulness.
- Wasteness, wāst'nes, n. (B.) devastation.
- Waster, wast'er, n. one who or that which wastes: (B.) a spendthrift: a destroyer.
- Wasting, wast'ing, n. (B.) devastation.
- Watch, woch, n. act of looking out : close observation: guard: one who watches or those who watch: a sentry: the place where a guard is kept : time of watching, esp. in a ship : a division of the night : a pocket timepiece. [A.S. wavece; conn. with Wake.]
- Watch, woch, v.i. to look with attention : to keep guard: to look out .- v.t. to keep in view: to give heed to: to have in keeping: to guard.
- Watcher, woch'er, n. one who watches.
- Watchful, woch'iool, *adj.* careful to *watch* or observe : attentive : circumspect : cautious.— *adv.* Watch'fully.—*n.* Watch'fulness.
- Watchman, woch'man, n. a man who watches or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night.
- Watchword, woch'wurd, n. the pass-word to be given to a watch or sentry.
- Water, waw'ter, n. the fluid which forms the ocean, lakes, and rivers : any collection of it, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c. : urine : lustre of a diamond. -v.t. to wet, overflow, or supply with water: to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to .- v.i. to shed water: to take in water. [A.S. wæter ; Dut. water, Ger. wasser ; Gr. hydör, L. udus, wet, unda, a wave, Sans. uda, water; conn. with Wet.]
- Water-carriage, waw'ter-kar'ij, n., carriage or conveyance by water.
- Waterclock, waw'ter-klok, n. a clock which is made to go by the fall of water.
- Water-closet, waw'ter-kloz'et, n. a closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water.
- Water-colour, waw'ter-kul'ur, n. a colour or pigment diluted with water and gum, instead of oil.
- Watercourse, waw'ter-kors, n. a course or channel for water.
- Waterfall, waw'ter-fawl, n. a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water: a cataract or cascade.
- Watergauge or Watergage, waw'ter-gaj, n. an instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity of water.
- Watering-place, waw'ter-ing-plas, n. a place where water may be obtained : a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, &c.
- Waterish, waw'ter-ish, adj. resembling water: somewhat watery : thin.
- Water-level, waw'ter-lev'el, n. the level formed by the surface of still water: a levelling instrument in which water is used.
- Water-lily, waw'ter-lil'i, *n*. a *water*-plant like a *lily*, with large floating leaves.
- Waterline, waw'ter-lin, n. the line on a ship to which the water rises.
- Water-logged, waw'ter-logd, adj. rendered loglike, or unmanageable, from being filled with water.

Waterman, waw'ter-man, n. a man who plies a boat on water for hire: a boatman: a ferryman. Watermark, waw'ter-märk, n. a mark showing the height to which water has risen: a tidemark : a mark wrought into paper.

Watermill, waw'ter-mil, n. a mill driven by [Watershed. water.

Water-parting, waw'ter-parting, n. Same as Water-power, waw'ter-pow'er, n. the power of water, employed to move machinery, &c.

Waterproof, waw ter-proof, adj., proof against water: not permitting water to enter.—n. any-thing with such qualities.—Wa'terproofing, n. the act of making any substance impervious to water.

Watershed, waw'ter-shed, n. the line which separates two river-basins : a district from which several rivers rise. [See Shed, to part.]

Waterspout, waw'ter-spowt, n. a moving spout or column of water, often seen at sea, and sometimes on land.

Water-table, waw'ter-tā'bl, n. a moulding or other projection in the wall of a building to throw off the water

Watertight, waw'ter-tit, adj. so tight as not to

admit *water*, nor let it escape. Waterwheel, waw'ter-hwēl, *n.* a *wheel* moved by *water*: an engine for raising water.

Waterwork, waw'ter-wurk, n. any work or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, &c.

- Watery, waw'ter-i, adj. pertaining to or like water: thin or transparent: tasteless: containing or abounding with water .- n. Wa'teriness.
- Wattle, wot'l, n. a twig or flexible rod : a hurdle : the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or a turkey .- v.t. to bind with wattles or twigs : to form by plaiting twigs. [A.S. watul.]

Waul, wawl, v.i. to cry as a cat. [Imitative.] Wave, wav, n. a ridge on the surface of water swaying or moving backwards and forwards: a state of vibration propagated through a system of particles : inequality of surface : a line or streak like a wave -v.i to move like a wave : to play loosely: to be moved, as a signal: to fluctuate .-- v.t. to move backwards and forwards : to brandish: to waft or beckon: to raise into inequalities of surface. [M. E. wawe--A.S. wæg; cog. with Ger. woge, Ice. vogr; allied to Vogue, Waver.] [turbed.

Waveless, wāv'les, adj., free from waves: undis-Wavelet, wāv'let, n. a little wave. [Dim. of [waved towards the four points, Wave.]

Wave-offering, wav'-of 'er-ing, n. (B.) an offering Waver, waver, v.i. to move to and fro: to shake: to be unsteady or undetermined : to be in danger of falling .- n. Wav'erer. [An extension of Wave.]

Wavy, wāv'i, adj. full of or rising in waves: playing to and fro : undulating.

- Wax, waks, n. a fat-like yellow substance pro-duced by bees, and used by them in making their cells : any substance like it, as that in the ear: the substance used to seal letters: that used by shoemakers to rub their thread .- v.t. to smear or rub with wax.—adj. Wax'en. [A.S. weax, wæx; Ice. vax, Dut. was, Ger. wachs.]
- Wax, waex, ice vax, but was, Ger. wars, j Wax, wasks, v.i. to grow or increase, esp. of the moon, as opp. to wane: to pass into another state. [A.S. weaxan; Ice. vaxa, Ger. wack-sen, Goth. waksjan; L. augeo, to increase, Gr. anxanö, Sans. vaksh, Zend ukks.] Worzloth mak-Olath maked ack accorded with a

Waxcloth, waks'kloth, n., cloth covered with a coating of *wax*, used for table-covers, &c.: a popular name for all oil floorcloths.

Waxen, waks'n (B.) pa.p. of Wax, grown.

Waxwork, waks'wurk, n., work made of wax, esp. figures or models formed of wax.

- Waxy, waks'i, adj. resembling wax: soft : adhesive.
- Way, wa, n. passage : road : length of space : distance: direction: manner of life: advance in life : general manner of acting : means : manner : will.—By the way, as we go on.—Ways and means, resources of revenue. [A.S. weg; Ger. weg, L. via, Sans. vaha; akin to vcho, to carry; Gr. ochos, a carriage. Cf. Weigh.] Waybill, wa'bil, n. list of passengers and goods carried by a coach.

Wayfarer, wa'far-er, n. one who fares or goes on his way: a traveller or passenger

Wayfaring, wa'far-ing, adj. travelling or passing. Waylay, wā-lā' or wā'lā, v.t. to lie in the way for: to watch or lie in ambush for.

to watch or he in ambush for. Waymark, wā'mārk, n. (B.) a guidepost. Wayward, wā'ward, adj. froward : wilful.—n. Way'wardness. [Prob. originally sig. 'taking one's own way' (cf. the adj. Froward).] Wayworn, wā'wörn, adj. worn out by travel. We, wē, pron., pl. of I: I and others. [A.S.; cog. with Goth. veis, Ger. wir.] Weak wēk adj. soft : wanting strength : not able

- Weak, wek, adj. soft : wanting strength : not able to sustain a great weight: wanting health: easily overcome : feeble of mind : wanting moral force: frail: unsteady: slight or incomplete: having little of the chief ingredient: impressible: inconclusive.—*adv.* Weak'ly.—*n.* Weak'ness. [A.S. wac, pliant-wican, to yield; cog. with Dut. week, Ice. veik-r, Ger. weich.]
- Weaken, wēk'n, v.t. to make weak : to reduce in strength or spirit. -v.i. to grow weak or weaker. [A.S. wacian; Ger. weichen. See Weak.] Weakling, wekling, n. a weak or feeble creature. Weakly, wekli, adj., weak in body or mind.

Weal, wel, n. state of being well: a sound or prosperous state: welfare. [A.S. *wela*, wealth, bliss; Ger. *wohl*. See Well, *adj*.] Weal, well, *n*. A form of Wale. Weald, weld, *n*. a *wood* or forest: a wooded

- region: an open country. [A.S. weald, Ger. weald, wood, from the root of Wild.] Wealden, weld'n, adj. (geol.) pertaining to the upper oolitic series of rocks. [So called because first studied in the wealds in S. of England.]

Wealth, welth, n. large possessions of any kind riches. [Lit. 'state of being well or prosperous; an extension of Weal, state of being well.

Wealthiest, welth'i est, adj. superl. of Wealthy: (Pr. Bk., Ps. lxxviii, 31) fattest. Wealthy, welth'i, adj. rich: (B.) prosperous.— adv. Wealth'ily.—n. Wealth'iness.

Wean, wen, v.t. to accustom to do without the breast : to reconcile to the want of anything : to estrange the affections from any object or habit. [A.S. wenian; Ice. venja, Ger. gewöhnen, to accustom, ent-wöhnen, to disuse, to wean.]

Weapon, wep'un, n. any instrument of offence or defence.—adj. Weap'oned. [A.S. wapen; Goth. vepna, arms, Ger. waffen and wappen.]

Wear, war, v.t. to carry on the body: to have the appearance of : to consume by use, time, or exposure: to waste by rubbing: to do by degrees. v.i. to be wasted by use or time : to be spent tediously: to consume slowly: to last under use: -pa.t. wore; pa.p. worn. -n. Weat'er. [Lit. to cover, A.S. verian. Ice. verja, to cover, Goth. vasjan. See Vest.]

Wear, war, n. act of *wearing*: lessening or injury by use or friction.—Wear and Tear, loss by [Prob. a corr. of Veer.] wear or use. Wear, wār, v.t. to put a ship on another tack. Wear, wēr, n. Another spelling of Weir. Wearable, wār'a-bl, adj. fit to be worn.

- Wearisome, wē'ri-sum, adj. making tedious.—adv. Wea'risomely.—n. weary : Wea'risomeness.
- Weary, we'ri, adj. worn out : having the strength or patience exhausted : tired : causing weariness. -v.t. to wear out or make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of : to harass. -adv. Wea-rily. -n. Wea/riness. [A.S. werig.] Weasel, we'zl, n. a small animal with a slender
- body and short legs, living on birds, mice, &c. [A.S. wesle; Ger. wiesel.] Weather, weth'er, n. state of the air as to heat or
- cold, dryness or wetness, &c. -v.t. to affect by exposing to the air : to sail to the windward of : to gain or pass, as a promontory or cape : to hold out stoutly against difficulties. [A.S. weder; Ice. vedhr, Ger. wetter.]
- Weather-beaten, weth'er-bet'n, adj. distressed or seasoned by the weather.
- Weatherbound, weth'er-bownd, adj., bound or delayed by bad weather.
- Weathercock, weth'er-kok, n. a vane (often in the form of a cock) to show the direction of the wind : anything turning easily and often.
- Weathergage, weth'er-gaj, n. a gage of or that which shows the weather: the position of a ship to the windward of another.

Weatherside, weth'er-sid, n. the windward side.

Weave, wev, v.t. to twine threads together : to unite threads in a loom to form cloth: to work into a fabric : to unite by intermixture .- v.i. to practise weaving :- pa.t. wove, (rarely) weaved; pa.p. wov'en.-n. Weav'er. [A.S. wefan; Ice. vefa, Ger. weben.]

- Weaving, weving, n. act or art of forming cloth. Web, web, n. that which is *woven*: the fine texture spun by the spider as a snare for flies : a film over the eye: the skin between the toes of waterfowls. [A.S. webb; Ice. vefr, Ger. ge-webe; from root of Weave.]
- Webbed, webd, adj. having the toes united by a web or skin.
- Webbing, web'ing, *n*. a narrow *woven* fabric of hemp, used for chairs, &c.
- Web-footed, web'-foot'ed, adj. having webbed feet.
- Wed, wed, v.t. to marry : to join in marriage : to unite closely.-v.i. to marry :-pr.p. wedd'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. wedd'ed or wed. [A.S. weddan, to engage, to marry (Ger. wetten, to wager)wedd, a pledge, cog. with Goth. *vadi*, Ger. wette, a bet. See Gage, and Wage, Wager.] Wedded, wed'ed, *adj*. married: belonging to mar-
- [mony. riage.
- Wedding, wed'ing, n. marriage : marriage cere-Wedge, wej, n. a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other,
- used in splitting: a mass of metal.—v.t. to cleave with a wedge: to force or drive with a wedge: to press closely : to fasten with a wedge. [A.S. wecg; Ice. weggr, Ger. weck, a wedge; prob. from the root of Way, Weigh.] Wedgwood-ware, wej/wood-war, n. a kind of
- semi-vitrified pottery much esteemed. [In-
- wented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95.]
   Wedlock, wed'lok, n. marriage: matrimony.
   [Lit. 'state of being wedded,' A.S. wedlac-Wed, and -lac, 'a gift,' sport'. See Lark, a game, and Knowledge.]
- Wêdnesday, wend da, n. fourth day of the week. [A.S. Widenes dæg, ' the day of Widen or Odin,' the chief Teutonic deity.] Weo, wê, adj. small. [Cf. Prov. E. weeny, small,

A.S. hwane, Ger. wenig; cf. Scot. a wheen, a small number.]

- Weed, wed, n. any useless plant of small growth : anything useless or troublesome. -v.t. to free from weeds: to remove anything hurtful or offensive.-n. Weed'er. [A.S. weod, an herb.]
- Weed, wed, n. a garment: esp. in pl. a widow's mourning apparel. [A.S. weed, clothing; O. Ger. weid, cloth, corrupted to Ger. -wand (as in lein-wand); from a Teut. root seen in Goth. -vidan, 'to bind.'] [weeds. Weedy, wēd'i, adj. consisting of weeds: full of Week, wēk, n. the space of seven days, esp. from
- Sunday to Sunday. [A.S. wice ; Ice. vika, Dut. week, Ger. woche ; conn. also with L. vicis, change,] [Sunday. Weekday, wek'dā, n. any day of the week except
- Weekly, wek'li, adj. coming, happening, or done

once a week .- adv. once a week .- n. a publication appearing once a week.

- Ween, wen, v.i. to think or fancy. [A.S. wenan -wen (Ger. wahn), expectation, hope.]
- Weep, wep, v.i. to express grief by shedding tears: to wail or lament. -v.t. to lament: to pour forth :- pa.t. and pa.p. wept. [A.S. wepan; allied to Goth. vopjan, E. Whoop.]
- Weeper, wep'er, n. one who weeps : a white border round the sleeve of a mourning dress.
- Weeping, wep'ing, adj. drooping the branches (as it were through grief).
- Weevil, wevil, a small kind of beetle very de-structive to grain. [A.S. *wifel*; Ger. *wiebel*, Lith. *wabalas*; from the root of Weave.]
- Weft, weft, n. the threads woven into and crossing the warp. [A.S. weft, for wefed, a weak pa.p. of vefan, E. Weave.]
- Weigh, wa, v.t. to compare by the balance : to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heaviness: to bear up, to raise, esp. a ship's anchor: to ponder in the mind: to consider worthy of notice. -v.i. to have weight: to be considered of importance: to press heavily. [A.S. wegan, to carry, to weigh; Ger. wiegen, to weigh; L. weho, to carry. Cf. Way, Wain.] Weight, wat, n. the heaviness of a thing when weighed, or the amount which anything weighs:
- the force with which a body is attracted to the earth, measured by the mass into the acceleration : a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight: anything heavy: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance: power: impressiveness. [A.S. ge-wiht; Ger. ge-wicht; from root of Weigh.]
- Weighty, wat'i, adj. heavy: important: forcible. -adv. Weight'ily.-n. Weight'iness. Weir, Wear, wēr, n. a dam across a river: a
- fence of stakes for catching fish. [A.S. wer, an inclosure-werian, to protect; cf. Ger. wehr, a dam-wehren, to ward.]
- Weird, werd, n. a spell or charm.-adj. skilled in witchcraft: unearthly. [A.S. wyrd, fate-root of weorthan, Ger. werden, to happen. See Worth.]
- Welcome, wel'kum, adj. received with gladness : admitted willingly: causing gladness: free to enjoy.—n. kindly reception.—v.t. to receive with kindness: to entertain hospitably. [From Come and Will, influenced also by Well.]
- Weld, weld, n. a plant used to colour yellow. [Scot. wald, Ger. wau.]

Weld, weld, v.t. to join together as iron or steel by hammering, when softened by heat. [Conn. with A.S. weallen, to boil; Ger. wallen.]

Welfare, wel'lar, n. state of faring or doing well:

freedom from any calamity, &c. : enjoyment of |

- health, &c.: prosperity. Welkin, welkin, w. the sky or region of clouds. [A.S. wolcen, weich, cloud, air, sky; Ger. wolke, cloud; con., with Well, a spring, the root idea being the 'rolling' (of clouds) in the air.]
- Well, wel, n. a rise of water from the earth: a spring: a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained: an inclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps : the open space in the middle of a staircase.  $\neg v$  i. to issue forth, as water from the earth: to spring.—Well-spring (B.), n. a fountain. [A.S. well; Ger. welle, a wave. The root is found in A.S. wealwian, Goth. valvjan, L. volvere, to roll.]
- Well, wel, adj. good in condition: fortunate: in health.—*adv.* in a proper manner: rightly: thoroughly: favourably: conveniently.—Well-favoured (B.), good-looking, so as to draw *favour.*—Well-off, Well-to-do, easy in circumstances, rich.-Well-read, widely acquainted with books. [A.S. wel, cog. with Goth. vaila, Ger. wohl.]
- Wolladay, wel'a-dā, Wellaway, wel'a-wā, int. alas. [Corr. from M. E. voeylavay—A.S. va la va, 'woe, lo ! woe.']
- Well-being, wel'-being, n. state of being well.
- Well-born, wel'-bawrn, adj., born of a good or
- respectable family: not of mean birth. Well-bred, wel'-bred, adj., bred or trained well: educated to polished manners.
- Wollingtonia, wel-ing-ton'i-a, n. the largest of existing trees, a native of California. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.]
- Well-nigh, wel'-nī, adv. nearly as well: almost.
- Welsh, welsh, adj. pertaining to Wales or its in-habitants. n.pl. the inhabitants of Wales :sing. their language. [A.S. wülsc (Ger. welsch) -wealh, a Welshman; hence a foreigner; acc. to Weigand, from L. Gallicus - Gallus, a Gaul.]
- Welsh-rabbit, welsh-rab'it, n. cheese melted on toasted bread. [Corr. of Welsh rare bit.] Welt, welt, n. a kind of hem or edging round a shoe.-z.t. to furnish with a welt. [W. groatt, a hem-gwal, a wall, gwaliaw, to inclose.]
- Wolter, wel'ter, v.i. to roll or wallow about, esp. in dirt. [M. E. walter, to roll, Sw. vültra; conn. with Waltz and Wallow.]
- Won, wen, n. a wart: a fleshy, pulpy tumour. [A.S. wenn, a swelling, a wart; Dut. wen.]
- Wench, wensh, n. a low, coarse woman: a strumpet. -v.i. to frequent the company of wenches or strumpets. [A.S. wencle, a maid, prob. a Celt. word; conn. with W. gweini, to serve.]
- Wend, wend, v.i. to go: to wind or turn. [A.S. wendan (Ger. wenden), to turn; the causative of
- Wind, to turn round.] [used as part. of Go. Went, went, properly part. of Wend, but now Wept, wept, part. and part, of Weep. Were, wer, v.i. the pl. of Was, used as part. of Be. [A.S. ware; Ger. war, Ice. vera, to be.
- Be. [A.S. See Was.]
- Wergild, wer'gild, n. (among the Old English and Germans) a fine paid in compensation for a murder or severe injury. [A.S., from *wer*, man (see Werwolf), and *gild*, payment—*geldan*, to pay (E. Yield).]
- Werwolf, wer'woolf, n. a person supposed to be able to change himself into a *wolf* at pleasure. [Lit. 'man-wolf,' A.S. *wer*, man (Goth. *vair*, L. *vir*), and Wolf.]

Wesleyan, wes'le-an, adj. pertaining to Wesleyanism.-n. one who adopts Wesleyanism.

- Wesleyanism, wes'le-an-izm, n. the system of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists: Arminian Methodism. [Named from John Wesley.]
- West, west, *n*. the quarter where the sun sets : one of the four chief points of the compass : the countries to the west of Europe .- adj. situated
- towards the west. [A.S. : Ger. west.] Westerly, west'er-li, adj. lying towards the west: from the west .- adv. towards the west.
- Western, west'ern, adj. situated in the west : moving towards the west.
- Westward, west'ward, adj. and adv., towards the west .- West'wardly, adv. towards the west.
- Wet, wet, adj. containing water : having water on the surface: rainy .- n. water or wetness: moisture. -v.t, to make wet: to soak with water: to sprinkle: -pr.p, wetting; pa.t, and pa.p, wet, (rarely) wetted. —Wet.dock, n.adock or basin for floating vessels at all states of the tide.—Wet-nurse, n. a nurse who suckles a child for its mother. [A.S. wat; Ice. vatr; from root of Water.]
- Wether, weth'er, n. a castrated ram. [A.S. wedher; Ger. widder.]
- Wetness, wet'nes, n. state of being wet: moisture : a watery or moist state of the atmosphere. Wettish, wet'ish, adj. somewhat wet.
- Wey, wa, n. a measure or weight different with different articles = 182 lbs. wool, 40 bushels salt whack, hwak. Same as Thwack. Whale, hwäl, n. the common name of an order of
- mammalia: the largest of sca-animals. [A.S. kwal (Ice. kvalr, Ger. wall-fisch); perh. from root of A.S. kwalca, to rush, to roar.] Whalebone, hwäl/bön, z. an elastic substance like
- bone, from the upper jaw of the whale.
- Whaler, hwal'er, n. a ship or a person employed in the whale-fishing.
- Whaling, hwäling, adj. connected with whale-catching. n. the business of catching whales.
- Wharf, hworf, n. a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour or river for lading and unlading vessels: -pl. Wharfs, Wharves, -v.t. to secure by a wharf. [A.S. hwearf - hwearfan, to turn; conn. with Ger. werben (lit.) to turn, and so to seek after, acquire.] [wharf.
- Wharfage, hworf'āj, n. the dues paid for using a Wharfinger, hworf'in-jer, n. one who has the care
- of or owns a wharf. What, hwot, *interrog. pron.* neuter of Who: how great: something.—*rel. pron.* = that which.— What time (B.) = at what time, when. [A.S.
- huat, neuter of hua, who; Ger. was; allied to L. quid. See Who.] Whatever, hwot-ever, pron., everything which: being this or that: all that: one thing or another.
- Whatnot, hwot'not, n. a piece of furniture with shelves for books, &c. so called because used to hold anything. fever.
- Whatsoever, hwot-so-ev'er, pron. Same as What-Wheal, hwel, n. a Wale, which see.
- Wheat, hwet, n. a well-known grassy plant, also its seed, which furnishes a *white* flour for bread. [A.S. hwate; Ger. weizen; allied to White, and named from its colour.]
- Wheaten, hwet'en, adj. made of wheat.
- Wheat-fly, hwet'-fli, n. the name of several flies or insects injurious to wheat.
- Wheedle, hwed'l, v.t. to entice by soft words: to flatter.-ns. Wheed'ler, Wheed'ling. [A.S. wädlian, to beg-wädl, poverty; Ger. wedeln, to wag the tail, as a dog.]

- Wheel, hwel, n. a circular frame turning on an axle : an old instrument of torture.-v.t. to cause to whirl: to convey on wheels. -v.i. to turn round or on an axis: to roll forward. [A.S. hweol; Ice. hjol.]
- Wheeler, hwel'er, n. one who wheels: the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage.
- Wheelwright, hwel'rit, n. a wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.
- Wheeze, hwez, v.i. to breathe with a hissing sound: to breathe audibly or with difficulty. n. Wheez'ing. [A.S. hweosan; Ice. hvæsa, to wheeze, to hiss; from the sound.]
- Whelk, hwelk, n. a mollusc having a spiral shell. [A.S. weoloc, a whelk; perh. from the root of Walk and Welkin, and sig. orig. the 'wreathed creature.']
- Whelm, hwelm, v.t. to cover completely : to plunge deep: to overburden. [A.S. for-welman, to overwhelm; Ice. hvelfa, to overturn; allied to Scot. whummle, to turn upside down.]
- Whelp, hwelp, n. the young of the dog kind and of lions, &c. : a puppy : a cub : a young man (in contempt). -v.i, to bring forth young. [A.S. hwelp; Ice. hvelpr, Ger. welf.]
- When, hwen, adv. at what time? at which time : at or after the time that: while.-Whenas (-'az) (B.) when. [A.S. hwanne, accus. sing. from the stem of Who; Ger. wann, wenn. Cf. Then.]
- Whence, hwens, *adv.* from what place: from which things: wherefore. [M.E. whenne-swhich things: wherefore. [M.E. whenne-s-A S. hwanon (Ger. wannen); from the stem of Who. Cf. Thence.]
- Whencesoever, hwens-so-ev'er, adv. from what place, cause, or source soever.
- Whenever, hwen-ev'er, adv. at every time when.
- Whensoever, hwen-so-ev'er, adv. at what time soever: whenever.
- Where, hwar, adv. at which place, at what place? to what place, to which place.—Whereabout', about where : near what ?—Whereas', as or on account of which : since : when in fact : near. Whereat', at which; at what ?--Whereby', by which.--Where'fore, for which reason : for what reason? why ?-Wherein', in which: in what? -Whereof (-of'), of which: of what ?--Where-on', on which: on what ?--Wheresoever, in what place soever .- Whereto', to which : to what ?- Whereunto' (B.) whereto: for what withal', same as Wherewith. [A.S. *hwa-r* or *hwa-r*; from stem of Who. Cf. There.] Wherry, hwer'i, *n.* a shallow, light boat, sharp at withal', same as Wherewith.
- both ends for speed. influenced by Whir.] [Prob. a corr. of Ferry,
- Whet, hwet. v.t. to sharpen by rubbing : to make keen : to excite :-pr.p. whett'ing ; pa.l. and pa.p.whett'ed.-n. act of sharpening : something that sharpens the appetite.-n. Whett'er. [A.S. *kweitan*, from A.S. *kweit*, sharp ; Ger. *wetzen*.]
- Whether, hwelt'er, interrog. pron. sig. which of two.-conj. which of two alternatives. [A.S. huwe-ther, from the stem of Who, with the old compar. suffix -ther; cog. with Goth. hva-thar, Ger. we-der; also with L. u-teru-s, Gr. ko-tero-s, Sans. ka-tará. Cf. Other and Alter.]
- Whetstone, hwet'ston, n. a stone used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments. [A.S. hwæt-stan.]
- Whey, hwa, n. the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese.-adjs. Whey'ey, Whey'ish, of whey: like whey.

[A.S. hwæg; Scot. whig, Low Ger. wey; prob. conn. with root of Water.]

- conn. with root or waver.] Which, hwich, a relative pron. used of all but persons: that or those which, —an interroga-tive pron.: (B.) = who.—The which (B.) which. [M. E. hunch, whilk—A.S. huyle, from hud (E. Why), and lic, like; Goth. hva-leiks, Ger. welch, welcher; also conn. with <sup>1</sup>., qualis. Cf. Such and Each.] Which server, hwich avier with the property huich
- Whichever, hwich-ev'er, Whichsoever, hwichso-ev'er, pron. every one which : whether one or other.
- Whiff, hwif, n. a sudden puff of air from the mouth: a slight blast.—v.t. to throw out in whiffs: to puff. [W. chwiff; imitative.]
   Whiffle, hwif'l, v.i. to turn as if by whiffs or gusts
- of wind: to be fickle: to prevaricate .- n. Whiff'ler. [Freq. of Whiff.]
- Whig, hwig, n. the name (now almost superseded by 'Liberal') of one of the great English political parties.—adj. Whig'gish.—adv. Whig'gishly.—ns. Whig'gism, Whig'gery, Whig principles. [Orig, a nickname of the peasantry in the south-west of Scotland; perh. from Scott anhibit sour milk (see Whart) their from Scot. whig, sour milk (see Wney), their drink; perh. from a word whisgam. which western drovers used in driving. The name was afterwards applied to the Covenanters, who belonged mostly to the south-west of Scotland; finally given (in 1679) to the popular party which strove to exclude the Duke of York from the succession, because he was a R. Catholic.]
- While, hwil, n. a space of time. adv. during the time that : at the same time that, as long as.v.t. to cause to pass without irksomeness (with
- while to pass without irksomeness (with areas).—Whiles, genitive form of while : (B.), while. [A.S. havil; Goth. hveila, Ger. weile.]
   Whilom, hwil'om, adv. formerly, once, of old (obs.). [A.S. havilium, havilon (iti, 'a times,' dative pl. of havil, a time. See While.]
   Whilet builts adv. come or While (While)
- Whilst, hwilst, adv. same as While. [Whiles, genitive form of While, with excrescent -/. Cf. Midst.]
- Whim, hwim, n. a caprice : a fancy. [Perhaps originally Scand., and conn. with Ice. hvima, to have the eyes wandering.] Whimper, hwim'per, v.i. to cry with a low, whin-
- ing voice. [Scot. whimmer, Ger. wimmern ; perhaps from the root of Whine.]
- Whimsey, hwim'zi, n. a whim : a freak. [Exten-sion of Whim.]
- Whimsical, hwim'zik-al, adj. full of whims : having odd fancies: fantastical.-adv. Whim'sic-
- ally.-ns. Whim'sicalness. Whimsical'ity. Whin, hwin, n. gorse, furze. [W. chwyn, weeds.
- Whine, hwin, v.i. to utter a plaintive, shrill cry: to complain in an unmanly way.—*n.* a plaintive cry: an affected nasal tone of complaint.—*n.* Whin'er.—*adv.* Whin'ingly. [A.S. *hwinan*; cf. Ger. weinen, to weep.]
- Whinny, hwin'i, *adj.* abounding in whins. Whinny, hwin'i, v.i. to neigh or cry like a horse : -pa.t. and pa.p. whinn'ied. [Imitative; cf. L. hinnio.]
- Whinstone, hwin'ston, n. general name for any hard, dark, unstratified rock. [Ety. of Whin dub.]
- Whip, hwip, n. that which whips: a lash with a handle for punishing or driving : a driver : one who enforces the discipline of a political party .-v.t. to strike with a lash: to drive or punish with lashes : to lash with sarcasm : to sew lightly : to snatch (with up or away).-v.i. to move nimbly:

-pr.p. whipp'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. whipped. [A.S. hweop; Gael. cuip, a whip; cf. W. chwip, a quick turn.

- Whipcord, hwip'kord, n., cord for making whips. Whiphand, hwip'hand, n. (lit.) the hand that
- while the whip : advantage over.
   Whipper, hwip'er, n. one who whips : an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping.
- Whipper-in, hwip'er-in, n. one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in* to the line of chase : one who enforces the discipline of a party. [ment with the whip or lash.
- Whipping, hwip'ing, n. act of whipping: punish-Whipping-post, hwip'ing-post, n. a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.
- Whir, hwer, n. a sound from rapid whirling.-v.i. to whirl round with a noise :- pr.p. whirr'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. whirred. [Imitative; cf. Ger. schwirren.
- Whirl, hwerl, n. a turning with rapidity: anything that turns with velocity .- v.i. to revolve rapidly.—v.t. to turn round rapidly. [Ice. hvirfill, Ger. wirbel; from the root of A.S. hvueorfan, to turn. Cf. Wharf.]
- Whirligig, hwerl'i-gig, n. a child's toy which is spun or *whirled* rapidly round.
- Whirlpool, hwerl'pool, *u.* a *pool* or place where the water *whirls* round rapidly : an eddy.
- Whirlwind, hwerl'wind, n. a violent aerial current, with a whirling, rotatory, or spiral motion.
- Whisk, hwisk, v.t. to move with a quick motion : to sweep or stir rapidly .- v.i. to move nimbly and rapidly -n. a rapid sweeping motion: a small bunch of anything used for a brush: a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs. [Scand. viska, Ger. wischen; from the root of Wash.]
- Whisker, hwisk'er, n. he who or that which whisks: the hair on the sides of a man's face (esp. in pl.): the bristle on the face of a cat, &c. -*adj*. Whisk/ered.
- Whisky, Whiskey, hwisk'i, n. a spirit distilled from grain and other materials. [Celt. uisge, water; which also appears in Esk, a river name.]
- Whisper, hwis'per, v.i. to speak with a low sound : to speak very softly : to plot secretly. v.t. to utter in a low voice or under the breath. -n. a low, hissing voice or sound : cautious or timorous speaking. [A.S. hwisprian; Ger. wispern, Ice. hviskra : allied to Whistle; prob. orig. from an interj. like pst, hst.]
- Whisperer, hwisperer, n. one who whispers: (B.) a secret informer.
- Whist, hwist, n. a well-known game at cards. [Orig. *whisk*; ety. dub. Usually, but without good reason, said to be so called from the *silence* it requires.]
- Whistle, hwis'l, v. i. to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted: to make a like sound with an instrument : to sound shrill.-v.t. to form or utter by whistling : to call by a whistle. -n. the sound made in whistling: a small wind instrument. [A.S. hwistlan; Sw. hwissla; cf. Whisper.]
- Whit, hwit, n. the smallest particle imaginable: a bit. [By-form of Wight, a creature.]
- White, hwit, adj. of the colour of snow: pale: colourless: pure: unblemished: (B.) purified from  $\sin - n$ , the colour of snow : anything white, as a white man, the mark at which an arrow is shot, the albuminous part of an egg. -v t. to make white. -n. White'ness. [A.S. havit; Ice. hvit-r, Ger. weiss; also conn. with Sans. cvit, to be white, to shine. See Wheat.]

- Whitebait, hwit'bät, n. a very small, delicious white fish of the herring kind. [-bait = 'food.'] Whitefriar, hwit'friar, n. one of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their white dress.
- White-heat, hwit'-het, n. the degree of heat at
- which bodies become white. Whitelead, hwit'led, n. a carbonate of *lead* used in painting white.
- White-livered, hwit'-liv'erd, adj. having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a *white liver*: cowardly: malicious.
- Whiten, hwit'en, v.t. to make white: to bleach.
- $-\infty$ , it become or turn white *white* 'to bleach. White-swelling, hwit'-swel'ing, *n*. a disease of the joints, esp. the knee.
- Whitewash, hwit'wosh, n. a wash, or mixture of whiting or lime and water, used to whiten ceilings, &c.-v.t. to cover with whitewash : to give a fair appearance to.
- White-wine, hwit'-win, n. any wine of a clear, transparent colour, bordering on white.
- Whither, hwith er, adv. to what place? to which place : to what. [A.S. hwæ-der, hwi-der, from the stem of Who, with the locative suffix -der or -ther, Ice. tha-thra, Sans. ta-tra. Cf. Thither, There.] [ever place.
- Whithersoever, hwith-er-so-ev'er, adv. to what-
- Whiting, hwit'ing, n. a small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its white colour: ground chalk free from stony matter.
- Whitish, hwit'ish, adj. somewhat white.-n. Whit'ishness.
- Whitlow, hwit'lo, n. a painful inflammation, tending to suppurate, in the fingers, mostly under the nails. |Prob. compounded of White, and M. E. low, flame.]
- Whitsun, hwit'sun, adj. pertaining to or observed at Whitsuntide.
- Whitsunday, hwit'sun-dā, Whitsuntide. hwit'-sun-tīd, n. the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive church wore white robes.
- Whittle, hwit'l, v.t. to pare or cut with a knife: to cut to an edge—n. a small pocket knife. [M. E. *th-witel* (which, being confused with What, dropped the *th-*)—A.S. *thwitan*, to cut.]
- Whiz, hwiz, v.i. to make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air :--pr.p. whizz'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. whizzed.—n. a hiss-ing sound.—adv. Whizz'ingly. [lmitative; cf. Wheeze, Whist, and Hiss.]
- Who, hoo, pron. both rel. and interrog., always for persons : what person ? which person. [A.S. hvva; cog. with Goth. hva-s, Ice. hver, Ger. wer; also with Sans. kas, Gr. pos, L. quis.]
- Whoever, hoo-ev'er, pron. every one who : whatever person.
- Whole, hol, adj. sound, as in health (so in B.): unimpaired : containing the total amount, number, &c. : all : not defective : complete. -n. the entire thing : a system or combination of parts. A.S. hal, healthy; lee. heill, Ger. heil; also cog. with Gr. kalos, beautiful. By-form Hale, adj.]
- Wholesale, höl'säl, n., sale of goods by the whole piece or large quantity.—adj. buying and selling in large quantities.
- adj. healthy: Wholesome, hol'sum, sound : salutary .- adv. Whole'somely .- n. Whole'someness.
- Whom, hoom, pron. objective case of Who. [A.S. hwam, which was orig. dative of wha, Who, and replaced the older accus. hwone.]

fate, far: mē, her: mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

Whomsoever, hoom-so-ev'er, pron. objective case of Whosoever.

Whoop, hwoop or hoop, n. a loud eager cry.-v.i. to give a clear, sharp cry: to shout in scorn, eagerness, &c. -v.t. to insult with shouts. [A.S.  $w\delta p$ —wepan (pa.t.  $wc\delta p$ ), E. Weep, Goth. vopjan, to cry out.]

Whooping- or Hooping-cough, hoop'ing-kof, n. a convulsive cough of children, like a whoop.

- Whore, hör, n. a woman who practises unlawful sexual intercourse: a prostitute: a harlot.— Whoredom, hor'dum, n. unlawful sexual intercourse.—Whoremonger, hor'mung-ger, n. a lecher: a pander. See Monger.—adj. Whor'ish. -adv. Whor'ishly .- n. Whor'ishness. [A.S. hore ; Ger. hure.]
- Whorl, hworl, n. a number of leaves in a whirl or
- circle round the stem. [By-form of Whirl.] Whortleberry, hwor'tl-ber-i, n. a widely-spread heath plant with a blue edible berry, called also the Bilberry. [Changed (probably through influence of Wort, a plant) from *hurtle-berry*-A.S. *heorot-berige* (*ii.*) (hart-berry.] Whose, hooz, pron. the possessive case of Who or
- Which.-Whosesoev'er (B.) of whomsoever. [M. E. hwas-A.S. hwas.] Whoso, hoo'so, Whosoever, hoo-so-ev'er, indefi-
- nite relative pron. every one who : whoever.
- Why, hwi, adv. for what cause or reason? on which account: wherefore. [A.S. hwi, hwij, instrumental case of hwa, E. Who. Cf. How.]
- Wick, wik, n. the threads of cotton or other substauce in a candle or lamp which burn. [A.S. weoca; Ger. wieke, a roll of lint.] Wickod, wik'ed, adj. evil in principle or practice :
- deviating from morality: sinful: ungodly: naughty. -n. (B.) a wicked person. -adv. Wick'edly. -n. Wick'edness. [Perh. from A.S. wican, to become weak, decay; see Weak. But Grimm connects it with A.S. wicca, E. Witch, so that the primary meaning would be 'bewitched,' 'accursed,' hence 'perverse.'] Wicker, wik'er, n. a small pliant twig or osier.—
- adj. made of twigs or osiers. [Ety. dub.]
- Wicket, wik'et, n. a small gate : one of three up-right rods bowled at in cricket. [O. Fr. wiket (Fr. guichet), a dim. of O. Scand. vik, an inlet.]
- Wide, wid, adj. extended far: having a considerable distance between: broad: distant.-adv. Wide'ly.-n. Wide'ness. [A.S. wid; Ice. widhr, Ger. weit.] fwider.
- Widen, wid'n, v.t. or v.i. to make or grow wide or
- Widgoon, wid'jun, n. a waterfowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [Fr. vingeon.]
  Widow, wid'o, n. a woman without or bereft of her husband by death.—v.t. to bereave of a husband: to strip of anything valued. [A.S. widuwe; Ger. wittwe; borrowed from L. vidua, bereft of a husband, Sans. vidhava-vi (= L. ve-), without, and dhava, a husband.]

Widower, wid'ō-er, *n*. a man whose wife is dead. Widowhood, wid'ō-hood, *n*. state of being a widow, or (rarely) of being a widower.

Width, width, n. wideness.

- Wield, weld, v.d. to use with full command : to manage: to use.—n. Wield'er. [A.S. ge-weldan-wealdan; Goth. valdan, Ger. valden.]
  Wieldy, weld'i, adj. capable of being wielded :
- manageable.

Wife, wif, n. a woman : a married woman.-adj.

Wifely: [A.S. wif; lce, vif, Ger. weib.] Wifeless, wif'les, adj. without a wife. Wig, wig, a. an artificial covering of hair for the head. [Short for **Periwig**.]

Wigged, wigd, adj. wearing a wig.

Wight, wit, n. a creature or a person-used chiefly in sport or irony. [A.S. wiht, a creature; Ger. wicht. Grimm refers it to a root seen in O. Ger. wikan (Ger. weiken), to consecrate, orig, to do, to make. See Whit.]
 Wight, wit, n. a hero. [A.S. wig, war.]
 Wigwam, wig'wam, n. an Indian hut. [E. corr.

- North American word sig. 'in his house.'] of
- Wild, wild, *adj.* being in a state of nature : not tamed or cultivated : uncivilised : desert : unsheltered: violent: licentious.-n. an uncultiwitedreter, violent, neentous, -w. an uneutous vated region : a forest or desert, --adv. Wild/y. -w. Wild/ness. [A.S. wilde; Ger, wild; conn. with Ger. wald, forest, E. Weald.] [wilder.] Wilder, wild'er, w.t. to bewilder. [Short for Be-Wilderness, wild'er-nes, n. a wild or waste place : are unsultinated region. [A S. swild-
- an uncultivated region. [A.S. wildeorness.]
- Wildfire, wild'fir, n. a composition of inflammable materials: a kind of lightning flitting at intervals.
- Wilding, wilding, n. that which grows wild or without cultivation : a wild crab-apple.
- Wile, wil, n. a trick : a sly artifice. [A.S. wil; Ice. vel, væl, a trick. Doublet Guile.]
- Wilful, wil'fool, *adj*. governed only by one's *will*: done or suffered by design : obstinate. *-adv*. Wil'fully. *-n*. Wil'fulness.
- Will, wil, n. power of choosing or determining: choice or determination: pleasure: command arbitrary disposal : feeling towards, as in good or ill will: disposition of one's effects at death: the written document containing such. -v.i. to exercise the will : to decree : (B.) to be willing. -v.t. to determine: to be resolved to do: to command: to dispose of by will. [A.S. willa; Goth. vilja, Ger. wille; L. volo, to will, Gr.
- bould, will, purpose.] Willing, willing, adj. having the will inclined to a thing: desirous: disposed: chosen.—adv.
- Will'ingly.-n. Will'ingness. Willow, wil'o, n. a tree of several species, with slender, pliant branches. [A.S. wilig; Low Ger. wilge, wichel.]
- Will-worship, wil'-wur'ship, n. (B.) worship of what one wills or wishes : superstitious observance.

Wilt, wilt, 2d pers. sing. of Will.

- Wily, wil'i, adj. full of wiles or tricks: using craft or stratagem : artful : sly.-adv. Wil'ily.-Wil'iness, n. cunning.
- Wimble, wim'bl, v.t. to whirl, to turn : to bore with a wimble.-n. an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. [A corr. (with freq. suffix) of Wind, to turn. See Gimlet.]
- Wimple, wim'pl, n. a hood or veil folded round the neck and face (still a part of a nun's dress): a flag. [O. Fr. grimple—O. Ger. wimpal, a light robe (Ger. wimpel, a streamer). See Gimp.] Win, win, v.t. to get by labour: to gain in con-
- test : to allure to kindness, to gain : to obtain the favour of.-v.i. to gain the victory : to gain favour: --pr.p. winn'ng; pa.t. and pa.p. won (wun). [A.S. winnan, to suffer, to struggle; Ice. vinna, to accomplish, Ger. ge-winnen, to win.] Wince, wins, v.i. to shrink or start back : to be
- affected acutely, as by a sarcasm : to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider. [Perh. through O. Fr. from Ger. wanken, to shake.]
- Win'cey. Same as Linsey-woolsey.
- Winch, winsh, n. the crank of a wheel or axle .--
- v.i. to wince. [A.S. wince.] Wind, wind, n. air in motion : breath : flatulence : anything insignificant .- v.t. (wind) to sound by

blowing : (wind) to expose to the wind : to drive hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover wind: - pr. p. winding and winding; pa.p. wound and wind'ed. [A.S.; Ice. vindr, Ger. wind, L. ventus; from root of Gr. ao, to

- blow, Sans. va.] Wind, wind, v.t. to turn round, to twist : to coil: to encircle : to change. - v.i. to turn completely or often : to turn round something : to twist : to move spirally: to meander: -pr.p. winding: pa.t. and pa.p. wound. **To wind up**, to bring into small compass: to bring to a final settlement, as the affairs of a company. [A.S. windan; Ger. winden, Ice. vinda, Goth. vindan. Cf. Wend.]
- Windage, wind'aj, n. the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell. [From Wind, the space being filled with [dered from sailing by the wind. air.l

Windbound, wind'bownd, *adj.*, *bound* or hin-Windfall, wind'fawl, *n*. fruit blown off a tree by

- the wind: any unexpected money or other advantage.
- Windgauge, wind'gāj, n. an instrument for gauging or measuring the velocity of the wind.
- Winding, wind'ing, n. a turning: a bend.-adj. twisting, or bending .- adv. Wind'ingly.
- Windlass, wind'las, n. a machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder. [Dut. windas-winden, E. Wind, and as, an axle-tree; so Ice. wind-ass, a wind-ing beam.]
- Windmill, wind mil, n. a mill driven by the wind.
- Window, wind'o, n. an opening in the wall of a building for air and light: the frame in the opening. [Lit. 'wind-eye,' M. E. windoge-Ice. vindauga-vindr, wind, and auga, eye.]
- Windpipe, wind'pip, n. the pipe or passage for the wind or breath, to and from the lungs. Windward, wind'ward, adv., toward where the
- wind blows from. -adj. toward the wind. -n. the point from which the wind blows.
- Windy, wind'i, adj. consisting of wind : next the wind: tempestuous: empty.-n. Wind'iness.
- Wine, win, n. the fermented juice of the grape : a liquor made from other fruits: (fig.) intoxication. Induor made from other fruits : (*Jig.*, intoxication. [A.S. win; G oth. vein, Ger. wein; all from L. vinum, which is cog. with Gr. oinos, Heb. yayin, Ar. wain.] [of wine: a drunkard. Wine-bibber, win'-bib'er, n. a bibber or drinker Wing, wing, n. the organ of a bird, or other ani-med or inverse hw which it diest diabate area raid.
- mal or insect, by which it flies : flight : any sidepiece: side of an army, ship, building, &c.:  $(\mathcal{I}_{g'})$  protection.—v.t. to furnish or transport with wings: to supply with side-pieces: to wound in the wing.—On the wing, on flight: depart-
- ing. [Sw. winge, Ice. vængr; cf. E. Swing.] Winged, wingd, adj. furnished with wings: swift: wounded in the wing.
- Wink, wingk, v.i. to move the eyelids quickly: to give a hint by winking: to seem not to see, con-nive at (so in B.): to be dim, to flicker.—n. act of winking: a hint given by winking. [A.S. wincian; Ger. winken.]
- Winner, win'er, n. one who wins in a contest.
- Winning, win'ing, adj. gaining or adapted to gain
- favour: attracting, -m. what is gained in contest, labour, &c.-adv. Winn'ingly.
   Winnow, win'o, v.t. to separate the chaff from the grain by wind't to fan: to examine.-v.i. to separate chaff from grain.-n. Winn'wer.
- [A.S. windwian, to expose to the wind—Wind.]
   Winsome, win'sum, adj. cheerful: pleasant: attractive. [A.S. wyn-sum, pleasant—wyn, joy, Ger. wonne.]

- Winter, win'ter, n. the cold season of the year: the after-autumn. -v.i. to pass the winter. -v.t. to feed during winter. [A.S.; Ger. winter; of uncertain origin; not connected with Wind.]
- Winter-quarters, win'ter-kwawr'terz, n.pl. the quarters of an army during winter: a winter residence.
- Wintery, win'ter-i, Wintry, win'tri, adj. resembling or suitable to winter: stormy.
- Wipe, wip, v.t. to clean by rubbing : to rub off :
- clear away.—n. act of cleaning by rubbing : a sarcasm.—n. Wip'er. [A.S. wipian; see Wisp.] Wire, wīr, n. a thread of metal.—v.t. to bind or supply with wire : to telegraph. [A.S. wir; Ice. virr; perh. conn. with L. virie, bracelets.]
- Wiredraw, wir'draw, v.t. to draw into wire: to draw or spin out to a great length : to strain or stretch the meaning of anything.
- Wire-puller, wir'-pool-er, n. one who exercises an influence felt but not seen, as if the actors were his puppets and he *pulled* the *wires* that move them : an intriguer. strong.
- Wiry, wir'i, *adj.* made of or like *wire*: flexible and Wis, wis, v. (in the form I wis), used as = know.
- [I wis is from A.S. ge-wis, certainly (Ger. ge-wiss), from root of Wit.]
- Wisdom, wiz dum, n. quality of being *wise*: judg-ment: right use of knowledge: (B.) piety. [A.S.] Wise, wiz, adj. having *wit* or knowledge: able to make use of knowledge well: judging rightly: discreet : learned : skilful : dictated by wisdon : containing wisdom.—adv. Wise'ly. [A.S. wis; Ger. weise; from root of Wit.]
- Wise, wiz, n. way, manner. [A.S. wise; Ger. weise; akin to Wise, adj. and Wit. Doublet Guise.]
- Wiseacre, wīz'ā-ker, n. one who pretends to great wisdom: a simpleton. [From Ger. weissager, a prophet-O. Ger. wizzago (A.S. witiga).]
- Wish, wish, v.i. to have a desire : to long (so in B.); to be inclined.—*a.t.* to desire or long for: to ask: to invoke.—*n.* desire, longing: thing desired: expression of desire.—*n.* Wish'er. [A.S. ausscan; Ger. avinschen, Sw. onska.]
- Wishful, wish'fool, adj. having a wish or desire : eager. -adv. Wish'fully. -n. Wish'fulness.
- Wisp, wisp, n. a small bundle of straw or hay.
- [Probably connected with Whisk.]
   Wist, wist (B.) knew. [A.S. wiste, pa.t. of witan, to know. See Wit.]
- Wistful, wist'fool, adj. full of thought : thoughtful: earnest: eager.—adv. Wist'fully.—n. Wist'fulness. [From root of Wit.]
- wise ratiness. [From root of Wit.] Wit, wit, v.i. (B.) to know.—To wit (gerundial inf. used as adv.) = namely, that is to say. [A.S. vuitan, to know; Goth. vitan, Ger. vuissen; conn. also with L. video (see Vision), Gr. eidon, Sans. vid (see Veda).] With wit a understanding (see Veda).]
- Wit, wit, n. understanding (so in B.): a mental faculty (chiefly in pl.): the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect: the result of this
- power: one who has wit. [A.S. witt-witan.] Witch, wich, n. a woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power and knowledge.-v.t. to bewitch. [A.S. wicce; wicca, wizard; acc. to Grimm, from Goth. veikan (Ger. weiken), to consecrate, orig. to do, to perform (rites). Cf.
- L. facio, operari, and Gr. erdo.] Witchcraft, wich'kraft, n. the craft or practice of witches: sorcery: supernatural power.
- Witchery, wich'er-i, n., witchcraft: fascination. Witenagemote, wit'en-ag-e-möt', n. the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxons. [A.S.-wita, a wise man, gemot, a meeting.]

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

With, n. Same as Withe.

- With, n. Same as Withe.
  With, with, pref. denoting nearness or connection: by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among. [A.S. widh, wither, prob. orig. sig. 'placed over against:' Ice. widh, Ger. wider. It prob. absorbed the A.S. mid, with (Ger. mit, Gr. meta).]
  Withal, with-awl', adv., with all or the rest: likewise: moreover: (B.) pref. = with.
  Withdraw, with-draw', v.t. to draw back or away: to take back: to recall.-v.i. to retire: to go away.-ns. Withdraw'al, Withdraw'ment. [Prefix with against, back, and Draw.]
  With, With, with, n. a flexible twig, esp. of willow: a band of twisted twigs. [A.S. widhig; Ice. widhir, Ger. weide, willow; further conn. with Gr. itys, L. witis, Sans. vt, to tie, to plait.]

- with Gr. *itys*, L. *vitis*, Sans. vi, to tie, to plait.] Wither, with'er, v.i. to fade or become dry in the
- weather: to lose treanness: to stillik, wadeay, v.t. to cause to dry up: to cause to decay, waste. [A.S. wedrian; from root of Weather] Withers, with'erz, n.pl. the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse. [From wither, weather: to lose freshness: to shrink: waste.-
- shoulder-bones of a horse. [From wither, against (see ety. of With, prep.).] Withhold, with-hold, v.t. to hold back: to keep back. [Prefix with, against, back, and Hold.]
- Within, with in', pref. in the inner part : inside : in the reach of : not going outside of. —adv. in the inner part : inwardly. [Prefix with, and In.]
- Without, with-owt', prep. outside or out of : beyond: not with: in absence of: not having: except.-adv. on the outside : out of doors. [Prefix with, and Out.]
- Withstand, with-stand', v.t. to stand against : to oppose or resist [Prefix with, against, and Stand.]
- Witless, wit'les, adj., wanting wit or understanding : thoughtless .- adv. Wit'lessly .- n. Wit'lessness. [tender to wit.
- Witling, wit'ling, n. one who has little wit: a pre-Witness, wit'nes, n., knowledge brought in proof : testimony of a fact : that which furnishes proof : one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing : one who attests .- v.t. to have direct knowledge of : to see : to give testimony to.— v.i. to give evidence. [A.S. ge-witness.—Wit.] Witted, wit'ed, adj. having wit or understanding.

- Witticism, wit'i-sizm, n. a witty remark : a sentence or phrase affectedly witty : a low kind of
- wit. (Witty, and Gr. affix -cism.)
  wittingly, wit'ing-li, adv. knowingly: by design. [From witting, pr.p. of Wit, to know.]
  Witty, wit'i, adj. possessed of wit: amusing: droll: sarcastic: (B.) ingenious.—adv. Witt'ily. —n. Witt'iness.
- Wive, wiv, v.t. to take for a wife .-- v.i. to marry.
- Wive, wiv, o. t. to take to far whe.-o.t. to inarry. [A.S. wijfan-wijf E. Wife.]
  Wizard, wiz'ard, n. one who practises witchcraft or magic.-fem. Witch., [Lit. 'a wise man,' O. Fr. guisc.art-guisc = Ice. vizk-r (for vit-sk-r), from root of Wit.]
- Woad, wod, n. a plant used as a blue dyestuff. [A.S. wad; Ger. waid; L. vitrum.]
- [A.S. wat, Ser. wata, L. Strimm.] Woo, Wo, wö, u. grief: misery: a heavy calamity: a curse: an exclamation of grief. [A.S. (*interj.*) wa: Ger. web; L. wa, Gr. ouai. Cf. Wail.] Woo-begone, wo'-be-gon', adj. beset with woe. [See under Begone]

- Woe worth. See Worth. Woful, wo'fool, adj. sorrowful: bringing calamity: wretched.-adv. Wo'fully.-n. Wo'fulness. Wold, wold, n. By-form of Weald.
- Wolf, woolf, n. a wild animal of prey allied to the dog: anything very ravenous.-pl. Wolves.

[A.S. wulf; Ger. wolf; prob. also allied to L. vulpes, a fox.]

- Wolf dog, woolf'dog, n. a dog of large breed kept to guard sheep, esp. against wolves. Wolfish, woolf'ish, adj. like a voolf either in form or quality : rapacious.—adv. Wolf'ishly.
- Wolverine, wool'ver-en, n. a name given to the glutton, from its rapacity. [Extension of Wolf.]
- Woman, woom'an, n. the female of man : a grown female: a female attendant: - pl. Women (wim'en). [A.S. wimman, wifmann, a com-pound of wif, Wife, and Man; cf. A.S. mædenmann, a virgin, Ger. weibs-mensch, a female.]
- Womanhood, woom'an-hood, n. the state, character, or qualities of a woman.
- Womanish, woom'an-ish, adj. having the qualities of a woman : feminine. - adv. Wom'anishly, -n. Wom'anishness.
- Womankind, woom'an-kind, n., women taken to-gether: the female sex.
- Womanlike, woom'an-līk, adj., like a woman. Womanly, woom'an-li, adj. like or becoming a woman: feminine.—adv. in the manner of a woman. -n. Wom'anliness.
- Womb, woom, n. the organ in which the young of mammals are developed, and kept till birth : the place where anything is produced : any deep cavity. [A.S. wamb; Ger. wamme, paunch.]
- Wombat, wom'bat, n. an Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family.
- Won, wun, pa.t. and pa.p. of Win.
- Wonder, wun'der, n. the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary : a strange thing: a prodigy. -v.i. to feel won-der: to be amazed (with at). [A.S. wundor; Ger. wunder, Ice. undr.]
- Wonderful, wun'der-fool, adj., full of wonder: exciting wonder: strange: (B.) wonderfully. exciting wonder: strange: (B.) wonderful -adv. Won'derfully.-n. Won'derfulness.
- Wondrous, wun'drus, *adj*. such as may excite wonder: strange. *adv*. Won'drously.
- Wont, wun, adj. used or accustomed —u. habit. —v.i. to be accustomed. [Orig. pa.p. of M. E. voone, to dwell—A.S. voonian (Ger. wohnen).]
- Won't, wont, will not. [Contr. of M. E. wol not.] Wonted, wunt'ed, adj. accustomed: usual. [See Wont.]
- Woo, woo, v.t. to ask in order to marriage: to court.-v.i. to court or make love.-n. Woo'er. [A.S. wogian, to woo, prob. orig. 'to bend;' cf. A.S. vog, voh, bent, Goth. un-vahs, blameless, (lit.) 'not-bent.']
- Wood, wood, n. the solid part of trees : trees cut or sawed : timber : a collection of growing trees. -v.t. to supply wood. [A.S. wudu; cog. with Ice. vidh-r, wood, Ger. wit, firewood.]
- Woodbine, wood'bin, Woodbind, wood'bind, n. the honeysuckle, so called because it twists and binds the trees together. [A.S. wudu-bind. Cf. Hopbind.]
- Woodcoal, wood'kol, n., coal like wood in texture : charcoal : lignite or brown coal. Woodcock, wood'kok, *n*. a bird, allied to the snipe,
- which frequents woods.
- Woodcut, wood'kut, n. an engraving cut on wood: an impression from it. -n. Wood'cutter.
- Wooded, wood'ed, adj. supplied with wood : covered with wood.
- Wooden, wood'n, adj. made of wood : hard : clumsy.
- Wood-engraving, wood'-en-graving, n. the act or art of engraving on wood : an engraving on or taken from wood. Trunod. Woodland, wood'land, n., land covered with

- Woodlark, wood'lärk, n. a species of lark, found in or near woods, singing chiefly on the wing. Woodman, wood'man, n. a man who cuts down
- trees : a forest officer : a huntsman.
- Woodnymph, wood'nimf, n. a nymph or goddess of the woods.
- Woodpecker, wood'pek-er, n. a bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects.
- Wood-pigeon, wood'-pij'un, n. the wild pigeon which lives in woods, the ringdove.
- Woodruff, wood'ruf, n. a plant, found in woods and shady places, with its leaves in whorls like ruffs.
- Woodward, wood'wawrd, n. an officer to guard the woods.
- Woody, wood'i, adj. abounding with woods: pertaining to woods: consisting of wood.
- Woof, woof, n. Same as Weft. [From pa.t. of Weave. Cf. Weft.]
- Wool, wool, *n*. the soft, curly hair of sheep and other animals: short thick hair. [A.S. *wull*; cog. with Goth. *vulla*, Ger. *wolle*.]
- Wool-gathering, wool'-gath'er-ing, n. indulgence of idle fancies .- adj. dreamy : listless.
- Wool-grower, wool-gro'er, n. one who raises sheep for the production of wool.
- Woollen, wool'en, adj. made of or pertaining to wool.
- Woolly, wool'i, adj. consisting of or like wool: clothed with wool.-n. Wool'iness.
- Woolsack, wool'sak, n. the seat of the lord chan-cellor in the House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet.
- Word, wurd, n. an oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion: talk, discourse : signal or sign : message : promise : declaration :-(pl.) verbal contention.-The Word, the Scripture : (*theol.*) the second person in the Trinity.-v.t. to express in words. [A.S. word; cog, with Goth. vaurd, Ice. ord, Ger. voort; also conn. with L. verbung, a word, Gr. eirô, to speak.]
   Wordbook, wurd'book, n. a book with a collection of marging to compete to accelerate the second - tion of *words*: a vocabulary. Wording, wurd'ing, *n*. act, manner, or style of ex-
- Wording, wurd mg, ... pressing in *words*. Wordy, wurd'i, *adj*., full of *words*: using or con-toining many words. *adv*. Word'ily.—*n*.
- Wore, wor, pa.t. of Wear.
- Work, wurk, n. effort directed to an end : the result of work : that on which one works : anything made or done: deed: effect: a literary composition : a book : management :- pl. (fort.) walls, trenches, &c .- v.i. to make efforts to attain anything: to perform: to be in action: to be occupied in business or labour : to produce effects: to strain or labour: to ferment.-v.t. to make by labour: to bring into any state by action: to effect: to influence: to manage: to solve: to cause to ferment: to embroider :-pa.t. and pa.p. worked or wrought (rawt).-n. Work'or. [A.S. weorc; Ice. verk, Ger. werk; further conn. with Gr. ergon. Cf. Organ.]

Workable, wurk'a-bl, adj. that may be worked.

- Workhouse, wurk'hows, n. a house where any work or manufacture is carried on : a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work.
- Workman, wurk'man, n. a man who works or labours, esp. manually : a skilful artificer.
- Workmanlike, wurk'man-lik, adj., like a work-man: becoming a skilful workman: well performed.
- Workmanship, wurk'man-ship, n. the skill of a workman : manner of making : work done.

- Workshop, wurk'shop, n. a shop where work is done
- World, wurld, n. the earth and its inhabitants: the system of things: present state of existence: any planet or heavenly body: public life or society: business : the public : a secular life : course of life: a very large extent of country, as the 'new world:' very much or a great deal, as a 'world of good:' time, as in the phrase 'world without end' = eternally: possibility, as in 'nothing in the world: (D.) the ungody. [A.S. wor-uld, weer-uld (lit.) 'a generation of men,' from wer, a man, and -uld, sig. an age; Ice. veröld, O. Ger. werdt. (Ger. wult). Cf. Wor-wolf, Worgild ; also Eld and Old.] Worldling, wurldling, n. one who is devoted to
- worldly or temporal possessions. Worldly, wurld'li, *adj.* pertaining to the *world*, esp. as distinguished from the world to come : devoted to this life and its enjoyments : bent on gain. -n. World'liness
- Worldly-minded, wurld'li-mind'ed, adj. having the mind set on the present world.
- Worm, wurm, n. any small creeping animal : anything that gnaws or torments: remorse : a debased being: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe used in distilling. -v.i. to work slowly or secretly. -v.t. to effect by slow and secret means. [A.S. weerin, uprin, dragon, snake, creeping animal; cog. with Goth. vaurms, a serpent, Ice. ormr, Ger. vaurm; also with L. vermus. Cf. Vermicelli and Grimson.]
- Wormwood, wurm'wood, n. the bitter plant absinthium. [A.S. werm-od (Ger. werm-uth); from the root of **Warm** (with affix -od), because orig. taken to warm the body ; afterwards corrupted to worm-wood, through its use as a vermifuge suggesting a false ety.] Wormy, wurm'i. adj. like a worm: grovelling:
- containing a worm : abounding with worms.
- Worn, worn, pa.p. of Wear. Worry, wuri, p.t. to tear with the teeth: to harass: to tease:—pa.t. and pa.p. worr'ied.—n. trouble, perplexity, vexation. [Conn. with Dut, converse to strongle. Car subject to schede ].
- worgen, to strangle; Ger. würgen, to choke.] Worse, wurs, adj. (used as comp. of Bad), bad or evil in a greater degree: more sick.—adv. bad in a higher degree. [A.S. wyr-sa, old comp. from a root weer, bad, seen also in O. Ger. wirser, Goth. vairs.]
- Worship, wur'ship, n. religious service : adoration paid to God: a title of honour: submissive respect.-v.t. to respect highly: to treat with civil reverence: to pay divine honours to: to adore or idolise.-v.i to perform acts of adoration: to perform religious service :- pr.p. wor'shipping ; pat. and pap. wor'shipped.-n. Wor'shipper. [Lit. 'state of having worth or worthiness,' A.S. weordhscipe-Worth, and affix -ship, A.S. -scipe.]
- Worshipful, wur'ship-fool, adj., worthy of worship or honour, used as a term of respect.
- Worst, wurst, adj. bad or evil in the highest degree. -n. the highest degree of badness: the most evil state. -v.t. to get the advantage over in a contest : to defeat. [A.S. wyrrest, wyrst, superl. of root weer, bad. See Worse.]
- Worsted, woost'ed or woorst'ed, n. twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool. [From Worsted, a village near Norwich in England.]
- Wort, wurt, n. a plant of the cabbage kind. [A.S.
- wyrt; Ger. wurz, wurzel, a root.] Wort, wurt, *u*. new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation: the sweet infusion of malt.

[A.S. wirt, wert; würze, sweet herbs; probably orig. same as above word.]

- Worth, wurth, n. value: that quality which renders a thing valuable: price: moral excellence: importance. - adj. equal in value to: deserving of  $-(B_*)$  v.i. be. [Lit. 'being, sub-stance,' A.S. weorth-weorthan, to be, con-nected with Were. See next word.]
- Worth, wurth, in the phrase Woe worth, sig. woe be to. [A.S. weorth, imper. of weorthan, to be, Ger. werden. See above word.]
- Worthily, wur'thi-li, adv. in a worthy manner: (Pr. Bk.) justly: truly.
- Worthless, wurth'les, adj. of no worth or value : having no value, virtue, excellence, &c. : useless. -adv. Worth'lessly .- n. Worth'lessness.
- Worthy, wur'thi, adj. having worth : valuable : deserving: suited to: (B.) deserving (either of good or bad).—n. a man of eminent worth :—pl. Wor'thies.—n. Wor'thiness.
- Wot, wot, Wotteth, wot'eth, v.t. (B.) pres.t. of obs. wit, to know. [A.S. wât (orig. a perf., sig-nifying 'have' or 'has seen' = Gr. oida), used
- as pres. ind. of witan, to know. See Wit.] Would, wood, pa.t. of Will. [A.S. wolde, pa.t. of willan.]
- Wound, wownd, pa.t. and pa.p. of Wind, to turn.
- Wound, woond, n. a cut or bruise : hurt : injury. -v.t. to make a wound: to injure. [A.S. wind; Ger. wunde, Ice. und; conn. with Wind, to twist.]

Wove, Woven, pa.t. and pa.p. of Weave.

- Wrack, rak, n. seaweed cast up on the shore, used for making kelp. [Fr. varech, anything cast up by the sea; prob. from root of Wreak.] Wrack, rak. By-form of Wreck.
- Wraith, rāth, n. a spectre. [Lowland Scotch, probably originally Celtic.]
- Wrangle, rang'gl, 7'. i. to make a disturbance : to dispute : to dispute noisily or peevishly. noisy dispute. [A freq. from the pa.t. of Wring.]
- Wrangler, rang'gler, n. one who *vorangles* or disputes angrily : in the university of Cambridge, one of those who pass the best examination for the degree of B.A.-n. Wrang'lership.
- Wrap, rap, v.t. to roll or fold together: to infold: to cover by winding something round (often with up):-pr.j. wrapping; pa.t. and pa.p. wrapped. -n. a wrapper, as a shawl, &c. [M. E. wrappen. See Lap, v.t. to wrap, and Envelope.]
- Wrapper, rap'er, n. one who or that which wraps: a loose outer garment of a woman.
- Wrath, räth, n. violent anger: (B.) holy indigna-tion. [A.S. wrædh, wrath (lit.) 'a twist in the temper.' See Wroth.
- Wrathful, räth'fool, adj., full of wrath: very
- angry: springing from or expressing wrath.-adv. Wrathfully.-n. Wrathfulness. Wreak, rek, vot. to inflict. [A.S. wreean, orig. to drive out, and so to banish, punish, avenge; fce. reka, to drive, pursue, Ger. rächen; conn. with L. urgeo, Gr. eirgo. See Wrock and Wrotch.]
- Wreath, reth, n. a chaplet: a garland. [Lit. 'that which is writhed or twisted,' A.S. wrædh -wridhan, E. Writhe.]
- Wreathe, reth, v.t. to twine about or encircle .-v.i. to be interwoven. [See Wreath.]
- Wreck, rek, n. destruction : destruction of a ship : ruins of a destroyed ship: remains of anything ruined.—v.t. to destroy or disable : to ruin.— v.i. to suffer wreck or ruin. [Lit. 'thing cast out and broken,' found in Low Ger. wrak, Dut. wrak; Ice. reki, a thing drifted ashore. See Wreak.] Wrecker, rek'er, n. one who plunders wrecks.

- Wren, ren, n. a well-known small bird. [A.S. wrenna ; cf. the Gael. dreadhan, Ir. drean.]
- Wrench, rensh, v.t. to wring or pull with a twist: to force by violence: to sprain.-n. a
- violent twist : a sprain : an instrument for turning bolts, &c. [A.S. wrencan; Ger. renken; from Wring.]
- Wrest, rest, v.t. to twist from by force : to twist from truth or from its natural meaning .-- n. violent pulling and twisting: distortion.-n. Wrest'er. [A.S. wræstan; Dan. vriste; perh. from the root of Writhe.]
- Wrestle, res'l, v.i. to contend by grappling and trying to throw the other down: to struggle.--n, a bout at wrestling : a struggle between two to throw each other down.—n. Wrestler. [A.S. zvræstlian ; from wræstan, E. Wrest.]
- Wretch, rech, n. a most miserable person: one sunk in vice : a worthless person. [Lit. an outcast,' A.S. wrecca-wrecan, E. Wreak.]
- Wretched, rech'ed, adj. very miserable: worth-less.-adv. Wretch'edly.-n. Wretch'edness. [From Wretch.]
- Wriggle, rig'l, v.i. to twist to and fro.-v.t. to move by wriggling .- n. Wrigg'ler. [Extension of obs. wrig, conn. with A.S. wrigian. See Wry.]
- Wright, rīt, n. a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-wright, &c.). [A.S. wyrhta-worhte, pa.p. of weorcan, E. Work.]
- Wring, ring, v.t. to twist: to force by twisting: to force or compress : to pain : to extort : to bend out of its position .- v.i. to writhe : to twist :pa.t. and pa.p. wrung, (B.) wringed. [A.S. wringan; Ger. ringen, to wriggle, twist; allied to Wriggle. Cf. Wrench.]
- Wrinkle, ring'kl, n. a small ridge on a surface from twisting or shrinking: unevenness .- v.t. to contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough .- v.i. to shrink into ridges. [A.S. wrincle -wrincan, wringan, to wring; but wronckel, a twisting; dim. of Wring.] Wrinkly, ringk'li, adj. full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled.
- Wrist, rist, n. the joint by which the hand is united to the arm. [A.S. wrist; Ger. rist.] Wristband, rist band, n. the band or part of a
- sleeve which covers the wrist.
- Writ, rit, n. a writing : (law) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.-Holy Writ, the Scriptures. Write, rit, v.t. to form letters with a pen or
- pencil: to express in writing: to compose: to engrave : to record : to communicate by letter.v.i. to perform the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose books: to send letters :- pr.p. writing; pa.t. wrote; pa.p. writt'en. [A.S. writan; Ice. rita; the original meaning being 'to scratch' (cf. the cog. Gor. reiszen, to tear).]
- Writer, rīt'er, n. one who writes; a scribe or clerk : an ordinary legal practitioner in Scotch country towns: an author.-Writer to the Signet, an attorney or solicitor in Scotland.
- Writership, rit'er-ship, n. the office of a writer.
- Writhe, rith, v.t. to turn to and fro: to truist violently; to wrest.—v.i to tain to its to taist violently; to wrest.—v.i to twist; [A.S. wridhan, to twist; Ice. ridha; L. vertere, Sans. vrat. See Wreath, Wrath, and Wroth.] Writing, riting, a. act of forming letters with a pen; that which is written: a document: a
- book : an inscription :-pl. legal deeds : official papers.
- Wrong, rong, adj. not according to rule or right:

- not fit or suitable : incorrect : not right or true. -n. whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another.-adv. not rightly.-v.t. to do usite to another. - day, not rightly.--v.r. to do wrong to: to deprive of some right: to injure. - adv. Wrong'ly. [Lit. 'twisted,' from Wring; cf. Fr. tort, from L. tortus, twisted.] Wrongful, rong'fool, adj. wrong: unjust: injuri-ons.--adv. Wrong'fully.--n. Wrong'fulness.
- Wrong-headed, rong'-hed'ed, adj., wrong in head or mind: wrong in principle.-n. Wrong'head'edness.
- Wrote, rot, pa.t. of Write.
- Wroth, rawth, adj. wrathful. [A.S. wradh, orig. sig. 'twisted ;' Ice. reidh-r, O. Ger. reid; from Writhe. Cf. Wrath and Wreath.]
- Wrought, rawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of Work. [A.S. worhte, ge-worht.]

- Wrung, roug, pa.t. and pa.p. of Wring.
  Wry, ri, adj., writhed, twisted, or turned to one side: not in the right direction.—n. Wryness.
  [A.S. wrigian; cf. Wriggle and Writhe.]
  Wryneck, ri'nek, n. a twisted or distorted neck: a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which are directed writed or distorted neck:
- twists round its head strangely when surprised.
- Wyvern, wi'vrn, n. an imaginary animal resembling a flying serpent. [Fr. vivre-L. viperd, a viper. See Viper.]

X

- Xanthine, zan'thin, n. the yellow colouring matter in certain plants, as madder. [Gr. xanthos, vellow.]
- Xanthochroi, zan-thok'roy, n.pl. one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising the fair whites. [Gr.]
- **Xebec**,  $z\bar{e}'$  bek, *n*. a small three-masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp.-Turkish sumbaki.]
- Xylography, zi-log'raf-i, n. the art of engraving on wood.—n. Xylog'rapher.—adj. Xylograph'ic. [Gr. xylon, wood, and grapho, I write.]

- Yacht, yot, *n*. a light swift-sailing vessel, elegantly fitted up for pleasure-trips or racing. [Dut. jagt (formerly jacht), from jagen, to chase.]
- Yachter, yot'er, n. one engaged in sailing a yacht.
- Yachting, yot'ing, n. sailing in a yacht. Yak, yak, n. a large kind of ox, domesticated in Central Asia.
- Yam, yam, n. a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries. [West Indian *ihame*.] Yankee, yang'kē, n. a citizen of the New England
- States in America : an inhabitant of the United States. [Perh. a corr. of *English*, or of Fr. Anglais, by the N. American Indians.] **Yard**, yard, n. an E. measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a long beam on a mast for spreading
- square sails. [A.S. geard, gyrd, a rod, measure; Dut. gard, Ger. gerte; further conn. with Goth. gazds, a stick, and L. hasta, a pole, a spear.]
- Yard, yärd, n. an inclosed place, esp. near a build-ing. [A.S. geard, hedge, inclosure; Goth. gards, Ger. garten; conn. with L. hortus, Gr. chortos. See Court, Cohort, and Garden.]
- Yard-arm, yärd'-ärm, n. either half or arm of a ship's yard (right or left) from the centre to the end.
- Yare, yār, adj. ready, dexterous, quick. [A.S. gearn. Doublet Gear.]
- Yarn, yärn, n. spun thread : one of the threads of a rope: a sailor's story (spun out to some length). [A.S. gearn; Ice. and Ger. garn.]

- Yarrow, yar'o, n. the plant milfoil. [A.S. gearue ; Ger. garbe.]
- Yataghan, yat'a-gan, n. a long Turkish dagger, usually curved.
- Yawl, yawl, n. a small ship's boat, with four or six oars. [Dut. jol. Cf. Jollyboat.] Yawn, yawn, v.i. to open the jaws involuntarily
- from drowsiness: to gape. -n. the opening of the mouth from drowsiness. [A.S. ganian, gænan; Scot. gan-t, Ger. gähnen; conn. with Gr. chainō, L. hio, to gape. Cf. Hiatus.]
- Yawning, yawn'ing, adj. gaping: opening:
- wide: drowsy.-n. act of opening wide or gaping. Yclept or Ycleped, i-klept', pa.p. called (obs.) [A.S. clypian, to call.]
- Ye, ye, pron. the nom. pl. of the ad person. [A.S. ge; Dut. gij; Gr. hymeis, L. vos, Sans. yu-sme (= tu-sma, 'thou' and 'he').]
- Yea, yā, adv., yes: verily. [A.S. gea; Ice., Ger.,
- and Goth. *ja*. See Yes.] [*eanian*.] Yean, yēn, *v.t.* to bring forth young. [A.S. Year, yēr, *n.* the time the earth takes to go round the sun: 3651 days or 12 months :- pl. age or old age. [A.S. gear; Ger. jahr; Ice. âr; perh. conn. with Slav. jaro, spring, Gr. hora, season.]
- Yearling, yer'ling, n. an animal a year old. Yearly, yer'li, adj. happening every year: lasting
- a year. --adv. once a year : from year to year. Yearn, yern, v.i. to feel earnest desire : to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity. [A.S. geornian-georn, desirous (Ger. gern).]
- Yearning, yern'ing, n., earnest desire, tenderness, or pity. -adj. longing. -adv. Yearn'ingly.
- Yeast, yest, n. the froth of malt liquors in fermentation: a preparation which raises dough for bread. [A.S. gist; Ger. gäscht, gischt; from a Teut. root 'to seethe,' conn. with Gr. zeo, Sans. yas.]
- Yeasty, yest'i, adj. like yeast: frothy: foamy. Yelk. Same as Yolk.

- Yell, yel, v.i. to howl or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror .- n. a sharp outcry. [A.S. gellan; Ger. gellen; conn. with
- S. galan, to sing (see Nightingale).]
  Yellow, yel'ö, adj. of a bright gold colour.—n. a bright golden colour.—n. Yell'owness. [A S. geolu; Ger. gelb; cog. with L. helvns, light bay, gilvns, pale yellow.]
  Yellow-fever, yel'o-fever, n. a malignant fever of mere alumeta effect melinet the melinet.

of warm climates, often making the skin yellow.

- Yellowhammer, yel'o-ham-er, n. a song-bird, so named from its *yellow* colour: the yellow bunt-ing. [Yellowishness. ing.
- Yellowish, yel'o-ish, adj. somewhat yellow.-n.
- Yelp, yelp, w.i. to utter a sharp bark. [A.S. gealp, a loud sound: Ice. gialpa, to make a noise, Get. gel/ern; prob. influenced by Yell.]
- Yeoman, yo'man, n. a man of common rank next below a gentleman: a man of small estate : an officer of the royal household. [Found in O. Fris. gaman, villager-ga, a village (Goth. gawi, Ger. gau), and Man; cf. also Bavarian güu-man, a peasant.] [yeomen or freeholders. Yeomanry, yō'man-ri, n. the collective body of Yes, yes, adv. ay : a word of affirmation or con-

- [A.S. gese-gea, yea, and se (for sie, si), sent. let it be.]
- Yester, yes'ter, adj. relating to yesterday: last. [A.S. gistran, yesterday; Ger. gestern; conn. with L. hesternus, Gr. chthes, Sans. hyas.]
- Yesterday, yes'ter-da, n. the day last past.

Yesternight, yes'ter-nīt, n. the night last past. Yet, yet, adv. in addition: besides: at the same time: up to the present time: hitherto: even : however.-conj. nevertheless: however. [A.S. git, gita, from a root seen also in L. ja-m.]

- Yew, ü, n. an evergreen tree, allied to the pine. [A.S. evw, iw; Ger. eibe, Ir. iubhar.]
- Yield, yeld, v.t. to resign : to grant : to give out : to produce : to allow -v.i to submit : to comply with: to give place .- n. amount yielded: product. [A.S. gildan, to pay: Goth. gildan, Ger. gelten, Ice, gjalaa. See Guild.] Yielding, yëld'ing, adj. inclined to give way or comply: compliant.-adv. Yield'ingly.
- Yoke, yok, n. that which joins together : the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing : any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a mark of servitude: slavery:  $(B_{\cdot})$  a pair or couple -v.t. to yota yoke on: to join together: to enslave.
   (A.S. ioc; Ger. joch, L. jugun, Gr. zygon,
   From the root of L jungo, Sans, yudj, to join.
   Yoke-fellow, yok'-fel'ö, Yoke-mate, yök'-mät, n.
- an associate : a mate or fellow.
- Yolk, yok. Yelk, yelk, n. the yellow part of an egg. |A.S. geolca-irom root of A S. geolo, E. Yellow.]
- **Yon**, yon, **Yonder**, yon'der, *adv.* at a distance within view. *—avi*, being at a distance within view. [A.S. geon-d, thitner, yonder; cog. with Ger. jen-er, that; the root being the pronominal stem ya.]
- Yore, yor, n. in old time. [From A.S. geara, formerly, allied to gear, E. Year: or compounded of geo, formerly, and ær, E. Ere.]
- You, ū, pron. 2d pers. pron. pl., but also used as sing. [Orig. only an objective case; A.S. eow; O. Ger. iu, Ger. euch. See Ye.]
- Young, yung, adj. not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth : inexperienced. -n. the offspring of animals. [A.S. geong; Ger. jung; also conn. with L. juvenis, Sans. yuvan.]

- Youngish, yung ish, adi, somewhat young. Younging, yung ling, n. a young person or animal. [A.S. geong-lung; Ger. jüng-lung.] Youngster, yung ster, n. a young person : a lad. [Orig. fem. ; see ster in list of Affixes.]
- [Orig. Ich.; see -ster in list of Amxes.] Younker, yung'ker, n. Same as Youngstor. [From Dut. jonker (from jonk-heer, 'young master' or 'lord'), Ger. junker.] Your, ür, pron. poss. of You, belonging to you. [A.S. couver. See You.] [noun. Yours, ürz, pron., poss. of You, not followed by a Yourself, ür-self, pron., your own self or person. Youth, yooth, n. state of being young: early life :

- Youth, your, a state of being young carly he a young person; young person; young persons taken together.
  [A.S. geogudh, from the stem of Young; Ger. jugend, Goth. junda.]
  Youthful, yooth fool, adj. pertaining to youth or early life; young; suitable to youth; fresh; buoyant, vigorous.—adv. Youth'fully.—n. Youth'fulness.
- Yucca, yuk'a. n. a large garden plant of the lily family, familiarly called Adam's needle, native to sub-tropical America. [W. Indian name.]
- Yule, yool, n. the old name of Christmas, which was grafted on a heathen festival probably connected with the worship of the sun. [A.S. geol, Ice. jol; acc. to Grimm, prob. from the root of Wheel (Ice. hjol), from the sun's wheeling round at midwinter.]

Zany, zā'ni, n. a merry-andrew : a buffoon. [Fr. zani-It. zani, a corr. of Giovanni, John. Cf. the use of the names John and Jack.]

- Zeal, zel, n., boiling or passionate ardour for anything : enthusiasm. to boil. Cf. Yeast.] [L. zelus-Gr. zelos, zeo,
- Zealo:, zel'ot, n. one full of zeal: an enthusiast : a
- fanatic. [Gr. zēlotēs—zēlos (see Zeal).] Zealous, zel'us, adj. tull of zeal.: warmly engaged
- or ardent in anything. ---adv. Zeal'ously. Zebra, zë'bra, z. an animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped. [Of African origin.] Zebu, zë'boo, z. a kind of ox with long cars and a
- hump on the shoulders, called also the Indian [E. Indian name.] OX.
- Zemindar, zem-in-dar', n. Indian name for the landlords who pay the government revenue, as distinguished from the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil. [From an Ar. word, sig. 'land.']
- Zenana or Zanana. ze-nä'na, n. that part of a Hindu house set apart for females. [Pers. 'belonging to women.']
- Zond, zend, zend, zend'-a-vesta, - Zenith, zen'ith, n. the point of the heavens directly overhead: greatest height. [Fr., through It. zenit, from Ar. semt, short for semt-ur-ras, lit. ' way of the head.']
- Zephy:, zef'ir, n. the west wind : a soft, gentle breeze. [Gr. zephyros-zophos, darkness, the dark quarter, the west.]
- Zero, zero, *n*. cipher : nothing : the point from which a thermometer is graduated. [Fr.-It.-Ar. sifr. Doublet Cipher.]
- Zest, zest, n. something that gives a relish : relish. [Fr. zeste, skin of an orange or lemon used to give a flavour; perh. from L. schistus-Gr. schistos, cleft, divided-schizo, to cleave.]
- Zigzag, zig'zag, adj. having short, sharp turns.-v.t. to form with short turns. [An imitative
- word; Fr. zig-zag, Ger. zickzack.] Zinc, zingk, n. a bluish-white metal, somewhat Lke tin. [Ger. zink, prob allied to zinn, tin.]
- Zincography, zing-kog'ra-fi, n. art of printing from plates of zinc. [Zinc, and Gr. grapho, to write.
- Zirconium, zir-ko'ni-um, n. one of the rarer metals.
- Zodiac, zo'di-ak, n. an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* **Zodi'acal**. [Lit. 'the circle of animals,' Gr. *zādiakos*, of animals (kyklos, a circle)-zodion, dim. of zoon, an animal, zao, to live.]
- Zone, zon, n. a girdle: one of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided. [L. zona-Gr. zone, a girdle-zonnymi, to gird; akin to Join, Yoke.]
- Zoned, zond, adj. wearing a zone or girdle : having zones or concentric bands.
- Zoologist, zo-ol'o-jist, n. one versed in zoology.
- Zoology, zo-ol'o-ji, n. that part of natural history which treats of animals.—adj. Zoolog'ical.— adv. Zoolog'ically. [Gr. zōon, an animal, and logos, a discourse.]
- Zoophyte, zo'o-fit, n. a term now applied to true polyps, as corals, &c. [Lit. 'animal-plant,' Gr. zöophyton-zöon, an animal, phyton, a plant.]
- Zoroastrianism, zor-ō-as'tri-an-izm, n. the nationa! faith of ancient Persia, so named from its founder Zoroaster.
- Zouave, zwäv, n. one of a body of infantry in the French army. [Name of an Algerian tribe.]
- **Zymotic**, zi-mot ik, *adj*. denoting all diseases, as cholera, typhus, &c. in which a poison works through the body like a *ferment*. [Gr., from zymöö, to ferment-zymē, leaven.]

fate, far; mē, her; mīne; mote; mūte; moon; then.

## SUPPLEMENTARY GLOSSARY OF OBSOLETE AND RARE WORDS AND MEANINGS in Milton's Poetical Works.

## Abortive

- Abortive, a-bort'iv, adj. rendering abortive.
- Absolve, ab-zolv', v.t. to finish, accomplish. Acquist, ak-kwist', n. acquisition. [mant. Adamantean, ad-a-man-te'an, adj. hard as ada-Ades, ā'dēz, n. Hades.
- Admonishment, ad-mon'ish-ment, n. admonition.
- Adorn, a-dorn', pa.p. adorned. Adust, a-dust', Adusted, a-dust'ed, adj., burned up: dried up. [L. adustus, pa.p. of aduro, to burn up-ad, inten, and uro, to burn.] Advice, ad-vis', n. deliberation. Advise, ad-viz', zh. to consider : to take advice.

- Advised, ad-vizd', *adv.* advisedly. Affect, af-fekt', *v.i.* to be inclined to: to prefer. Afflicted, af-flikt'ed, *pa.p.* beaten down.
- Ake, āk, n. ache.
- Alchymy, al'ki-mi, n. a mixed metal formerly used for various utensils, hence a trumpet. Aloof, a. fool<sup>\*</sup>, prep. away or at a distance from. Altern, al-tern', adj. alternate.—adv. alternately.
- Amarant, a'mar-ant, n. amaranth. Ammiral, am'mi-ral, n. admiral: also, a ship.
- Amphisbæna, am-fis-bē'na, n. a serpent that can go both ways-forwards or backwards. [L.-Gr. amphis, amphi, on both sides, bainō, to go.] Anarch, an'ärk, n. anarchist. Appaid, ap-pād', pa.p. of Appay, v.t. to appease
- or satisfy.

- Appellant, ap-pel'ant, n. a challenger. Arbitroment, är-bit're-ment, n. arbitrament. Arboret, är'bor-et, n. a small tree or shrub. [O. Fr.-L. arbor, a tree.]
- Arborous, ärbur-us, adj. like an arbour. Arch-chymic, ärch-kim'ik, adj. of supreme chemical powers. [Arch, chief, and Chemic.]
- Ardor, Ardour, är'dor, n. a bright or effulgent
- spirit. [counsel. [See Read.] Aread, Areed, Arreed, a-rēd', v.t. to read: to
- Armoury, ärm'or-i, n. armour. Assassinated, as-as'sin-āt-ed, pa.p. taken by treachery: maltreated.
- Astonish, as-ton'ish, v.t. to stun.
- Atheist, ā'thē-ist, adj., godless. Atheous, ā'thē-us, adj., without God, ungodly.
- Attent, at-tent', adj. attentive.
- Attost, artest, adj. attentive. Attost, artest, a. attestation. Attrite, at-trit, adj. worn by rubbing. [L. attri-tus, pa.p. of attero, to rub.] Auxiliar, awg-zilyar, adj. auxiliary. Azurn, a'zhurn, adj., azure, of a blue colour. [See Anno.
- Azure.]
- Balk, bawk, v.t. to stop short at, omit. Base, bas, \*. a skirt which hung down from the waist to the knees of a knight when on horse-
- waist to the knews of a knight when on norse-back. [From Bases, adj.] Battailous, bat'il-us, adj. arrayed for battle, or appearing to be so. [See Battle.] Battle, bat'l, n. the body of an army. Behemoth, be'he-moth, n. the elephant.

- Bespake, be-späk', *pa.p.* of Bespeak. Bespeak, be-späk', *v.t.* to speak, or speak to. [Prefix *be*, and Speak.]
- Besprent, be-sprent', adj., sprinkled over. [M. E.

## Conform

- bespreint, besprengyd, pa.p. of besprenge, A.S.
- besprenzt, besprenzya, pa.p. of obsprenze, A.S. besprenzan, to besprinkle.j Bestead, Bested. be-sted', v.t. to place or dispose: to assist, to serve. [Prefix be, Stead, place.] Biding, bid'ing, n., abiding: stay. Blanc, blank, adj, white. [A form of Blank.] Blank, blank, v.t. to make pale, and so contound. Bloom, bloom, v.t. to produce in full bloom or beauty.

- beauty.
- Boisterous, bois'ter-us, *adj.* strong. Budge, buj, *n.* lamb-skin fur, formerly used as an edging for scholastic gowns.—*adj.* lined with budge : scholastic. [Doublet of Bag. See also Budget and Bulge.]
- Burdenous, bur'dn-us, adj. burdensome.
- Captive, kap'tiv, v.t. to take captive: to capture. Career, ka-rer', n. onset.
- Cataphract, kat'a-frakt, n. a cavalry soldier, horse and man being both in complete armour. [Gr. kataphraktos, covered-kata, quite, phrasso, to inclose.]
- Causey, kawz'e, n. causeway. Cedarn, sē'darn, adj. of cedar.
- Cerastes, se-ras'tez, n. a genus of poisonous African Serpents, having a *horny* scale over each eye. [L.—Gr. *kerastis*, horned—*keras*, horn.] Chalybean, ka-lib'e-an, *adj*. forged by the *Chalybes*
- of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel : well-tempered. [See Chalybeate.] Chamberlin, chām'ber-lin, *n*. a servant in an inu,
- in olden times, who united in himself the offices of chambermaid, waiter, and boots. [A form of Chamberlain.]
- Champain, sham-pān', adj. champaign.
- **Chariot**, chariot, v. l. to convey in a chariot. **Cieling**, sēl'ing, n. Same as **Celling**, used here by Milton with allusion to its derivation. **Civil.suited**, siv'il-sūt'ed, adj., suited or attired
- like a civilian or citizen, as opposed to the gay dresses of courtiers, &c. [noise.
- Clamour, klam'ur, v.t. to salute with *clamour* of Close, klös, *adj.* crafty. Commercing, kommers'ing, *pr.p.* of *Commerce*, *v.t.* to hold intercourse with.

- Compact, kom-pakt, adj. composed or made of.
   Compact, kom-pär', n. comparison. [ment.
   Composure, kom-pö'zhūr, n. composition: agree Concent, kon-sent', n. a singing together: concert: harmony. [L. concentus—con, together,
- and cano, cantum, to sing.] [cerns one.
- Concernment, kon-sern'ment, n. that which con-Concoctive, kon-kokt'iv, adj. having the power of digesting or ripening.
- Condense, kon-dens', adj., dense : compact : close in texture. [See Condense.]
- **Conduct**, kon'dukt, *n*. the leading of an army. **Confine**, kon-fīn', *v.i*. to have the same boundary
- with : to border on. Conflagrant, kon-fla'grant, adj., burning together. [L. con, together, and Flagrant.
- Conform, kon-form', adj. made like in form : assuming the same shape : similar. [Late L. conformis-L. con, and forma, form.]

- Conglobe, kon-glob', v.t. or v.i. to collect together into a globe or round mass. [L. conglobo-con, together, and globus, a globe. See Globe.] Congratulant, kon-grat/ū-lant, adj., congratulat-
- ing. [L. congratulans, -antis, pr.p. of congratulor.]

Conscience, kon'shens, n. consciousness.

- **Consolatory**, kon-sol'a-tor-i, *n*. that which *con-*soles: a speech or writing intended for consolation.
- Consort, kon'sort, *n., concert*: harmony of sounds. Consult, kon-sult', *n.* a consultation: a council. Contrarious, kon-trā'ri-us, *adj.* showing *contra*-
- riety: repugnant: opposite.
- Converse, kon-vers', v.i. to be alternated or mixed.
- Convict, kon'vikt, pa.p. convicted. Convince, kon-vins', v.t. to convict.
- Counterview, kown'ter-vū, n. an opposite view: contrast: opposition. [Fr. contractual opposite Crisped, krisp'ed, pa.p. rippled by the wind. Cry, krī, *n.* a pack (of hounds). [Prob. from Cry,
- a loud sound.]
- Cypres-lawn, Cipres-lawn, sī'pres-lawn, n. crape. [Prob. from root of Crape.]
- Dank, The, dangk, n. the waters. [From Dank, adj.]
- Debel, de-bel', v.t. to carry on war against : to conquer, subdue. [L. debello, to carry on war -de, and bellum, war.]
- Defend, de-fend', v.t. to forbid.
- Deficience, de-fish'ens, n. deficiency. Deform, de-form', adj. deformed.
- Deject, de-jekt', adj. dejected, cast down.
- Democratie, -ty, de-mok'ra-ti, n. democracy.
- Demonian, de-mo'ni-an, adj. like a demon.

- Deport, de-port, n. deportment. Descry, de-skri', n.t. to describe. [tion. Devoted, de-vot'ed, adj. doomed to evil or destruc-
- Dight, dit, v.t. to arrange, array, prepare, adorn : --pa.t and pa.p. dight, dight'ed. [A.S. dihtan -L. dicto, to order, to dictate, freq. of dico, to
  - say.] [mensions.
- Dimensionless, di-men'shun-les, adj., without di-Dipcas, dip'sas, n. a serpent whose bite caused intolerable thirst. [Gr.-dipsa, thirst.]
- Disally, dis-al-li', v.t. to part, as an alliance : to separate. [L. dis, asunder, and Ally.] [ous. Discontinuous, dis-kon-tin'ū-us, adj., not continu-Discourse, dis-kōrs', n. the power of the mind to

- reason by running, as it were, from one fact or reason to another.
- Disespouse, dis-es-powz', v.t. to release from espousal or plighted faith. [L. dis, asunder, and Espouse.]
- Disglorify, dis-glo'ri-fī, v.t. to deprive of glory. With dis as a negative prefix, Milton also forms disallied and disespoused.
- Disordinato, dis-or'din-at, adj., not ordinate or in order : irregular. [L. ais, neg., and Ordinate.]
- Dispense, dis-pens', n. dispensation. Displode, dis-plod', v.t. to spread out: to dis-
- [pute.]
- charge. [L.-dis, asunder, plaudo, to beat.] Dispose, dis-pöz', n. disposal. [pute.] Disputant, dis'pū-tant, adj. disputing. [See Dis-
- Disrelish, dis-rel'ish, v.t. to take away the relish or taste for anything. Dissent, dis-sent', v.t. to cause difference. Distract, dis-trakt', adj. distracted.

- common with others.
- Divinely, di-vīn'li, adv. from heaven. [potion. Drench, drensh, v.t. to dose, as with a sleeping

- Grand
- Easy, ēz'i, adj. having ease.
- Eclipse, e-klips', v.i. to suffer an eclipse. Elevate, el'e-vät, adj. elevated. Ellops, Elops, el'ops, n. a serpent that does not hiss. [Gr., mute.]

- Emblaze, em-bläz', v.t. to emblazon. Embost, em-bost', pa.p. embossed. Embost, em-bost', pa.p. hid or sheltered in a busk or wood. [O. Fr. embosquer—em [= L. in], and
- O. Fr. bosc or bosque, from root of Bush, a shrub.] Emprise, em-priz, n. an enterprise, an under-taking. [See Prison.]
- Enerve, ē-nerv', v.t. to enervate. war.
- Enginery, en'jin-ri, n. engines or instruments of
- Ensanguined, en-san'gwind, adj. covered with blood. [Prefix en, in, and L. sanguis, sanguinis, blood.] [venture upon. [venture upon.
- Enterprise, en'ter-priz, v.t. to undertake: to Envermeil, en-ver'mil, v.t. to give a red colour to. - adj. having a red colour. [Fr. en, in, vermeil, vermilion, red; from root of Vermilion.]
- Err, er, v.t. to mistake.
- Etheroous, e-thē'rē-us, *adj.* ethereal. Evinced, e-vinst', *pa.p.* subdued. Eyn, ēn, *n.* old plural of Eye.
- [comb, fop. Fantastic, fan-tas'tik, n. a fantastic person, cox-Farfet, fär'fet, adj. far-fetched.
- Feature, fet'ur, n. a form, thing formed or made.
- Food, fed, n. a meal : act of feeding.
- Forry, feri, w.t. to pass over in a boat. Fitly, fit'li, adv. in a fitting manner.-superl. Fitliest, most fitly.
- Flaw, flaw, n. a blast of wind. [L. flatus-flo.]
- Flodge, flej, adj. feathered : furnished with wings.
- Flowery-kirtled, flow'er-i-ker'tld, adj. having kirtles flowered or adorned with figures of flowers.
- Elown, flon, adj. overflown.
- Forbiddance, for-bid'ans, n. act of forbidding: condition of being forbidden : prohibition.
- Forgery, forj'er-i, n. act of forging or working into shape.

- Forgetfull, for-getfool. *adj.* causing forgetfulness. Foughten, fawt'n, *pa.p.* of Fight. Founder, fown'der, *v.i.* to fail, to miscarry.— Night-foundered, having lost the way by night.
- Frame, frām, v.i. to agree. Fraud, frawd, n. error, mistake, crime.
- Fraught, frawt, n. freight.
- [ance.
- Frequence, fre'kwens, n. a crowd, throng, attend-Frequent, fre'kwent, adj. full, crowded. Frequent, fre'kwent', v.t. to fill.
- - Frier, frī'er, n. a friar
  - Frore, fror, adj., frozen, frosty. [Short for froren, gefroren, pa.p. of A.S. freesan, to freeze. See Freeze.]
  - Fuel, fū'el, v.t. to fill or supply with fuel :-pr.p. fü'elling ; pa.p. fü'elled. Fulmine, ful'min, v.i. to fulminate, to thunder. Funeral, fü'ner-al, n. death.

- Fusil, fu'zil, adj. capable of heing melted. [L. fusilis-fundo. See Fuse, to melt.] Gad, gad, v.i. to rove about: of a vine-to creep in all directions.
- Gan, gan, a contraction of Bogan.
- Gaudy, gawd'i, adj. holiday, festal.
- Gere, jem, v.t. to form into round knots.
- Glib, glib, v.t. to make glib:-pr.p. glibb'ing; pa. p. glibbed.
- Gonfalon, gon'fa-lon, Gonfanon, gon'fa-non, n. an ensign or standard. [O. Fr. gonfanon-O. Ger. gund, war, and fano, cloth, flag, seen in Ger. fahne, and E. Vane.] Grand, The, grand, n. the great ones, the grandees.

- Distrest, dis-trest', *adj*. distressed. Disturb, dis-turb', *n*. disturbance. Dividual, di-vid'ū-al, *adj.*, *divided* or shared in

Gray-fly, Grey-fly, gra'-fli, n. the trumpet-fly or gadfly. [for the legs.

- Greves, grevz, n.pl. a form of Greaves, armour Gride, grid, v.i. to cut with a grating sound: to
- Find, et al. 10 Cut with a grating sound: to pierce harshly. [M. E. girden, to strike as with a rod—gerde, softened to yerde, E. Yard. The word is still used metaphorically in the phrase 'to gird at.' to gibe or sneer at.] Grisamber, gris-amber, n. ambergris. Groundsell growndeal Groundell
- Groundsell, grownd'sel, Groundsill, grownd'sil, n. the sill or timber of a building which lies next to the ground.
- Grunsel, grun'sel, n. a form of Groundsel.
- Gryphon, grif'un, n. a form of Griffin.
- Gurge, gerj, n. a vihirlpool. [L. gurges. See Gorge.]
- Gymnic, jim'nik, adj. pertaining to or performing athletic exercises. [Gr. gymnikos-gymnos. See Gymnastic.] [Inhabit.]
- Habitant, hab'i-tant, n. an inhabitant. [See Habitant, hab'i-tant, n. an inhabitant. [See Habitant, he'moni, n. a plant, probably so named from Hamonia or Thessaly, the land of magic. Handod, hand'ed, adj. with hands joined : hand in hand.
- Harald, har'ald. Same as Herald. Harass, har'as, n. devastation. Harrowed, här'öd, pa.p. subdued.

- Haut, hawt, adj. haughty.
- Highth, hīth, n. a form of Height.
- Highthen, hith'n, v.t. a form of Heighten.
- Hist, hist, v.i. to come stealing along crying hist ! Hosting, host'ing, n. an encounter of two hosts: a battle.
- Hutch, huch, v.t. to put in a hutch or box.
- Hydrus, hī'drus, n. a hydra or water-snake. [L. Gr.]
- Idolism, ī'dul-ism, n. the worship of idols. Idolist, ī'dul-ist, n. an idolater.
- Illaudable, il-lawd'a-bl, adj., not laudable or

- Imolazohry, im-biazohry, za osancas simolazohry, im-biazohry, im-biazohry, zi za sembost.
   Imbrute, im-brööt, z. z. to reduce to the state of a brute. [L. in, into, and Brute.]
   Immanacle, im-man'a-kl, z. t. to put in manacles;
- to fetter or confine. [L. in, into, and Manacle.] Immedicable, im-medi-ka-bl, adj., not medicable
- or able to be healed. [L. *in*, not, and Medicable.] Immix, im-miks', v.t. to mix. [L. *in*, and Mix.]
- Imparadise, im-par'a-dīs, v.t. to put in a *paradise* or state of extreme felicity
- Importune, im-por-tūn', adj. importunate.
- Impregn, im-pren', v.t. to impregnate. Imprese, im-pres', n. a device or emblem on a shield. [It. impresa-L. imprimo, impressum,
- to impress.] Incomposed, in-kom-pozd', adj., not composed:

- disordered. [L. in, not, and Composed.] Indamage, in-dam'aj. Same as Endamage. Individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, adj., not to be divided. Infamed, in-famed, adj., not famed : uncelebrated. [L. in, not, and Famed.]
- Inform, in-form', v.t. to direct : to animate.
- Ingrateful, in-grat'fool, adj., not grateful: not pleasing. [L. in, not, and Grateful.]
- Inhabitation, in-hab-i-tā'shun, n. the whole population of the world.
- Innumerous, in-nū'mėr-us, adj. innumerable.
- Inoffensive, in-of-fen'siv, *adj.* without obstruction. Insphered, in-sferd', *adj.* placed in a sphere. Instinct, in-stingkt', *adj.* animated, indued with
- life: opposed to Extinct. Instinct, in-stingkt', adv. instinctively.

- Instruct, in-strukt', pa.p. instructed.
- Interrupt, in-ter-rupt', adj. interrupted: broken. [See Interrupt.]
- Interveined, in-ter-vand', adj. intersected, as with veins. [L. inter, between, through, and Vein.] Intoxicate, in-toks'i-kät, pa.p. intoxicated.
- Jaculation, jak-ū-lā'shun, n. the act of darting or throwing out. [L. *jaculor*, *atus*, to throw, as a dart—*jaculum*, a dart—*jacio*, to throw.] Korchiefed, kercheft, *adj*. covered as with a *ker*-
- chief.
- Kist, kist, a form of Kissed.
- Kzar, zär, n. a form of Czar.
- Landskip, land'skip, n. landscape.
- Lax, laks, *adv.* at large, with abundance of room. Libbard, lib'ard, *n*. a form of Leopard.

- Limbeck,  $\lim bek$ , *n*. a corr. of Alembic. Lubbar, lub'ar, *adj*. Same as Lubber. Mad, mad, *v.t.* to make mad :—*pr.p.* madd'ing ; pa.p. madd'ed.
- Magnetic, mag-net'ik, n. the magnet.
- Marasmus, ma-raz'mus, n. a wasting of flesh without apparent disease. [Gr. marasmosmarainomai, to waste away, pass. of maraino,
- to put out or quench.] Margent, märjent, n. a form of Margin. Marish, marjish, n. a form of Marsh.
- Marle, märl, n. a form of Marl.
- Matron, mā'trun, adj. matronly.
- Meath, meth, n. a form of Mead, the liquor.
- Meditate, med'i-tāt, v.t. to practise.
- Meteorous, mē tē or-us, *adj.* like a *meteor*. Mickle, mik'l, *adj.* a form of Much. Middle, for Middling.

- Minim, min'im, n. anything very small.
- Miscreated, mis-krē-āt'ed, adj. wrongly created: deformed. [A.S. mis, ill, wrongly, and Create.] Miscleem, mis-dēm', v.t. to deem or think wrongly.
- [A.S. mis, ill, wrongly, and Deem.]
- Mislike, mis-līk', v.t. to dislike: to hate. [A.S. mis, wrongly, and Like.]
- Misthought, mis-thawt, n. a wrong notion. [Pa.p. of misthink, to think wrongly-mis, wrongly, and Think.]
- Mistook, mis-took', mistaken, *pa.p.* of Mistake. Moly, mo'li, *n*. a fabulous herb said by Homer to have been given by Mercury to Ulysses, as a counter-charm against the spells of Circe. [Gr.] Murren, mur'ren, n. murrain.
- Murrhine, Myrrhine, mur'rin or mur'rin, adj. relating to or made of murrha, a kind of stone, of which costly vessels were made by the ancients. [L. murrhinus-murrha.]
- Nathless, nathles, adv., not the less, neverthe-less. [A.S. natheless—na, not, the and less.]
- Need, ned, v.i. to be required.
- Night-foundered. See Founder, v.i. to fail. Nocent, no'sent, adj., hurting: mischievous. [L. nocens, -entis, pr.p. of noceo, to hurt.]
- Notion, no'shun, n. sense, understanding, intellectual power.
- Null, nul, v.t. a form of Annul.

- Numbered, num'berd, adj. numerous. Numerous, nū'mėr-us, adj. measured; melodious. Oary, ör'i, adj. having the form or use of an aar. Obdured, ob-dūrd', adj. hardened. [See Obdur-
- ate.] acc.j
   acc.j
- Opacous, ö-pāk'us, adj. opaque.

fāte, fār; mē, her; mīne; mōte; mūte; moon; then.

- Oraculous, ō-rak'ū-lus, adj. oracular.
- Orb, orb, n. the world.
- Orc, ork, n. a kind of whale. [L. orca.]
- Orient, ö'ri-ent, adj. splendid.
- Overwatch, ō-ver-woch'. v.i. to watch or keep awake overmuch.
- Pale, pāl, n. paleness.
- Paragon, par'a-gon, v.t. to compare, to parallel.
- Paranymph, par'a-nimf, n. one who conducted the bride to the bridegroom on the weddingday. [Gr. para, beside, nymphe, a bride.] Parl, Parle, pärl, n. parley. Passion, pash'un, n. compassion.

- Paven, pāv'n, a form of Paved.

- Pennon, pen'un, n. a pinion, a wing. Phrenzy, fren'zi, n. a form of Frenzy. Plain, plan, v.t. to complain, to lament. [See Plaint.]
- Plenipotent, ple-nip'o-tent, adj. possessing full power. [Formed from L. plenus, full, and potens, -entis, powerful. See Potent.]
- Plume, ploom, v.t. to place as a plume.
- Pollute, pol'ūt, pa.p. polluted. Pontifical, pon-tif'ik-al, adj. pertaining to the building of bridges. [See Pontiff.]
- Pontifice, pon'ti-fis, n., bridge-work; a bridge. Pourlieu, n. a form of Purlieu.
- Pravity, pravi-ti, n., depravity, moral perver-sion. [L. pravitas-pravus, crooked.]
- Presentment, pre-zent'ment, n. representation,
- [Prevent.] appearance.
- Prevenient, pre-vēn'i-ent, adj. forestalling. [See Prick, prik, v.i. to spur onward; to ride forth on
- horseback. [mark.
- Printless, print'les, adj. leaving no print or Procinct, prö-singkt', n. complete preparation for battle. [L. procinctus-pro, before (one), and
- cingo, cinctum, to gird up the clothes.] Profluent, prof loo-ent, adj., flowing forward. [L. pro, forward, and Fluent.]
- Propense, pro-pens', adj. inclined : prone. [L. propensus, pa.p. of propendeo-pro, forward, pendeo. pensum, to hang.]
- Prowest, proviest, adj. most valiant. [Superl. of obs. adj. prov. See Prowess.] Punctual, pungk'tū-al, aij. being merely a point.
- Purchase, purchas, n. what is stolen.
- Pure, pūr, n. purity. Purfied, pur'fid, pa.p. of purfle, to work with gold thread: to embroider: to fringe. [O. Fr. pourfiler-Fr. pour, for, fil-L. filum, thread.] Purpose, purpos, n. discourse: conversation.

- Quit, kwit, pa.p. quitted. Realty, ré'al-ti, n. royalty. Rebec, Rebeck, ré'bek, n. a kind of fiddle. [O. Fr. rebec-It. ribecca, also ribebba-Pers. rubab.]
- Recline, re-klīn', adj. reclining.
- Recorder, re-kord'er, n. a kind of flute. [From Record.]
- Recure, re-kūr', v.t. to cure again : to heal. Religions, re-lij'uns, n.pl. religious rites.
- Remark, re-märk', v.t. to make remarkable : to point out.
- Repeat, re-pet', n. repetition.
- Respiration, res-pi-ra'shun, n. act of breathing again or resuming life : resurrection.
- Retire, re-tīr', *n*. retirement. Revolve, re-volv', v.t. to roll and unroll.
- Rhoums, roomz, n. rheumatism.
- Robustious, ro-bust'i-us, *adj*. violent : strong. Ruin, roo'in, v.i. to fall down with ruin and preci-
- pitation.-v.t. to tumble down.
- Ruinous, roo'in-us, adj. crashing, like the fall of a house

- Ruth, rooth, n. pity: grief for the distress of another. [See Rue, v.] Sadly, sad'li, adv. seriously, soberly, truly. Sail-broad, sal'-brawd, adj., broad or spreading
- like a sail.
- Scape, skāp, n. a freak or prank. [See Escape.] Sciential, sī-en'shal, adj. producing science. [See Science.]
- Scrannel, skran'l, adj. producing a weak, screeching noise. [Imitative; cf. Scot. scrannie, a thin, wrinkled beldame.]
- Scull, skul, n. a form of Shoal, a multitude.
- Sdain, Sdeign, Sdein, sdan, v.t. to disdain. [Contr. of Disdain, It. sdegnare.] Sensible, sens'i-bl, n. sense: sensation.
- Sent, sent, n. a form of Scent.
- Sontery, senteri, n. a form of Sentry. Septentrion, sep-tentrion, Septentrional, sep-tentrion-al, adj. belonging to the north. [L. septentrio (esp. used in pl.), the north, the seven stars near the north pole, called Charles's Wain, from septem, seven and triones, ploughoxen; acc. to Max Müller, trio represents an original strio, a star-Sans. stri. See Star.]
- Sepuichre, se-pul'ker, v.t. to put in a sepulchre, to bury.
- Serenate, ser-e-nāt', n. a form of Serenade. Servily, serv'il-i, adv. a form of Servilely.
- Servitude, serv'i-tūd, Serviture, serv'i-tur, n. servants.
- Sewer, sū'er, n. an officer who set on and removed the dishes at a feast. [M. E. sewen, through O. Fr., from L. sequor, to follow.]
- Sextile, seks'til, n. (astrology) the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees. [L. sextus, sixth-sex, six.]

- Shade, shad, n. shadow, companion. Shaked, shakt, pa.p. of Shake. Sheeny, shën'i, adj., shining, bright. Shined, shind, pa.t. of Shine. Shroud, shroud, n. recess, hiding-place.
- Side, sīd, v.t. to be at the side of one, to accompany.
- Sideral, sid'er-al, adj. relating to the stars : baleful, from a supposed unfavourable influence of
- the stars. [From root of Sidereal.]
- Slope, slop, adj., sloped. [copiously.

- Subje, stop, adj., stopea. [copiously, Subje, stop, adj., stopea. [copiously, Subje, stops, with the convex by states to wet Smit, smit, pa.t. and pa.p. of Smite. Solution. sol-d'shun, n. termination, decision. Sophi, so'fi, n. a title of the king of Persia. [Pers. sufi, wise, pious.]
- Sord, sord, n. a form of Sward.
- Sovran, sov'ran, n. a form of Sovereign. Specular, spek'ū-lar, adj. affording a view.
- Speculation, spek'ū-lā'shun, n. a watching on a high place.
- Spell, spel, v.i. to read or learn to read. Spell. [See
- Spet, spet, a form of Spit, v.i.
- Sphere-metal, sfer-met'al, n., metal like that of which the celestial spheres were anciently supposed to be made.
- Sphery, sfer'i, adj. belonging to the spheres, or the revolving, transparent, spherical shells, in which the sun, moon, and stars were, in ancient times, supposed to be set.
- Spiritous, spir'it-us, adj. like spirit : refined : pure.
- Spring, spring, n. that which springs from a source; a race of men: a shoot: a grove of shrubs.
- Square, skwar, v.t. to adjust, accommodate.
- State, stat, n. canopy : covering :-- pl. governors, chiefs.

#### Stay

Stay, stā, v.t. to wait for

Strait, strit, adj close, intimate. Strait, strit, adj close, intimate. Strongth, strength, n. a stronghold. Strook, strok, pa.t. and pa.p. of Strike. Strucken, struk, pa.t. and pa.p. of Strike. Stub, stub, n. a stalk.

- Suage, Swage, swäj, v.t. or v.i. a form of Assuage. Subscribe, sub-skrib', v.i. to consent : to assent. Success, suk-ses', n. issue of anything whether
- happy or unhappy.
- Summed, sumd, pa.p. said of a hawk when his feathers are full grown.
- Suspect, sus-pekt', pa.p. suspected.—n. suspicion. Suspense, sus-pens, adj., suspended, in suspense. [L. suspensus, pa.p. of suspendo. See Suspend.] Sustain, sus-tan', n. that which sustains, a support.
- Swage, swaj, v.t. a form of Assuage

- Sward, Swarj, o. . a form of Assactive. Sward, swart, adj. a form of Swarthy. Swindge, Swinge, swinj, v.t. to swing, lash or wave to and fro, to beat. [A form of Swing.] Swinked, swinkd, adj. wearied with labour. [A.S. swincan, to labour.]
- Synod, sin'od, n. (astron.) conjunction.
- Syrtis, ser'tis, n. a quicksand. [L.-Gr. syreo, to draw along.]
- Tempered, tem'perd, pa.p. modulated.
- Tompost, tem-pest', v.t. to agitate, as by a tempest.
- Tendance, tend'ans, n., attendance.

- Terrene, ter-ën', n. the earth. Terrour, ter'or, n. a form of Terror.
- Thrones, thronz, n.pl. angelic beings. Thunderous, thun'der-us, adj. producing thunder; sounding like thunder.
- Thwart, thwawrt, adv., thwartly .- Thwart'ing, twisting, zigzag.
- Tiar, tī'ar, n. a form of Tiara.
- Timelessly, tīm'les-li, adv., untimely, before due time or season.
- Tine, tin, v.t. to kindle. [A.S. tendan, whence Tinder.]
- Tire, tir, n. a row or rank. [A form of Tier.]
- Torneament, tor-nē'a-ment, n. a form of Tournament.
- Torrent, tor'ent, adj. boiling, rushing.
- Torture, tor'tūr, n. an instrument of *torture*. To-ruffled, too-ruf'ld, adj. ruffled. [A.S. prefix to- (here used intensively; see To- in PREFIXES), and Ruffled.
- Trading, trād<sup>7</sup>ing, *adj*. frequented by traders: where the trade-winds blow.

- Where the trade-whates blow.
   Train, trän, n. allurement: snare.
   Transpicuous, tran-spik'ū-us, adj. that can be seen through, transparent. [L. transpicio-trans, through, specio, to look.]
   Trine, trïn, Trinal, tri'nal, adj. threefold.—Trine, n. a triad: (astrology) the aspect of the planets where a thirty of the sector. when distant from each other a *third* of the zodiac, or 12°. [Fr.—L. *trinns—tres*, three.] **Triumph**, tr'umf, *n*. a show, spectacle. **Tumult**, tū'mult, *v.i*. to cause or make a *tumult*
- or uproar.
- Turkois, tur-koiz', n. a form of Turquoise.
- Turm, term, n. a troop of soldiers. [It.-L. turma.]
- Turney, ter'ni, n. a form of Tourney.
- Unapparent, un-ap-par'ent, adj., not apparent : dark: invisible.
- Unblenched, un-blensht', adj. not startled or con-founded, unblinded. [See Blench.]
- Understood, un-der-stood', adj. secret, concealed. Undiscording, un-dis-kord'ing, adj., not discording or making discord.
- Unessential, un-es-sen'shal, adj., not essential or substantial: not necessary.

#### Ypointing

- Unfounded, un-found'ed, adj. without bottom, bottomless. [A.S. un, not, and Found, to lay the bottom of.]
- Unhappy, un-hap'i, adj. unlucky. Unkindly, un-kind'li, adv. contrary to kind or nature.
- Unnumbered, un-num'berd, adj., not to be numbered, innumerable.
- **Unoriginal**, un-or-ij'in-al, *adj.*, *not original*. without origin, birth, or source.
- Unprevented, un-pre-vent'ed, adj., not preceded
- by anything. Unprincipled, un-prin'si-pld, adj. ignorant of the principia or beginnings of virtue.
- Unreproved, un-re-proovd', adj., not liable to reproof: blameless.
- Unsphere, un-sfer', v.t. to bring out of one's proper sphere.
- Unsuspect, un-sus-pekt', adj. not liable to be suspected.
- Unvalued, un-val'ūd, adj. invaluable.
- Unweeting, un-weiting, adj., not weeting or knowing: ignorant. [A.S. un, not, and witan, to know. See Wit.]
- Unweetingly, un-wet'ing-li, *adv.* ignorantly. Urge. urj, v.t. to torment. Use, üz, v.t. to frequent, inhabit.

- Vacuous, vak'ū-us, adj., empty. vaco. See Vacate.] [L. vacuus-
- Van, van, n. a wing. [See Van = Fan.]

Vant-brace or -brass, vant'-bras, n. armour for the arms. [Fr. avant, before, bras, the arm.]

- Verdurous, verd'ūr-us, adj. covered with verdure.
- Vermeil-tinctured, ver'mil-tingk'turd, adj., vermilion-tinted : tinged of a bright-red colour.
- Vernant, vernant, adj. flourishing as in spring: vernal. [See Vernal.] Vigilance, viji-lans, n. guard, watch. Villatic, vil-at'ik, adj. belonging to a farm. [L.

- villaticus-villa, a farm.] Virtue-proof, vėr'tū-proof, adj., proof against temptation by means of virtue.
- Virtuous, ver'tū-us, adj. of magic virtue.
- Volubil, vol'ū-bil, *adj*. a form of Voluble. Voyageable, voy'āj-a-bl, *adj*. capable of being sailed over : navigable.
- Wander, won'der, v.t. to travel over, without a certain course : to cause to wander.
- Warp, wawrp, v.i. to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects.
- Wasteful, wäst fool, adj. lying waste, desolate. Weanling, wēn'ling, adj. newly weaned. Whereso, hwār'sō, adv. in whatever place.

- Whilere, hwil-ar, adv. a little while before: recently.
- Whist, hwist, hushed, pa.p. of old verb Whist, Hist.
- Wide, wid, adv. to its furthest extent.
- Wilderness, n. a form of Wildness.
- Wing, wing, v.t. to fly over.
- Wise, wīz, n. wisdom.
- Won, wun, v.i. to dwell. [A.S. wunian. See Wont.]

Wonderous, wun'der-us, adj. a form of Wondrous

- Worse, wurs, v.t. to worst. Worse, wurs, v.t. to worst. Worse, wöy, Woven, wöy'n, pa,p. of Weave. Wreck, rek, v.t. a form of Wreak. Writ, rit, pa,p. of Write. Ychained, i-chand, pa,p. chained. [Y from A.S.
- ger, a participial prefix.]
  Yeanling, yën'ing, n. a lamb: a kid.
  Ypointing, i-point'ing, adj. pointing. [Y from A.S. ger, a prefix of the past part., wrongly used here by Milton with the pres. part.]

## PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

#### PREFIXES.

A- (A.S.) represents :

- (1.) A.S. on, on, as abed (from M. E. on bædde), among, about, a-fishing.
- (2.) A.S. and-, over against, close to, as along (from A.S. and-lang, i.e., over against in length). [Cog. with Goth. anda, Ger. ent., ant., L. Anto-, Gr. Anti- (which see).] (3.) A.S. a, out, out from, as in arise (from A.S.
- (a) A.S. of, of, from, as in adown (from A.S. of *dawa*, from the height), anew, akin; or from the height), anew, akin; or from
- dune, from the neight , anew, akin, or from of-, intensive, as athirst.
  (5). A.S. gev, y-, as aware (from M. E. ywar-A.S. gevuer), a-f-ford. [Scand.]
  (6) for at, old sign of inf., as ado. [From the A- (L. and Gr.) represents: (n.) L. Ab-; (a.) L. Ad-; (a.) L. Ex-, as in abash, amend; (4.) Gr. A-(for An-). See these prefixes.
- A-, Ab-, Abs- (L.), away from, as avert, absolve,
- A., AD, ADS (L.), away from, as avert, absorve, avant, abstract. [L. a, ab, abs (abstract form ab); cog, with Gr. Apo, Sans. aba, Ger. ab, E. Off.] Ade (L.), to, at, as adhere, adapt. The d becomes assimilated to the following consonant, as in accede, aftix, aggregate, allot, annex, approve, arrive, assign, attract. [L. ad; cog, with Sans. addi, Goth. and E. at, Celt. ar-.] Aubli. Amb. (L.) round about both as amiliary and an arrive as a similary and the astronometers.
- Ambi-, Amb- (L.), round about, both, as ambi-tion, amputate, ambidexter. [L.; cog. with Gr. Amphi-, Sans. abhi, around, O. Ger. umpi (Ger. um).]
- Amphi- (Gr.), round about, both, as amphitheatre, amphibious. [Cog. with L. Ambi-, Amb-.]
- An- (A.S.), against, in return, as answer. [A.S. and-, Ger. ant-, Goth. and-.]
- An-, A- (Gr.), not, without, as anarchy, atom, ambrosia. [Gr.; cog. with Sans. an-, a-, L. in-, E. Un-, In-, not.]
- Ana-, An- (Gr.), up, back, as analyse, anatomy, aneurism. [Cog. with Goth. ana, E. On.]
- Ante- (L.), before, as antecedent, anticipate, ancestor (for L. ante-cessor). [L. ante, old form anti; conn. with Anti-.]
- Anti- (Gr.), opposite to, against, as antipathy, antipodes, antagonist. [Gr.; conn. with L. Antè-, Sans. anti, facing, Ger. ant- in Ant-wort, E. an- (for and-) in Answer (see Dict.). Cf. A- (A.S.) (2.), above.]
- Apo- (Gr.), off, from, away, as apostle, aphelion. [Cog. with L. Ab-.] [at.]

- [Cog. with L. Ab-.]
  [at.] [At. (E.), near, as adone; against, as twit. [A.S.
  Auto- (Gr.), self, as autograph, autopsy.
  Bo. (A.S.), by, before, beside, as behalf; intensive, as besprinkle; privative, as behead. [A form of By. See Dict.] [dvir, ablative of dwo, two.]
  Bis- (L.), twice, as biscuit, biennial. [Corr. of Cata., Cath., Cat. (Gr.), down, downwards, according to, as cataract, catholic, catechism. [Gr. kato.]
- [Gr. kata.]
- Circum-, Circu- (L.), round about, as *circum*-scribe, *circu*it. [Properly accusative of *circus*, a circle. See Circlo in Dict.]
- **Cis** (L.), on this side, as *cis*alpine. [From the demons. stem *ki*-, which appears in Gr. *e-kei*, there, and the *-c* of L. *hic*, *sic*.] 574

- Com-, Con- (L.), together, with, as connect, cohere, collect, correct; often intensive, as commotion. [Com- is the old form of L. cum, with ; cog, with Gr. sym, Sans, sam. The root, origin-ally signifying 'one,' is seen in L. sim-ul, to-gether, Gr. ham-a, together, E. simple (which see in Dict.).]
- Contra-, Contro-, Counter- (L.), against, as contradict, controvert, counteract. [L. contra (whence Fr. contre), from Con-, and -tra, from
- (whence Fr. contre, four cont, and the four root tar, to cross, seen also in **Trans**.] De (L, or Fr.-L.), down, from, away, occurs in words derived either directly from L., as deduce; or through the Fr. from L., in which case Derepresents either (1.) O. Fr. des- from L. dis-, asunder, not, as in defeat (O. Fr. des-fait), or (2.) Fr.-L. de-, as describe [lit. 'write dozun'], decompose.
- Dia- (Gr.), two, through, as dialogue ['a conversation between *two'*], *dia*meter. [Gr. *dia* (from *dyo*, two), sig. dividing into *two*. through.]
- Dis- (Gr.), two, twice, as *dis*syllable, *di*cotyledon-ous. [From *dvis*, from root of **Two.**]
- Dis- (L.), in two, asunder, as dispart, differ, di-Cher, in two, astinder, as dispart, differ, disperse; negative, as disrelish; privative, as dislodge. [Dis for dvis, from L. duo, Gr. dyo, Sans. dvi, Goth. and E. two. See Two in Dict.]
   Dys. (Gr.), ill, difficult, as dysentery, dyspepsy. [Cog. with Sans. dus, Goth. tus, Ger. zer., A.S. To-, E. Two.]
   E. See Ex.

- Ec- or Ex- (Gr.), out of, from, as ecstasy, exodus.
- [Gr. ex. (cog. with L. ex. and Russian iz', out.] Em., En. (Fr.-L.), in, into, as evilat; to make, as evilage; before b and p, En. changes to Em.-as evibark. [Fr. en.-L. in. See In-(L.), in into.]
- En- (Gr.), in, on, as energy, endemic, emphasis. [See In in Dict.]
- Enter- (Fr.), between, among, as *entertain*. [Fr. entre-L. Inter-.]
- Epi- (Gr.), on, as epitaph; during, as ephemeral. [Gr. epi; Sans. api, L. Ob-.]
- Es- (Fr. or Sp.-L.), out, as escape, esplanade. [O. Fr. or Sp. es-L. Ex-.]
- E30- (Gr.), in, into, as esoteric. [From Gr. eis, into, whose form was prob. orig. ens, a strengthened form of En- (Gr.).]
- Eu- (Gr.), well, as euphony, eulogy. [Gr. eu, eus, good, for es-us, real, from root of IS (see Dict.).]
- EX- or E- (L.), from, out of, as expel, eject, efflux. [Conn. with Gr. Ec- or Ex-.]
- Exo- (Gr.), outside, as exotic. [From Ex- (Gr.).] Extra- (L.), on the outside. beyond, as extra-mural, extraordinary. [Contr. of exterā (parte being understood), ablative feminine of exterus, beyond, a compar. form, from Ex- (L.).]
- For- (A.S.), through, thorough, away, so as to be non-existent, or to be destroyed, as for-swear, forbid. [A.S. for; Ger, ver., Goth, fra., L. per., Sans. para; conn. with Far and From.]
- For- (Fr.-L.), as in foreclose, forfeit. [Fr.-L. foris, lit. 'out of doors,' used in the sense of 'outside,' 'beyond,' 'amiss.']

- Fore- (A.S.), before, as foretell. [A.S. fore; O. Ger. fora (Ger. vor), Goth. faura, L. Fro-] Gain- (A.S.), against, as gainsay. [A.S. gegn, gean. See Against in Dict.]
- gean. See Against in Dict. J Hemi- (Gr.), half, as hemisphere. [Gr.; cog.

- with L. Semi-, Sans. samt; O. Ger. samt; J.
  Hyper- (Gr.), over, above, beyond, as kyperborean, hypercritical. [Cog, with Super- and Over-.]
  Hypo, Hyp- (Gr.), under, as kypotenuse. [Cog. with L. Sub, Goth. uf, Sans. upa.]
  Y. Y. as in *L*-wis, yclept, hand-y-work. [A.S. ge, sign of the past participle passive.]
  In. (L.), not, as *infirm.* Before *p*, the *n* changes to way of the part of the past participle passive.]
- m, as impudent ; before l, m, and r, it is assimilated to those consonants, as *il* legal, *im*mature, *ir*regular. [L.; cog. with Gr. An-, E. Un-.] In- (L.), in, into, as *in*fuse, *il* lumine, *im*pel, *ir*ri-
- In- (D.), in, inc. and in Dict.]
   In- (A.S.), in, on, as *income*, *inward*; to make, as *imbitter*, lit, to put *into* a state of bitterness. [See In in Dict.]
- Inter- (L.), in the midst of, between, as interval, intellect. [A compar. form, cog. with E. Under, and Sans. antar, within.]
- Intra- (L.), in the inside of, within, as intramural. [Contr. of intera, ablative feminine of interus, inward-Inter-.]
- Intro- (L.), into, within, as introduce. [Contr. of intero. ablative masculine of interus-Inter-.]
- Juxta- (L.), near, as *juxta* position. [Super-lative form, from root of L. *ju*(*n*)go, to join. See Join in Dict.]
- Meta-, Met- (Gr.), *lit.* 'in the middle,' hence with; after, as *method* (lit. way after); often implies change, as metamorphose, metonymy. [Gr. meta; cog. with A.S. mid, Goth. mith, Ger. mit; Sans. mithu, Zend mat.]
- Mis- (A.S. and Scand.), wrong, ill, as misbehave, misdeed, mislead. [A.S. and Scand. mis-, Ger. miss-. Cf. Miss, v.t. in Dict.]
- Mis- (Fr.-L.), as in mischief. [Fr. mis-, for O. Fr. mes-, from L. minus, less.]
- Mono-, Mon- (Gr.), single, as monograph. [Gr. monos, alone.]
- More, and the second 
- Non- (L.), not, as nonsense, nonage. [From ne unum, not one. Cf. E. Not in Dict.]
- Ob- (L.), in the way of, against, as obstruct, omit, occur, offer, oppose, ostentation. [Cog. with
- Gr. epi, Sans. api.]
   Off. (A.S.), off, from, away, as offshoot, offset. [A form of Of. Cf. A., Ab., and see Of in Dict.]
- On- (A.S.), on, as onset, onlooker. [See On in Dict.]
- Out- (A.S.), out, beyond, as outlaw, outbid. [A.S. ut. See Out in Dict.]
- Over- (A S.), over, above, as overarch, overseer. [See Over in Dict.]
- Pan- (Gr.), all, as panacea, pantheism.
- Para, Par- (Gr.), beside, as *parable*; beyond, wrong, as *paralyse*. [Gr. *para*; akin to Sans. *para*, away, L. *per-*, and E. *for-* in *forgive.*]
- Pene- (L.), almost, as peninsula.
- Per- (L.), through as perinstna end of the period - peri ; Sans. peri, also allied to Gr. para.]

- Pol-, Por- (L.), as pollute, portend. [From O.
- L. port-, towards.] Post- (L.), backwards, behind, after, as postpone. Pour-, Pur- (Fr.-L.), as pourtray, purvey. [Fr. -L. Pro-.)
- Pro- (L.), before, as predict, prefer. [L. præ, akin to L. pro.]
- Preter. (L.), beyond, as preterit, preternatural, pretermit. [L. præter-præ, with comparative suffix -ter. See Alter in Dict.]
- Pro- (Gr.), before, as prologue, programme. [Gr. pro; cog. with L. Pro-, Sans. pra, E. For (prep.; see Dict.).]
- Pro- (L.), before, forth, forward, as project; in-stead of, from the idea of being before, as pronoun. [Cog. with Pro- (Gr.), which see.]
- Pros. (Gr.), towards, as proselyte, prosody. [Original form proti, an extension of Pro- (Gr.); cog. with Sans. prati. Slav. proti.]
  Pur. See under Pour.
- Ro-, Rod- (L.), change of place or condition, as in remove, reunion (an assemblage of things or persons formerly apart); hence, change of motion from one direction to the opposite = ' back,
- 'again,' as retract, resound, redeem. Retro- (L.), back, backwards, as retrospect, retrograde. [From Re-, and the compar. suffix -ter.]
- So- (L.), without, as secure; aside, as seduce. [Old form of Sine-.]
- Semi- (L.), half, as semicircle. [L.; cog. with Gr. hēmi.]
- Sine- (L.), without, as sinecure. [Si, demons. instrumental sig. 'by that,' and ne, not.]
   Sub- (L.), under, from under, after, as subject,
- suspect, succeed, suffuse, suggest, summon, support, surprise, suspend, sojourn. [L. sub (which in O. Fr. became so-).]
- Subter- (L.), under, as subterfuge. [From Sub-, and compar. suffix -ter, meaning motion. See Trans-.]
- Super- (L.), over, above, beyond, as superstructure, supernatural. [L.; cog. with Sans. upari,
- Gr. hyper, Goth. ufar, E. Over.] Supra- (L.), over, above, as supramundane. [Contr. of ablative fem. of superus, above, from Super-. Cf. Superior in Dict.]
- Sur-(Fr.), over, as surmount. [Fr., from L. super.]
- yn- (Gr.), together, with, as syntax, system, syllable, symbol. [Cog. with Com-.] Syn-
- To- (E.), in to-day, together, toward, here-to-fore,
- is the prep. To (see Dict.). To- (A.S.), asunder, as in to-brake. [A.S. tc-, cog. with Gr. Dys- (which see); cf. Dis- (L.).]
- Trans-(L.), beyond, across, as transport, traversc. [From root tar, to cross ; the same root occurs in Inter-, Intro-, Preter-, Retro-, Subter-.]
- U- (Gr.), no, not, as Utopia. [Gr. ou, not.] Ultra- (L.), beyond, as ultramarine. [From ulter
- (stem of ulterior), ul- being from root of L. ille.]
- Un- (A.S.), not, as unhappy, untruth ; back, as untie. [Cog. with Gr. An-, and L. In- (negative).]

- tuve).]
  Under. (A.S.), under, below, as underprop, undersell. [See Under in Dict.]
  Up- (A.S.), up, as uphill. [See Up in Dict.]
  Vis-, Vice- (Fr. -L.), in place of, as viscount, viceroy. [Fr. vis-, from L. vice, instead of.]
  Wan- (A.S.), wanting, as wanton. [Cf. Wane and Want in Dict.]
  With (A.S.) constant had, as without with
- With- (A.S.), against, back, as withstand, withdraw; with, near, as within (this meaning is very rare as prefix). [A.S. with-wither. See With in Dict.
- Y. See under I.

- -able, adj. suffix, capable of, as portable, laughable. [L. -a-b-ili-s.]
- -ac, adj. suffix, pertaining to, as elegiac ; also used as noun suffix, as maniac. [L. -acus, Gr. -akos.]
- -aceous, having the qualities of, as herbaceous. [L. -aceus.]

- acious, full of, as audacious. [L. -ax, -acis.]
  ade, noun suffix, as escapade [Fr.—IL.]; and as crusade, tornado [Sp. -ade, original form -ado.].
  age, ending of abstract nouns, as homage: marks place where, as vicarage. [Fr. -age, from L. -aticum.]
- -ain. -an, -on, -on, noun suffixes, as villain, pagan, warden, surgeon. [L. -anus.]
- -al, adj. and noun suffix, as mortal, cardinal. [L. -alis.] [humane. [L. -anus.]
- -an, -ain, -ane, adj. suffx, as human, certain, -ana, things belonging to, such as sayings, anecdotes, &c., as Johnsoniana. [L. neuter pl.
- of adjs. in -anus. See -an.] -ance, -ancy. See -nce. -and, -end, noun suffix, as viand, legend. [L.
- -andus, -endus, gerundial suffix.]
- -aneous, belonging to, as extraneous. [L. -aneus.] -ant, -ont, adj. suffix, as repentant, patient; also sometimes denoting the agent, as sergeant, student, innocent. [L. -ans, -ant-is, or -ens, -ent-is, suffix of pr.p.]
- -ar, belonging to, as angular. [L. -ar-is, Sans. -ara.] [agent].
- -ar, -ard, -art. See under -or (marking the -ar, -or, -or, noun suffixes, marking place where, as cellar, larder, manor [L. -arium]; denoting the agent, as vicar, treasurer, chancellor [L. -arius].
- -ard, intensive, as drunkard, coward. [Fr.-Ger. hart, E. Hard.]
- -ary, noun suffix, marking place where, as seminary [L. -arium]; the agent, as secretary, antiquary [L. -arius]; with -an added, forming an adj. suffix, as unitari-an, agrari-an.

-asm. See under -ism.

- ass, -ace, as cuirass, cutlass, menace, pinnace, [L. aceus, -acius, It. -accio, Fr. -as.]
  aster, dim. and freq. (often implying contempt), as poetaster. [Fr. -astre [It. -astro]— L. -as-ter, from Aryan as-tar.]
- -ate. verbal suffix, as navigate, permeate; adj., as desolate, delicate; noun, as legate, advocate. [Norm. Fr. -at, L. -atus, suffix of pa.p.] -ble. See -able.
- -ble, -ple, fold, as double, treble, quadruple. [L. -plus, lit. 'full.']
- -00-See under -s, adverbial suffix.
- -celli, -cello, dim., as vermicelli, violoncello. [It., from L. -cu-lus. See under -i.] -ch, dim., as blotch. [See -ock.]
- -cle, -cule, dim., as in particle, animalcule, from L. cu-lus, which also gives (through It.) -celli, -cello. [See under -l.]
- -cy, being, or state of being, as clemency. [Fr. -cie-L. -tia.]
- -d, -t, or -ed, pa.t. suffix, as loved. The e in -ed is the connecting vowel, omitted when the verb ends in e. [A.S. -de, 'did,' from di-de, pa.t. of Do.]
- -d, pa.p. suffix, as loved; in nouns (with passive meaning), as deed, seed; in adjs., as feathered, wicked, cold; in the form -th (or -t), 576

in abstract nouns and adjs., as death, flight, swift, (with euphonic -s-) du-s-t, bla-s-t. [Orig. -th, as in uncouth, and from the root of The, That; seen also in the L. suffix -tu-s, as in no-tu-s, Sans. ina-ta-s, and in the Gr. suffix -to-s.]

- freedom; act, as martyrdom. [A.S. dôm, judgment, dominion, Ger. -thum.]
- -dor, as in corridor, matadore, stevedore, battle-door. [Sp. -dor, L. -tor.

-ød, see -d.

- -ee, one who or that which is (passive), as trustee, jubilee [Fr. -ée-L. -atus, of part. pass.]: Pharisee, Sadducee [L. -æu-s]: -oor, -ior, one who, has frequentative meaning,
- as charioteer. [Fr. -er, -ier-L. arius.] -ol, dim., as damsel. [See under -1.]
- -en, dim., as chicken, maiden. [A.S. -en.]
- -on, fem. suffix, now found only in vixen. [A.S. -en, -n; Ger. -in, Gr. -ine, L. -ina.]
- -on, made of, as wooden, leathern; orig. sig. belonging to, as heathen. [A.S., Goth. -en, -an, Ger. -en, -ein, Sans. -um; a genitive suffix, as in mine.]
- -on, pa. part. as woven, borne, sworn. [A.S. -n, -ne, -en; conn. with -ant, -ent.]
- on, pl. suffix, as oxen, kine (for ky-en). [A.S. -an (for -ans).]
- -on, to make, as whiten. [Orig. reflexive or passive.]
- -en, -in, -ene, belonging to, as alien, vermin, terrene. [L. -enus, -ena, -enum.] -ence, -ency. See -nce, -ncy.
- -ent, belonging to, as different. [L. -ens, -entis. See -ant.]
- -eous, in righteous, corr. of -wise (which see); in courtcous, from O. Fr. -eis (from L. -ensis).
- -eous, same as -ous, as ligneous. [L. -eus.] -er, freq. and intens., as glimmer, flutter.
- [Fr. -er, infinitive suffix, as cover, encounter. -re, -ir, from L. pr. infinitive -are, -ere, -ire.] r marks the agent, as writer; sometimes
- -er changed to -ar, as liar; with -i- or -y- prefixed, as cloth-i-er, law-y-er; with excrescent -t or -d, as bragg-ar-t. [A.S. -ere; Ger. -er.] -or, more, used in compar. of adjs., as greater,
- more. [Arvan compar. suffix -ra.]
- -or, noun suffix, as matter, gutter. [Fr. -iere-L. -eria.]
- -erel, dim. suffix, as mackerel. [See under -1.]
- -erie, place where, as menagerie. [Fr., from L. -arium. See -ory.]
- -orly, direction to or from, as southerly. [From -ern and -ly.]
- -orn, adj. suffix, sig. direction, as southern [A.S. -er-n]; adj. suffix, sig. belonging to, as modern [L. -ernus]; noun suffix, as cistern [L. -erna].
- -ory, noun suffix, as brewery, witchery, cutlery. [Noun suffix -y added to nouns in -or (marking agent). See -ary, -erie, -ory.]
- -es or s, pl. suffix, as foxes, hats. [A.S. is a general pl. suffix, as L. and Gr. -es.] [A.S. -as. -S
- -escent, growing, becoming, as convalescent. [L. -esco, -isco, -asco, Gr. -askō, suffix, implying becoming, beginning.]

-ese, belonging to, as Japanese. [It. -ese, L. -ensis.]

-esque, partaking of the quality of, as picturesque. [Fr. -esque (It. -esco)-L. -iscus, a by-form of -icus (see -ic), and conn. with -ish, adj. suffix.]

- -OSS, fem. suffix of nouns, as lioness. [Fr. -esse, L. -issa, Gr. -issa (made up of -it or -id and -ya).]
- -oss, -ice, -ise, as prowess, justice, merchandise. [Fr.-L. -itia.]
- -est, as in harvest, earnest.
- -est, suffix of 2d sing. in verbs, as bringest. [A.S. -ast, -est; L. es, -isti; Gr. -si, -sthon. -S or -st = 2d per. pron., Gr. sy (su), L. tu, E. Thou.] -ost, superl. suffix, formed from the compar. by
- adding -t, as smallest. [A.S. -est (in adjs.), -ost (in adverbs); L. -issimus, Gr. -istos, -stos, -tatos, Sans. -ishta.]
- -et, -ete, noun suffix, marking the agent, as pro-
- phet, poet, athlete. [L. -ēta, Gr. -ētēs.]
  et., -ette, -ot, dim., as cygnet, billet, etiquette, ballot. [Norm. Fr. -et, -ot, Fr. -et, -ette.]
- -our. See under -or. -ovor, at any time, as whoever, every one who. [See Ever in Dict.]
- -fare, way, as in welfare, chaffer. [See Fare in Dict.]
- -fast, as in stead fast, shame faced. [A.S. fæst, firm, fast.]

- -fold, as fourfold, manifold. [A.S. feald.] -ful, full of, as delightful. [See Full, adj. in Dict.] -fy, to make, as purify. [Fr. -fier-L. fic-are, for fac-ere, to make.]
- head, hood, state, nature, as Godhead, man-hood. [From A.S. had, Ger. -heit, state; changed into Hood; to be distinguished from Head of the body.]
- 4, pl. suffix of nouns in -us, as literati [L. -i; conn. with Gr. -ai, -oi]; also pl. suffix of nouns borrowed from It., as banditti [It.-L.]
- -ible, adj. suffix, as possible, flexible. [From L. -ibilis, another form of -abilis. See -able.]
- -ic, adj. suffix, of or belonging to, as gigantic, public ; also largely used as noun suffix, as logic fabric. [L. -icus, -ica, -icum, Gr. -ikos; cf. Sans. -ika.]
- -ical, belonging to, as cubical. [-ic and -al.] -ice, noun suffix, as chalice [Fr.-L. -ex, -icis]; novice [Fr.-L. -icius]. See another -ice under -ess, -ice, -ise.
- -ics, lit. things that belong to a science, as mathematics. [In imitation of Gr. -ika, neuter pl. of adjs. in -ikos. See -ic.]
- -id, noun suffix, as Nereid ; also used in coining chemical words, as chloride, oxide, bromide [L.-id-, Gr.-id-, Fr.-ide]; also adj. suffix, as tepid, acid [L. -idus].
- -10, -y, dim., as lassie. [From -ick, a weakened form of -ock.]
- -ier, one who, as cavalier. [Fr. -ier; usually appears in form -eer.]
- -iff, adj. suffix, fit for, disposed to, as plaintiff (orig. adj. = 'complaining'), fugitive, active, pensive. [Fr.-L. -ivus.]
- -ile, able, as ductile. [L. -ilis, contr. of -ibilis; to be distinguished from -ile (below). See -able.]

- -ile, belonging to, as Gentile. [L. -ilis.] -im, pl. suffix, as cherubim. [Heb. im.] -ina, fem. suffix, as czarina. [See -en, fem.] -ine, fem. suffix, as heroine. [See -en, fem.]
- -ine, -in, noun suffix, as ravine, medicine, cousin ; much used in chemical compounds, as iodine, glycerine, bromine; also adj. suffix, as divine. [L. -inus, -ina.]
- -ing, dim., as farthing. [The -ng is nasalised from Aryan dim. -ka (see -ock).]
- -ing, suffix of pr.p., as loving. [Corr. of A.S. -inde, which, as also -ande and -ende, it replaced. See -nd, also -ant, -ent.]
- ing, suffix of verbal nouns, as learning. [A.S. -ung, Ger. -ung.]

- -ion, being, state of being, as creation. [L. -io, -ionis.]
- -ior, more, term. of comp. degree, as superior. [L. -ior. See -er, more.]
- -ique, belonging to, as antique. [Fr.-L. -iquus; conn. with -ic, L. -icus. See -ac.]
- -ise, -ize, to make, as equalise. [Gr. -izo, L. -ire, Fr. -iser.]
- -ish, adj. suffix, ethnic, as Irish; signifying somewhat, as brownish ; sometimes implying depre-
- what, as brownink, 'sometimes implying depre-ciation, as outlandisk. [A.S. -isc.]
  -ish, to make, as establisk. [From Fr. pr.p. suffix -iss-ant; chiefly used in words from the Fr. The Fr. -iss- is from L. -esc., inceptive.]
  -isk, dim., as asterisk. [Gr. -iskos; conn. with is the state of t
- -ish, little. See -ock.]
- -ism, -asm, forming abstract nouns sig. condition, system, as egoism, deism. Calvinism, laconism, [L. -ismus, -asmus-Gr. -ismos, pleonasm. -asmos.]
- -ist, denoting the person who holds a doctrine or practises an art, as Calvinist, chemist, novelist. [L. -ista-Gr. -istes.]
- -ite, born in, belonging to, as Israelite, Jesuit. [L. -ita-Gr. -ites.]
- -ive. See under -iff.
- -ix, fem. suffix, as testatrix. [L. -ix, -icis. Conn. with -0ss, fem. suffix.]
- -ize, to make, same as -ise.
- -k, freq. or intens., as hark, talk.
- -kin, dim., as lambkin; son of, as Wilkin. [A] double dim. suffix from -k (see -ock), and in (see -en, dim.).]
- -kind, kind, race, as mankind. [See -kin above, and Kin in Dict.]
- -1, forming diminutives, appears in connection with various vowels, and from various sources, as in -el, -ule, -er-el, -le, -l-et, -l-ing, -c-le, -c-ule, as damsel, globule, mongrel, bundle, hamlet, duckling, follicle, molecule.
- -le, noun suffix, as bridle, beadle, riddle, shovel, nail. [A.S. -el, Ger. -el-Aryan -ar(-al)]; also adj. suffix, as idle, fickle, brittle, mickle [A.S. -el, -ol—Aryan -ra]. -10, freq. and intens., as sparkle, settle, kneel.
- -lence, -lency, forming abstract nouns. -l-entia, from -lens. See -lent.] fL.
- [L. -l-entus.] lent, full of, as violent, virulent.
- -less, free from wanting, as guilt*less*, god*less*. [A.S. -*leaz*, Ger. -*los*; from root of **Loose** and Lose.]

- -lot, dim., as stream*let*. [From -l and -ot, dim.] -like, like, as god*like*. [See Like in Dict.] -ling, dim., as dar*ling*; sometimes implying depreciation, as hireling. [Made up of -1 and -ing.]
- -ling, -long, adv. suffix, as dark*ling*, side*long*. [A.S. -*lunga*, -*linga*.] -lock. [See Wedlock and Knowledge in Dict.]
- -lock. [See Wedlock and Knowledge in Dic -lock, -lick, a plant. [See Hemlock, Garlic.]
- -Jy, adj. and adv. suffix, as manly, only. [The adj. suffix is from A.S. *lic*, E. Like; adv. is from lic-e, dat. of lic.]
- -m, noun suffix, as bloom, steam, seam, fathom [A.S. -ma, -m]; as realm, crime, alum, regime [Fr.-L. -men].
- -men, that which, state, as regimen, acumen. [Only in words borrowed from Latin. L. -men; Sans. -man. See -ment, -mony.]
- -ment, as nourishment, establishment, detriment. [L. -men-tu-m, Fr. -ment. See -men.]
- -mony, as testimony, parsimony. [L. -mon-iu-m, -mon-ia. See -men.]
- -most, suffix of superl. deg., as endmost. See Most in Dict. [In most cases this suffix is not the

word most, the m being part of the root, or an old superl. suffix, and -ost the superlative suffix,

- as in *inmost* = in-*m*-ost. See -est, superlative suffix, ] -**n**, as main, wagon. [Orig. -*na*, the suffix of passive past participles.]
- **noe**, **ncy**, forming abstract nouns, as distance, decency. [Fr. *nce*-L. *ntia*.] **nd**, as fiend (lit. 'hating'), friend (lit. 'loving').
- [A.S. pres.p. suffix.]
- -ness, abstract idea, as tenderness. [A.S. -nis, -nes, cog. with Ger. -niss.] -OCk, dim., as hillock. [A.S. -uca-Aryan -ka.
- See -ie and -ing, dim.]
- -om, old dative suffix, now used as objective, as whom; in adverbs of time, as seldom. [A.S. -um.]
- -on, -eon, -ion, noun suffix, as capon, mason, truncheon, onion, clarion. [Fr.-L. -onem, -ionem.]
- -00n, noun suffix, often augmentative, as balloon, saloon. [Fr. -on, It. -one.]
- -or, -our, -er, denoting the agent, sometimes directly from L. (see -tor), but mostly through (old spelling emperour, Fr. empereur-L. im-peratorem); in others, E. er has supplanted eur, -our, as preacher (Fr. prêcheur-L. prædica-torem), while -or is at times affixed to E. roots, as sailor. In certain abstract nouns from L. -or, Fr. -eur is still represented by -our, as labour, honour, and in a few cases directly retained, as grandeur.
- -ory, belonging to, as prefatory [L. -orius]; place where, as purgatory [L. -orium].
- -ose, full of, as verbose. [L. -osus. -ot, dim., as ballot. [See -et, dim.] See -ous.]

-our. See -or.

- -ous, adj. suffix, as religious, curious [L. -osus]; dubious, anxious [L. -us].
- -OW, noun suffix, as shadow [from A.S. -u]; swal-low [from A.S. -ewe]; marrow [from A.S. -h]; also adj. suffix, as narrow [from A.S. -u].
- -ple. See -ble, fold.
- -r, noun suffix, marking the instrument, as stair, timber; adj. suffix, as bitter.
- -re, place, as here. [A.S. -r, -ra, orig. a locative suffix.]
- -red, manner, state, as hatred, kindred. [A.S. -ræden; cog. with Ger. -rath. See Read in Dict.]
- -ric, dominion, power, region, as bishopric. [A.S. rice, power. See Rich in Dict.] -right, as upright, downright. [A.S. riht. See
- Right in Dict.]
- -S, adverbial suffix, as needs, always, once, hence, thence, whil-s-t, betwi-x-t. [A.S. -es, gen. suffix.]

-'s is the present genitive suffix. [Short for A.S. -es—Aryan -s or sya, orig. a demons. pron. The (') is prob. due to a false notion that this -s was a relic of his.]

- -S, -SO, verbal suffix, to make, as cla-s-p, cleanse, rinse.
- -ship, -scape, as friendship, stewardship, land-scape. [A.S. -scipe, shape, form-scapan, E. Shape; cog. with Ger. -schaft.]
- -sis, action or state, as thesis. [Gr. -sis.] 578

- -some, full of, as gladsome, buxom, lissome [A.S. -sum, Ger. -sum; a by-form of Same.] -son, son, as Johnson. [See Son in Dict.] -st. See -ost, suffix of 2d sing.

- -ster marks the agent, as maltster, often with depreciation, as gamester, punster. [A.S. -estre, a fem. suffix, which now keeps this sense only in spinster.]
- -stress, fem. suffix, as songstress. [From -ster, -sy, state, as pleurisy. [Same as -sis.] -t. See -d. orig. fem. suffix, with the addition of L. -ess.]

- -t, -to, adj. and noun suffix, as convent, fact. chaste, tribute. [L. -tus, pa.p. suffix ; cog. with -d, pa.p. suffix.]
- -teen, ten to be added, as fourteen. [A.S. -tyne. Cf. -ty, ten to be multiplied.]
- -tor, noun suffix, as character. [Gr. -ter, L. -tor, Sans. -tri; perh. conn. with -ster.] -tor, -ther, as in after, hither. [A.S. -der, -ther, old comparative suffix. See Whether in Dict.] [Gr. -ter, L.
- -th, order, as sixth. [Becomes also -d; conn.
- with L. *its, its, as*, as in L. quar*ius*, fourth.]
   th, suffix of 3d sing, of verbs, now for the most part softened to -s. [A.S. from root -*ta*, which appears in L. -*t*, Gr. -*ti*, -*si*, -*tai*, -*ta*, and in That and The (see Dict.).
- -th, -t. See under -d (pa.p. suffix).
- -ther, denoting the agent, as father, mother. [From Aryan -tar, the agent. Cf. -tor.]
- -ther. See -ter, -ther.
- -tor, the agent, as conductor. [From Aryan -tar, the agent. See -ther, and cf. -or, -our, -er.]
- -tor-y, -sor-y, place, as dormitory. -tude, forms abstract nouns, as gratitude. [L. -tudo.] -ty, being or state of being, as dignity; quality,
- -by, being of state of being, as dignify; quality, as honesty. [Fr. -te<sup>2</sup>-L. -tas, -tat-is.]
  -ty, ten to be multiplied, as sixty. [A.S. -tig; cog. with Ger. -zig. Cf. -teen.]
  -ule, little, dim., as globule [L. -ulus]. See under
- -1.
- -um, neuter term., as medium. [L. -um, Gr. -on.] -uncle, little, dim., as peduncle. [L. -un-cu-lus,
- A.S. -incle; conn. with -en and -cule, diminutives.]
- -ure, act of, as capture ; state of being, as verdure. [L. -ura.]
- -urnal, belonging to, as diurnal. [L. -urn-us and
- -al; conn. with -ern (in modern).] -ward, -wards, adj. and adv. suffix sig. direction, as homeward, homewards. [A.S. -weard, gen. -weardes, cog. with Ger. -wärts; conn. with A.S. weorthan, to be (see Worth in Dict.), and L. versus-verto, to turn. Cf. Forward, Forwards in Dict.]
- -way, -ways, adv. suffix, sig. manner, direction, as alway, always, straightway. [Cf. -wise.]
- -Wise, way, manner, as likewise, rightcons. [A.S. -wise, Ger. -wise. See Wise, way, in Dict.] -y, adj. suffix, as spong y [from L. iosus]; as jolly [Norm. Fr. -if from L. -ious (cf. 4ve)]; as silly, dirty, any [A.S. -ig; cog. with Ger. -ig, Goth. -ha, -ga, L. -cu-s, Gr. -ko-s].
- -y, noun suffix, as story, Italy [Fr. -ie, L. -ia]; as joy, remedy [from L. -ium]; as ally, deputy from L. -atus]; as progeny [from L. -ies]; as body [from A.S. -ig].

## TABLE OF DIVISIONS OF THE ARYAN LANGUAGES.

THE English language—the offspring of the Anglo-Saxon—is one of the Low German dialects which form part of the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European or Aryan Languages.

The Aryan languages may be divided into six principal branches :

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. INDIAN. PERSIC. CELTIC. GRECO-LATIN. TEUTONIC. SLAVONIC. The Teutonic branch is divided into three classes, the Low German, High German, and Scandinavian :

| I. Low German   | <ol> <li>Mœso-Gothic, preserved in Ulphilas's<br/>translation of the Gospels.</li> <li>Anglo-Saxon.<br/>English.</li> <li>Old Saxon.</li> <li>Frisian.</li> <li>Dutch.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|
| TEUTONIC  | <ol> <li>6. Flemish.</li> <li>1. Old High German.</li> <li>2. Middle High German.</li> <li>3. New High German.</li> </ol>   |
| III. Scandinavian   | 1. Icelandic.<br>2. Norwegian.<br>3. Swedish.<br>4. Danish.   |
| The Celtic branch is divided into :<br>I. Gadhelic or Erse.<br>1. Irish.<br>2. Scottish Gaelic.<br>3. Manx. | II. Cymric.<br>1. Welsh.<br>2. Cornish (now extinct).<br>3. Breton.   |

## GRIMM'S LAW OF THE INTERCHANGE OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

THE evidence that the group of languages known as the Aryan languages form a family that is, are all sister-dialects of one common mother-tongue—consists in their grammatical forms being the same, and in their having a great many words in common. In judging whether an individual word in one of these tongues is really the same with a word in another of the tongues, we are no longer guided by mere similarity of sound; on the contrary, identity of sound is generally a presumption that a proposed etymology is wrong. Words are constantly undergoing change, and each language follows its own fashion in making those changes. Corresponding words, therefore, in the several languages must, as a rule, in the long course of ages have come to differ greatly; and these differences follow certain laws which it is possible to ascertain. Unless, then, a proposed identification accord with those laws, it is inadmissible. We are not at liberty to suppose any arbitrary omission of a letter, or substitution of one letter for another, as was the fashion in the old guessing school of etymology.

Of the laws of interchange of sounds in the Indo-European family, the most important is that known as *Grimm's Law*, so called after the famous German philologist who investigated it. It exhibits the relations found to exist between the consonant sounds in three groups of the Aryan languages—namely, (1) the Classical, including Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin; (2) Low German, which we may take Gothic and English as representing; (3) High German, especially Old High German, in which the Law is more consistently carried out than in modern High German.

## Grimm's Law of the Interchange of Consonant Sounds.

The scope of the Law is confined to the interchanges among the following consonant sounds, which are here arranged so as to show their relations to one another :

| Sharp           | o. Flat. | Aspirate. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| Labialp         | b        | f(v)      |
| Linguo-dentalt  | d        | th(z)     |
| Gutturalk $(c)$ | g        | ch(h)     |

The horizontal division into three orders depends on the organ chiefly used in the utterance. The differences between the vertical series are more easily felt than described. Pronounce first ip and then ib; in the first, the lips are completely closed, and the sound or voice from the larynx abruptly cut off. In the second, the lips are also completely shut, but a muffled voice is continued for a moment; it is produced by the vocal cords being still kept in a state of tension, and the breath continuing to issue through them into the cavity of the mouth for a brief space after the lips are closed. Next pronounce if; in this, although the voice-sound abruptly ceases, the lip-aperture is not so completely closed but that a thin stream of breath continues to escape with the sound of a whisper. Hence the name *aspirate* given to such articulations. Now, interchanges do take place between members of these vertical series—that is, one sharp takes the place of another, as in Welsh pen, Gaelic kin; or in Russian Feodor for Theodore. Such instances, however, are comparatively rare and sporadic. It is between members of the horizontal orders that interchanges chiefly take place—that is, labials with labials, dentals with dentals, &c.; and it is with these interchanges that Grimm's Law deals.

The substance of the Law may be presented in a tabular form, as follows :

| (1) | ClassicalSharp.                         | Flat.     | Aspirate. |
|-----|---|-----------|-----------|
| (2) | Low GermanAspirate.<br>High GermanFlat. | Sharp.    | Flat.     |
| (3) | High GermanFlat.                        | Aspirate. | Sharp.    |

The table may be thus read: A classical sharp labial, as p, is represented in Low German by the aspirate labial f, and in High German by the flat labial b; and so of the other orders.

## EXAMPLES.

## (A) INTERCHANGE OF LABIALS.

#### CLASSICAL. LOW GERMAN. O. H. GERMAN. Sans., Gr., L. pater..... E. father, Goth. fadrs..... vatar. Gr. pteron (peteron)..... E. feather..... vedar, Ger. feder. L. pulex..... E. flea, Scot. flech..... vlo, Ger. floh. A.S. reaf, E. reave..... L. rapina..... roub. hanaf, Ger. hanf. Gr. kannabis..... E. hemp. E. break, Goth. brikan..... prechan, Ger. brechen. L. fra(n)go....E. be Gr. phu, L. fu..... pim (I am).

#### (B) INTERCHANGE OF LINGUO-DENTALS.

| E. thin.                    | dunni, Ger. dünn. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| E. thatch, Goth. thak.      | dach.             |
| E. tooth, Goth. tunthus.    | zand, Ger. zahn.  |
| E. toogue.                  | zunga.            |
| E. daughter, Goth. dauhtar. | tohtar.           |
| E. deer.                    | tior.             |

### (C) INTERCHANGE OF GUTTURALS.

| L. claudus         | E. halt                | halz.  |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Gr. kard-, L. cord | E. heart               | herza. |
|                    | E. eight, Goth. ahtan  |        |
|                    | E. knee                |        |
|                    | E. acre, Goth. akrs.   |        |
|                    | E. goose               |        |
|                    | E. garden, Goth. gards |        |

It will be observed that there are a good many exceptions to the Law, especially in the case of the aspirates; the influence of adjoining letters often causes anomalies. The Law holds good oftenest in the beginning of words.

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L. tenuis..... L. tectum.... Gr. odont, L. L. dingua (= Gr. thugatēr. Gr. thēr, L. f

## ETYMOLOGY OF NAMES OF PLACES, &c.

**THE** following are the more important significant syllables or words that enter into the composition of the names of rivers, mountains, towns, &c. :

- A (A.S. eá, Ice. -aa), 'a stream;' as Greta, Thurso ('Thor's stream'). Abad (Pers. and Sans.), 'a dwelling;' as Hyder-
- ADad (Fers. and Sans), a dwelling, detrepting about Allahabad.
  Aber (Celt.), 'a confluence,' 'an embouchure ;' as Aberfeldy, Aberdeen, Aberystwith. [Synonymous with Invor.]
  All (Gael.), 'white ;' Al-lan, 'white water,' so the rivers Allen, Ellen, Aln, Lane, Allven, Ellenin.
- rivers Atten, Etten, Adv, Lune, Attacen, Etaun,
  Ar, found in many river-names; as Aire, Ayr,
  Aar, Arroo, Arrow, Arve. [Ety. dub., perh. conn. with Sans. ara, 'swift,' 'flowing;' perh. with Celt. garw, 'violent.']
  Ard (Celt.), 'high;' as Ardoch, Airdrie, Ardrossan, Ardglass, Arden, Ardennes.
  Ath (Ir.), 'a ford;' as Athlone, Athtruim (now Trim).
- Trim).
- Auch (Gael.), Agh (Ir.), 'a field ;' as Auchinleck,
- Auch (Gaeh), agu (11.), a held; as Auchineck, Aghinver, Aghadoe. Avon (Celt.), 'a river; 'as Avon, Aven, Aisne, Inn, Ain, Vienne. Ay. See Ey. Bab (Ar.), 'a gate; 'as Bab-el-mandeb, Bah-el. Bad (Teut.), 'a bath; 'as Bath, Baden, Carlsbad, Bally (Ir. and Gael.), 'a village' or 'town; 'as Bullmore Babbingan Badward

- Bally (If. and Gael.), a vinage of town, as Ballymore, Balbymore, Balbymore

- Beg, Bihan (Celt.), 'little;' as Ballybeg, Morbihan.
- Ben (Gael. and Ir.), 'mountain,' Pen (W.), 'headland,' 'hilltop;' as Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, The Twelve Pins, Bangor; Pen, Pennigant, Penzance, Pennine Alps, Apennines, Pindus.
  Berg, Borough (A.S. beorh), 'a hill:' as Ingle-borough, Flamborough Head, Queensberry, Dense Will Weight.
- Browley, Fiandovoug, Fran, Guerrer, J. Browley Hill, Königsberg, Bergen. [From the same root as Burgh (below).] Both (Heb.), 'a house; 'as Berkel (house of God). Blair (Gael.), 'a plain,' orig. 'a battlefield ;' as
- Blair Athole.
- Bottle or Battle, Büttel (Teut.), 'a dwelling ;' as Newbattle, Wolfenbüttel.
- Boutie or Battle, Butuel (Teur.), a dweining; as Newbattle, Wolfenbätted.
  Broad (E.), as Braddon, Bradshaw, Bradford.
  Burgh, Borough, Bury (Teut.), 'a fortified place,' 'a town;' as Edinburgh, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Hamburg, Cherbourg, Carisbrook, Burgos, IA.S. byrig, E. Borough (see Dict.), Ger. burg. See also Barrow, a mound, in Dict.]
  By (Scand.), 'a dwelling,' a town;' as Derby, Rugby, Whitby, Elbawi, Clc. Bylaw in Dict.]
  Gaer, Cader (W.), Caher (Ir.), 'fortified inclosure,' as Caerleon, Caernarvon, Cardigan, Carlingford.
  Gam (Celt.), 'crooked;' as Cam, Cambeck, Cambuskenneth, Morecambe Bay, Cambrai.
  Oaster, Chester, Cester (-L. castra), 'a camp,' as Doncaster, Chester, Winchester, Leicester.
  Gefn (Celt.), 'a ridge;' as Cephood, 'price,' 'a market;' as Chipping-Norton, Chevistow, Cheapside, Copenhagen (Dan. Kjöben-havn, 'merchants'haven'). [See Cheap in Dict.]

- Vecchia ('old city'); Ciudad Rodrigo ('city of Roderick'). [From L. civitas. See City in
- Roderick ). [From L. terman. Carley, Dict.]
  Olyd (Celt.), 'warm.' ) as Clyde, Cluden, Clwyd, Clyth (Celt.), 'strong,' | Cloyd, &c.
  Good (Celt.), 'a wood.' Cotswold Hills, Chatmoss.
  Coln (from L. colonia), 'a colony i: as Lincoln, Coine, Cologne (Kön). [See Colony in Dict.]
  Combe (A.S., Cwm or Cum (Celt.), 'a hollow between hills;' as Wycombe, Compton, The Compton, The Compton, The Compton, Compto
- Coomis, Como.
- Coomis, Como. Craig, Carrick, Crag (Celt.), 'a rock;' as Craigie, Crathie, Carrick, Carricklergus, Crick, Crick-lade, Croagh-Patrick. [See Grag in Dict.] Dal (Scand.), Thal (Ger.), Dail and Dol (Celt.), 'a dale, 'a field;' as Liddesdale, Rydal, Versit and Al Debrick of the Scale, Rydal,
- 'a dale,''a field;' as Liddesdale, Rydal, Kendal, Arundel, Rheinthal; (in Celtic names prefixed) Dalry, Dalkeith, Dolgelly. [See Dale and Doll in Dict.]
- Den or Dean (Teut.), 'a deep wooded valley;' as Tenterden, Southdean, Hazeldean, Denholm. [See Den in Dict.] Dhu (Gael.), 'black;' as the Douglas; the rivers
- Dulas, Doulas, and prob. Dee; Dublin (' dark pool').
- Don or Dan (derivation not ascertained), 'water;' as the Don, Bandon, Dun, Tyne, Ione; so in
- the Dniester, Dnieper, Tanais, Donetz, Dwina. Dour (Celt.), 'water;' as the Dour, Adour, Douro, Dore, Thur, Doro, Adder, Derwent,
- Darwin, Darent, Dart, Dorchester, Dordogne, Drum and Drom (Celt.), 'a backbone,' a ridge;' as Dromore, Drummond, Aughrim, Leitrim. Dun (Celt.), 'a hill-fortress;' as Durmore, Dum-
- blane, Dunkeld, Dumbarton, Dumitries, Dun-stable, Dunmow, Down-Patrick, Donegal, Mal-don, Verdun, Leyden. [See Down, a hill, in Dict.]
- Dysart (Celt.-L. desertum), 'a hermitage;' as
- Dysart, Dysertmore. Ea, Ey (A.S. ig, Ice. ey, Norw. and Dan. ö. See Island in Dict.), 'an island;' as Swansea, Eton,
- Jersey, Rothesay, Staffa, Faroe. Eccles, Egles (like Fr. église, through L., from Gr. ekklesia), 'a church ;' as Eccleston, Ecclefechan, Terregles.
- ch. exetence, a church; as Eccleston, Eccleston, Eccleston, eccleston, and r. wisge, W. wysg). 'water;' as the Esk, Usk, Esky, Esker, Ise, Easeburn, Askbourne, Iz, Isis, Exe, Ux, Onse, Wisk, Wis, Ischia, Isere, Aisne, Ausonne, Oise.
  Fell (Scand. field), 'a mountain'; as Carterfell, Goat/ell, Sna/el, Filful Head (corr. of Hvit-Fell, 'white mountain'). [See Fell in Dict.]
  Fleet (Scand. field, E. flood), 'a small river' or 'channel;' as Purflect: found in Normandy as fleur, as Harfleur (anciently Harvoflete).
  Folk (A.S.), 'people, 'a Novfolk ('north people'), Suf folk ('south people').
  Garth (Scand., 'yard;' Gorod, Grod, Grade, Gradz (Slav.), 'inclosure,'town;' as Stutgart, Novgorod (= Newton), Belgrade (= Whitton), Königgrätz (= Kingston). [See Yard in Dict.]
  Garw (Celt.), 'rough;' hence Garry, Garonne, Garioch, Harrow, Vair.
  Gate (Teut.), 'a passage' or 'road;' as Canongate, Harrowgate, Reigate (= Ridgegate), Cature.

- gate, Harrowgate, Reigate (= Ridgegate), Cattegat. [See Gate in Dict.]

Glon (Gael.), Glyn (W.), 'a narrow valley;' as

Glenco, Glengarty, Glynneath, Glanrow Valley; as Glenco, Glengarty, Glynneath, Glanorgan. Gorm (Gael.), 'blue;' as Cairngorm, kingorn ('blue point'), corrupted to Kinghorn. Gwent (Celt.), 'a plain;' Latinised into venta, as Venta Belgarum (now Winchester), Caerwent.

Gwy. See Wy. Hall (Teut.); 'a stone house ; 'as Eccleshall, Walsall; (in Germany) a salt-work, as Halle. [See

Hall in Dict.] [ham, Hochkeim. Ham (A.S., Ger. heim), 'a home,' as Bucking-Hay, Haigh (Teut.), 'a place surrounded by a hedge;' as Rothwell Haigh, the Hague.

Hithe (A.S.), 'haven;' as Hythe, Lambeth = Loam-hithe (the 'clayey haven'). Holm (Scand., &c.), 'an island in a lake or river;'

a plain near a river; ' as Stockholm, Flatholm, Holt (Teut.), 'a wood;' as Bagshot, Aldershot, Holtstein. [See Holt in Dict.]
Horn (Teut.), 'a peak;' as Schreckhorn ('the peak of terror'), Matterhorn ('meadow-peak').
Hurst (A.S.), a suffix denoting son, in pl. 'a family' or 'tribe;' as Warrington ('the town of the Warrings') Haddiveton (See Jurg In Iste of the Warrings') Haddiveton (See Jurg In Iste of the Warrings') Haddiveton ('See Jurg In Iste of the Warrings') Haddiveton (See Jurg In Iste of the

Warrings'), Haddington. [See -ing in list of suffixes.

Innis or Ennis (Celt.), inch in Scotland, an island; as Inchcolm ('the island of St Columba'); Enniskillen, Ennismore, in Ireland.

Mischien, Emmissiore, in Ireland.
Inver (Gael.), 'the mouth of a river;' as Inverness, Inveraray, Innerleithen.
Kara (Turk.), 'black;' as Karnkum ('black sand'), Kara Hissar ('black castle').
Kenn (Gael.), Kin (Ir.), 'a head;' as Kenmore, Cantire, Kinnaird, Kinross, Kinsale, Kent.
Kil (Celt.), L. cella, 'a cell,' 'a chapel,' or 'church;' as Kilconquhar in Fife, 'the chapel at the head (cran) of the fresh-water laba at the head (*cean*) of the fresh-water lake (*iuchair*);' Icolmkill, 'the island (1) of Columba of the church.'

Kirk (North E. and Scand.), Kirche (Ger.); as Selkirk, Kirkwall, Kirkcudbright, Kirchheim, Fünfkirchen. [See Church in Dict.] Lax (Scand.; Ger. lachs), 'a salmon;' as Loch

Laxford in Sutherland ; the Laxay in the Heb-

rides and in Man; Laxweir on the Shannon. Leamhan (Ir. and Gael.; pron. lavarum), 'the elm-tree;' as in Leven, Lennox, Laune.

eim-tree; 'as in Leven, Lennox, Laune. Ley (A.S. leak), 'a meadow; 'Hadleigh, Waterloo. Linn (Celt.), 'a waterfall; 'as Lynn Regis in Nor-folk; Roslin, 'the promontory (ross) at the fall.' Lis (Celt.), 'an inclosure,' 'a fort, 'a garden '. Lian (W.), 'an inclosure,' 'a church; 'as Llan-daff ('the church on the Taff').

Low and Law (A.S. *hlaw*), 'a rising ground;' as Hounslow, Ludlow, and numerous *laws* in Scotland. [Cog. with Goth. *hlaiw*, and allied

to L. *clivus*, a slope, and E. Lean, r.] Magh (Celt.), 'a plain:' as Armagh, Maynooth. Mark (Teut.), 'a boundary;' Denmark, Mercia, Murcia. [See March, a border, in Dict.]

Mere, Moor (A.S.), 'a lake' or 'marsh;' as Mersey, Blackmore.

Mor (Celt.), 'great;' Ben*more* ('great mountain'). Mor (Celt.), 'the sea;' as Moray, Armorica, Morlair, Glamorgan, Morbihan, Mull (Gael.), 'a headland;' as Mull of Galloway.

Ness or Naze (Scand.; see Dict.), 'a nose' or 'promontory;' as Caithness, Sheerness, Cape Grisnez; the Naze.

Grisnez; the Naze. Old, Eld, Alt (Teut.), 'old;' as Althorp, Elton, Eltham, Aldbury, Abury. [See Old in Dict.] Patam (Sans.), 'a city;' Seringapatam, Patna. Peak, Pike (conn. with Ger. spitz, Fr. pic and

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puy), 'point ;' as the Peak, the Pikes in Cumberland, Spitzbergen, Pic du Midi, Puy de Dôme.
Peel (Celt.), 'a stronghold ;' as Peel in Man, and numerous peels on the Border of Scotland.
Polis (Gr.), 'a city;' as Grenoble, Nablous, Naples, Sebastopol.
Pont (L.), 'a bridge ;' as Pontefract, Negropont.
Ponte (Sans dura) 'a channe's Narkowa

Poor, Pore (Sans. pura), 'a town;' as Nagpoor, Cawnpore, Singapore. Ras (Ar.), 'a cape;' as Ras-al-had. Rath (Ir.), 'a round earthen fort;' as Rathmore.

Rhe, a root found in many languages, meaning 'to flow;' as Rhine, Rhone, Rha, Reno, Rye,

way; Penrkyn in Wales, *Ring*send near Dublin. Ross (Celt.), 'a promontory; 'Kinross, Melrose, *Ros*neath; in S. Ireland, a wood, as *Ros*common.

Scale (Scand.), 'a hut' (Scot. shieling; Ice. skali); Portinscale, and possibly Shields, Galashiels. Scar (Scand.), 'a cliff; ' Scarborough, the Sker-

ries. [set, Ambleside, Sedlitz.

Set (A.S.), 'a seat,' 'a settlement.' Dorset, Somer-Sex, 'Saxons;' as Essex ('East Saxons'), Sussex

('South Saxons'). Sierra (Sp.-L. serra), 'a saw;' or from Ar. sehrah, 'an uncultivated tract.'

Slievh (Ir. ; allied to L. clivus, a slope), 'a mountain;' as Slievh Beg

South is found in Suffolk, Sussex, Southampton,

Sutherland, Sutton, Sudbury, Sudley. Stan (Pers.), 'a land ;' Hindustan, Alghanistan, Staple (A.S.), 'a store ;' Dunstable, Banstaple, Stead (A.S.), Stadt (Ger.), 'a town ;' as Hampstead, Neustadt.

Ster (Scand. stadir), 'a place;' as Ulster. Stoke and Stow (A.S.), 'a stockaded place;' as Bristow or Bristol, Tavistock, Stockholm. Stone, 'a stone,' 'a rock,' as Stanton, Staines,

Eddystone, Stennis, Frankenstein. Strath (Gael.), 'a broad valley;' as Strathmore.

Street (L. stratum), 'a Roman road ;' Stratford,

Stratton, Streatham. [See Street in Dict.] <sup>\*</sup> Tain (Gael.), 'a river;' as the Tyne, prob. a form of Don.

Tam (Celt.), 'still,' 'smooth ;' as the Thamesis

('smooth isis'), the Tema, Tame, Tamerar, Tay. Thorpe (Norse), Dorf (Ger.), 'a village;' as Burnham-Thorpe, Heythorpe, Düsseldorf. Toft (Dan.), 'an inclosure;' as Lowestoff, Ivetot. Toft (Dan.), 'an inclosure;' town;' the most com-mera of Evelic head parents. mon of English local names.

Tor (Celt; found in L. *turris*), 'a tower-like rock;' as the *Tors* in England; Mount *Taurus*. Tre (W.), 'a dwelling;' as *Tretown*, Coventry ('convent-dwelling'), Oswestry, Uchiltre. Uchel (W.), 'high;' Uachter (Gael.), 'a height;' as the Oriel Will Ochiltre duckter (as the construction)

as the Ochil Hills, Ochiltree, Auchterarder.

Wall, found in many names of places on the Roman wall from Newcastle to Carlisle; as *Walls*end, *Wall*head.

Weald, Wold (Ger. wald), 'a wood;' Waltham, Walden, the Cotswolds; Schwarzwald ('Black Forest')

Well, Ville (L. villa), 'an abode ;' as Tankerville,

wein, ville (L. willa), 'an abode : 'as Tankerville, Kettlezwell, Bradzwell, Maxwellton.
Wick, Wich (A.S. wic, 'a village; 'Scand. 'a bay' or 'creek'); as Alnwick, Sandwich.
Worth (A.S. weerthig), 'a farm' or 'estate; 'as Tanwoorth, Kenilworth, Bosworth, Worthing.
Wy or Gwy (W.), 'water;' as the Wye; used as afix to many streams, as Conway, Medway, Solway. Solway.

# WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE LATIN, THE GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

- À bas (Fr.), down, down with. Abbé (Fr.), the title of a clergyman. Ab extra (L.), from without. Ab initio (L.), from the beginning. Abonnement (Fr.), subscription. Ab oroigine (L.), from the origin or beginning. Ab ovo (L.), from the egg : from the beginning. Aborgéi (Fr.), abridgment. Aborgéi (Fr.), abridgment. Absente reo (L.), the defendant being absent. Ab urbe conditâ (L.), from the founding of the city (Rome). city (Kome). Accessit (L.), he came near. A compte (Fr.), on account: in part-payment. A convert (Fr.), under cover: protected. Ad aperturam (libri) (L.), as (the book) opens. Ad arbitrium (L.), at pleasure. Ad avizandum (Low L.), to be deliberated upon, (in Scotland) the formula expressing that judgment in a suit is deferred. Ad Calendas Græcas (L.), at the Greek Calends; i.e. never, as the Greeks had no Calends. Ad captandum wilgus (L.), to catch the rabble. Ad extremum (L.), to the extreme. Ad finem (L.), to the end. Ad infinitum (L.), to infinity. Ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile. [tion. A discrétion (Fr.), at discretion : without restric-A discretion (Fr.), at discretion ; without rest Ad libitum (L.), at pleasure. Ad nauseam (L.), to disgust. Ad referendum (L.), to be further considered. Ad rem (L.), to the point : to the purpose. A droit (Fr.), to the right. Adsum (L.), to the nail : nicely. Ad numenmes (L.), at to a man. [c Ad numenmes (L.) at to a man. [c [case. Ad ulrumque paratus (L.), and to a main, prepared for either Ad valorem (L.), according to the value. Ad vitam ant culpam (L.), for life or fault—i.e. till some misconduct be proved. Afgaine animo (L.), with an equable mind. Affaire d'amour (Fr.), a love affair Affaire d'honneur (Fr.), an affair of honour. Affaire du cœur (Fr.), an affair of the heart. A fond (Fr.), to the bottom : thoroughly. A fortiori (L.), with stronger reason. A gauche (Fr.), to the left. Agenda (L.), things to be done. Agriment (Fr.), agreeable quality : embellishment. A *Pabandon* (Fr.), at random, left uncared for. A *la bonne heure* (Fr.), in good or favourable time. À la Française (Fr.), after the French mode. A la mode (Fr.), acc. to the custom : in fashion. A la mode (Fr.), acc. to the custom : in fashion. A la Tartuffe (Fr.), like Tartuffe : hypocritically. Alere flammant (L.), to feed the flame. All fresco (It.), in fresco : in the open air : cool. Allez vous en (Fr.), away with you. Allere (Fr.) between the open are to encourse. Allons (Fr.), let us go: come on : come. Alma mater (L.), lit. a benign mother—applied by graduates to their university. Poutrance (Fr.), to the utmost.
- Alter ego (L.), another self.

- Alter idem (L.), another precisely similar.
- Amende honorable (Fr.), satisfactory apology : reparation.

- A menså et toro (L.), from bed and board. Amor patriæ (L.), love of country. Amour proper (Fr.), self-love : vanity. Analecta (L.), a collection of literary fragments. Anglice (L.), in English.

- Anno Domini (L.), in the year of our Lord. Anno mundi (L.), in the year of the world. Anno urbis conditæ (L.), in the year the city (Rome) was built.
- Annus mirabilis (L.), year of wonders. Ante meridiem (L.), before noon. Aperçu (Fr.), survey: sketch.

- Aperçu (Fr.), survey: sketcn. A point (Fr.), to a point : exactly right. A posteriori (L.), from the effect to the cause. A priori (L.), from the cause to the effect. A propos (Fr.), to the point : pertinently. Aqua vitæ (L.), water of life : brandy : alcohol.
- Argumentum ad hominem (L.), an argument to the individual man-that is, to his interests and prejudices.
- Argumentum ad ignorantiam (L.), argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts. Argumentum ad invidiam' (L.), an argument ap-
- pealing to low passions. Argumentum ad judicium (L.), argument appeal-
- ing to the judgment.
- Argumentum baculinum (L.), the argument of the cudgel: appeal to force.
- Ariston metron (Gr.), the middle course is the best : the golden mean.
- Arrière pensée (Fr.), a mental reservation. Ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art. Ars longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life short. Audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side. Au fait (Fr.), well acquainted with : expert. Au fond (Fr.), at the bottom. Aurea mediocritas (L.), the golden or happy mean. Aura popularis (L.), the breeze of popular favour. Au reste (Fr.), as for the rest. Au revoir (Fr.), adieu until we meet again. Aut Cæsar aut nullus (L.), either Cæsar or nobody. Aux armes (Fr.), to arms. Avant-coureur (Fr.), a forerunner. Avant propos (Fr.), preliminary matter : preface. Avec permission (Fr.), by consent. A verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows. À votre santé (Fr.), to your health.

Bas bleu (Fr.), a blue-stocking : a literary woman. Beaux seprits (Fr.), men of wit : gay spirits. Beaux yeux (Fr.), fine eyes. Bel esprit (Fr.), a brilliant mind : a person of wit Bête noire (Fr.), a black beast : a bugbear. Bis (L.), twice: repeated. Blasé (Fr.), palled: surfeited. Boah fide (L.), in good faith: in reality. Bon ami (Fr.), good friend.

Bon ami (Fr.), good friend. Bon gré, mal gré (Fr.), willing or unwilling. 583

- Bonhomie (Fr.), good-natured simplicity.

- Bon jour (Fr.), good-day: good-morning. Bonne foi (Fr.), good faith. Bon soir (Fr.), good faith. Bon soir (Fr.), good faith. Bon-ton (Fr.), the height of fashion. Bon-ton (Fr.), the height of fashion. Bon-ton (Fr.), a jovial companion: a good Bouildae (Fr.) soip Bouillon (Fr.), soup.
- Breveté (Fr.), patented. Bric-à-brac (Fr.), odds and ends.
- Brutum fulmen (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
- Bundesrath (Ger.), the Federal Council in the German Empire, consisting of representatives from the individual States.
- Cacoëthes loquendi (L.), an itch for speaking. Cacoëthes scribendi (L.), an itch for scribbling.
- Café (Fr.), a coffee-house. Canaille (Fr.), the rabble. Cap-à-pie [pē'] (Fr.), from head to foot.
- Caput (L.), head : chapter. Caput mortnum (L.), the worthless remains.
- Carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day : seize the opportunity. [full powers.
- Carte blanche (Fr.), a blank sheet of instructions : Casus belli (L.), that which involves or justifies
- war. [arranged according to their subjects. Catalogue raisonné (Fr.), a catalogue of books Cavaliere servente (It.), one who waits with fantastic devotion upon a married lady.
- Cave canem (L.), beware of the dog, a frequent inscription on Roman thresholds.
- Cedant arma togæ (L.), let arms yield to the gown--i.e. let military authority yield to the civil power. [the first step is difficult. Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.), only Centum (L.), a hundred. C'est à dire (Fr.), that is to say. [thing.
- C'est une autre chose (Fr.), that is quite another
- Ceteris paribus (L.), other things being equal. Chacun à son goût (Fr.), every one to his taste. Chanson (Fr.), a song.
- Chargé d'affaires (Fr.), a subordinate diplomatist.

- Cherge a diffuse (Fr.), a subornate diplomatist. Chef (Fr.), the head : the leading person or part. Chef de cuisine (Fr.), head-cook. Chef d'envre (Fr.), a masterpiece. Chemin de fer (Fr.), the iron-way, railway. Chère amie (Fr.), a dear friend : a mistress. Chevadier d'industrie (Fr.), lit. a knight of in-ductorie ore who lives her correspondent.
- dustry : one who lives by persevering fraud.
- Chevaux de frise (Fr.), in fortification an obstacle consisting of spikes set in a framework of wood.
- Chic (Fr.), style, easy elegance, adroitness. Ci-devant (Fr.), formerly : former. Ci gît (Fr.), here lies.
- Circulus in probando (L.), a circle in the proof, using the conclusion as one of the arguments.
- Claqueur (Fr.), one hired to applaud at a theatre.

- Cliture (Fr.), closing of a discussion. Cogito ergo sum (L.), I think, therefore I exist. Collecture (Fr.), a hairdresser. Collectance (L.), passages collected from authors. Comme il faut (Fr.), as it should be.
- Compagnon de voyage (Fr.), a travelling companion. Compos mentis (L.), of a sound mind. Compte rendu (Fr.), an account rendered : report.

- Comptoir (Fr.), counting-room. Con amore (It.), with love : very earnestly. Concierge (Fr.), the keeper of a prison : porter of [monastery: an associate. a house.
- Confrère (Fr.), a brother belonging to the same Congé d'élire (Fr.), leave to elect. Conseil d'état (Fr.), a council of state : a privycouncil. morals.
- Contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners or 584

- Contre-temps (Fr.), a mischance.
- Copia verborum (L.), plenty of words : fluency in speech.
- Coram nobis (L.), before us.
- Cordon sanitaire (Fr.), a line of troops to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence. Corps diplomatique (Fr.), a diplomatic body. Corpus delicit (L.), the body, substance, or
- foundation of the offence.
- Couleur de rose (Fr.), rose colour ; hence, an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.

- Coup de grâce (Fr.), the finishing stroke. Coup de main (Fr.), a sudden enterprise or effort. Coup de soleil (Fr.), a stroke of the sun. Coup d'état (Fr.), a stroke of policy : a violent measure of state.
- Coup d'æil (Fr.), a rapid glance of the eye. Coupé (Fr.), the front division of a diligence.

- Cuite que coûte (Fr.), cost what it may. Cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? Cuisene (Fr.), kitchen : cooking department. Cui de sac (Fr.), the bottom of the bag : a street or lane that has no outlet.
- Cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt, i.e. with some allowance.
- Cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.
- Curiosa felicitas (L.), nice felicity of expression. Currente calamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen. Custos rotulorum (L.), keeper of the rolls.
- Da capo (It.), from the beginning.

- Da cape (If.), from the beginning. De bonne grâce (Fr.), with good grace : willingly. De facto (L.), in fact : really. Defgagé (Fr.), easy and unconstrained. Dei gratif (L.), by the grace of God. Déjeûner (Fr.), breakfast : a fashionable luncheon. Déjeûner (L.), from the law : by right. De lare (L.), from the law : by right. Delenda est Carthago (L.), Carthage must be blatted out, or destroyed.
- blotted out, or destroyed. De mortuis nil nisi bonum (L.), say nothing but good of the dead.

- De novo (L.), anew. Deo gratias (L.), thanks to God. Deo volente (L.), God willing : by God's will.
- De profundis (L.), out of the depths. Dernier ressort (Fr.), a last resource-

- Désagrément (Fr.), something disagreeable. Desipere in loco (L.), to jest at the proper time. Desunt cetera (L.), the remainder is wanting.

at the close of the term.

jest, or revel, at the proper time.

- De trop (Fr.), too much, or too many. Dies irre (L.), day of wrath. Dies non (L.), a day on which judges do not sit. Dieu et mon droit (Fr.), God and my right. Die Wacht am Rhein (Ger.), the watch on the Rhine, a famous German patriotic song.
- Distingué (Fr.), distinguished : eminent.
- Distrait (Fr.), absent in thought.
- Divertissement (Fr.), amusement : sport. Dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing-nothing : sweet idleness.
- Double entendre, Double entente (Fr.), double meaning: a word or phrase capable of more than one meaning. Dramatis personæ (L.), characters of a drama.

Dulce 'Domum'! (L.), sweet 'Home'! from the song sung by the students of Winchester College

Dulce est desipere in loco (L.), it is pleasant to

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L.), it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Dum spiro, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope.

Droits d'octroi (Fr.), duties levied on certain articles on their entry into a town.

Dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), while we live, let us live. Fainéant (Fr.), idle. Fainéant (Fr.), a thing already done. Fama clamosa (L.), a current scandal. Fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose it. Eau de Cologne (Fr.), Cologne water, a perfume. Eau de vie (Fr.), water of life : brandy. Ecce homo (L.), behold the man. Faux pas (Fr.), a false step : a mistake. Fecit (L.), he made or executed it. Feliciter (L.), happily : successfully. Edition princeps (L.), original edition. Edition de luxe (Fr.), a splendid and expensive edition of a book. Ego et rex meus (L.), I and my king. El Dorado (Sp.), the golden land. Felo de se (L.), a suicidé. Femme (or fille) de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid. Fête champêtre (Fr.), a rural festival. [bonfire. Elève (Fr.), pupil. Embonpoint (Fr.), in good condition : plump. Emeritus (L.), one retired from active official duties. Emigré (Fr.), an emigrant. Empressement (Fr.), ardour : zeal : interest. Fidei defensor (L.), defender of the faith. Fides Punica (L.), Punic faith ; treachery. Fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates—i.e. a true En ami (Fr.), as a friend. En avant ! (Fr.), forward ! En déshabillé (Fr.), in undress. En famille (Fr.), in a domestic state. Enfants perdus (Fr.), lost children : (mil.) the forfriend. Fils (Fr.), son. Finem respice (L.), look to the end. Flagrante delicto (L.), in the very act. lorn-hope. En masse (Fr.), in a body. En masse (Fr.), in a body. En passant (Fr.), in passing : by the way. En plein jour (Fr.), in broad day. En rapport (Fr.), in relation : in connection. En raple (Fr.), in order : according to rules. En route (Fr.), on the way. En suite (Fr.), in company. [tween two states. Entence (Fr.), cordial good-will, esp. be-Entence (Fr.) surroundings: a diupcts: Furginitie direction (L.), in the Very act. Fra (It.), brother, friar. Fuit Ilium (L.), Troy has been—i.e. is no more. Fulmen brutum (L.), a harnless thunderbolt. Furor loguendi (L.), a rage for speaking. Furor poeticus (L.), poetical fire. Furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing. Entourage (Fr.), surroundings : adjuncts. Gallice (L.), in French. En tout (Fr.), in all : wholly. Entrée (Fr.), entry: a dish served at the com-mencement of a repast, preparatory to the more Genius (c.i., that cate: be on your guard. Genius (c.i., that genius of the place. Gens d'armes (Fr.), armed police. Gentilhomme (Fr.), a gentleman. Gloria in excelsis (L.), glory to God in the highest. substantial fare. Entremets (Fr.), small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table. Entre nous (Fr.), between ourselves. Entrepôt (Fr.), a warehouse or magazine. En vérité (Fr.), in truth : verily. Gloria Patri (L.), glory be to the Father. Gnothi seauton (Gr.), know thyself. Errare est humanum (L.), to err is human. Gouvernante (Fr.), a governess. *Esprit de corps* (Fr.), the animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army or the bar. *États Généraux* (Fr.), the States-General. Et cetera (L.), and the rest : &c. Et hoc genus omne ) (L.), and everything of the Et id genus omne ) sort. Hauteur (Fr.), haughtiness. *Et sequentes* (L.), and those that follow. *Et sequentia* (L.), and what follows. *Et sic de ceteris* (L.), and so of the rest. Hic jacet (L.), here lies. Et tu, Brute! (L.), and thou also, Brutus ! Eureka! (Gr.), I have found it ! Ex cathedrâ (L.), from the chair: with high Hoi polloi (Gr.), the many : the rabble : the vulgar. Homo sum : humani nihil a me alienum puto authority Excelsior (L.), higher: more elevated. different to me. Exceptio probat regulam (L.), the exception proves the rule. evil thinks. Ex curià (L.), out of court. Exempli gratià (L.), by way of example. Hôtel de ville (Fr.), a town-hall. Exequatur (L.), the writing which recognises a person as consul, &c. Exempt (L.), they go out. Exempt (L.), all go out, or retire. Ex mihilo nihil fit (L.), out of nothing, nothing Ex officio (L.), by virtue of his office. Ich dien (Ger.), I serve. Exparte (L.), on one side only. Experto crede (L.), trust one who has tried, or Idem (L.), the same. Id est (L.), that is had experience. Exposé (Fr.), an exposition ; recital. Extra muros (L.), beyond the walls. wrong point. Facile princeps (L.), evidently pre-eminent : the admitted chief.

Facilis est descensus Averni (L.), descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.

Feu de joie (Fr.), a firing of guns in token of joy : a

Feuilleton (Fr.), a small leaf: a supplement to a

newspaper, devoted to light, entertaining matter. Fiat justitia ruat cælum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.

Garçon (Fr.), a boy: a waiter.

Garde du corps (Fr.), a body-guard.

Gardez (Fr.), take care : be on your guard.

Gradus ad Parnassum (L.), a step to Parnassus, aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry. Grande toilette (Fr.), full dress.

Hic et ubique (L.), here and everywhere.

fthe toil.

Hic labor, hoc opus est (L.), this is the labour, this Hic sepultus (L.), here buried.

Hinc illæ lacrimæ (L.), hence proceed these tears.

(L.), I am a man: I count nothing human in-

Honi soi qui mal y pense (Fr.), evil to him who

Hors de combat (Fr.), out of condition to fight.

Hortus siccus (L.), a collection of dried plants. [pital.

Hotel Dieu (Fr.), the house of God, a Paris hos-Hotel garni (Fr.), hotel with furnished lodgings.

Humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.

Ibidem (L.), in the same place, thing, or case.

Ignoratio elenchi (L.), ignorance of the point in question, the logical fallacy of arguing to the

Ignotum per ignotius (L.), the unknown by the still more unknown.

Il penseroso (It.), the pensive man.

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Impedimenta (L.), luggage in travelling : the baggage of an army. [another. Imperium in imperio (L.), a government within In articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death. Index expiring atorius (L.), a list of prohibited books. In esse (L.), in being, In extenso (L.), at full length. In extremis (L.), at the point of death. In formà pauperis (L.), as a poor man. Infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity. In limine (L.), at the threshold. In loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent. In medias res (L.), into the midst of things. In memoriam (L.), to the memory of : in memory. In nubibus (L.), in the clouds. In pace (L.), in peace. [tries. In partibus infidelium (L.), in unbelieving coun-In petto. (It.), within the breast : in reserve. In posse (L.), in possible existence : in possibility. In propria person (L.), in possible existence : in possi In propria person, in person. In puris naturalibus (L.), quite naked. In set (L.), in the matter of. In situ (L.), in its original situation. Insonciance (Fr.), indifference, carelessness. In statu que (L.), in the former state. Inter alia (L.), among other things. Inter nos (L.), between ourselves. Inter pocula (L.), at one's cups. In terrorem (L.), as a warning. Inter se (L.), among themselves. In toto (L.), in the whole : entirely. Intra muros (L.), within the walls. In transitu (L.), on the passage. Invità Minervâ (L.), without genius. Ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it : dogmatism. Ipsissima verba (L.), the very words. Ipso facto (L.), in the fact itself. Ye ne sais quoi (Fr.), I know not what. Yet d'eau (Fr.), a jet of water. Yeu de mots (Fr.), a play on words : a pun. Yeu d'esprit (Fr.), a witticism. Yupiter Pluvius (L.), the rain-bringing Jupiter : a

rainy day.

Jure divino (L.), by divine law. Jure humano (L.), by human law. Juste milieu (Fr.), the golden mean.

Labore et honore (L.), by labour and honour. Laissez faire (Fr.), let alone.

- L'allegro (It.), the merry man. Landsturm (Ger.), the part of the German army consisting of men up to the age of 50 years, who have served in the standing army and the Landwehr, and who can only be called out in case of
- invasion. Landwehr (Ger.), 'land-defence,' the part of the German army consisting of those who have recently finished their time in the standing army.

Lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen. . Lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the tongue. Lapsus linguæ (L.), a slip of the tongue. Lapsus memoriæ (L.), a slip of the memory. Lares et penates (L.), household gods. La reyne le veult (Norm. Fr.), the Queen wills it, the formula expressing the Queen's assent to a bill.

Laus Deo (L.), praise to God.

- L'avenir (Fr.), the future. Le beau monde (Fr.), the fashionable world.

- Le pas (Fr.), precedence in place or rank. Le pas (Fr.), precedence in place or rank. Lèse majesté (Fr.), high-treason. Le tout ensemble (Fr.), all together. Lettre de cachet (Fr.), a sealed letter: a royal forman law warrant. [common law.
- Lex non scripta (L.), unwritten law-that is, the 586

Lex scripta (L.), statute law. Lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation. Lingua Franca (It.), the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.

- Locum tenens (L.), one occupying the place : a deputy or substitute.
- Locus classicus (L.), a classical passage.
- Locus standi (L.), a place for standing : a right to interfere.

Lusus naturæ (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

Ma chère (Fr.), my dear.

Ma foi (Fr.), upon my faith.

Magnum bonum (L.), a great good.

Magnum opus (L.), a great work. Maison de ville (Fr.), a town-house.

- Maitre d'hôtel (Fr.), a house-steward. Maitre d'hôtel (Fr.), a house-steward. Maladie du pays (Fr.), home-sickness. Malà fide (L.), with bad faith : treacherously. Malà propos (Fr.), ill-timed. Malagré nous (Fr.), in spite of us. Mandamus (L.), we command : a writ or com-mend isouch by the court of Kinge Punch. mand issued by the court of King's Bench.
- Mariage de convenance (Fr.), mariage from motives of interest rather than of love.

Materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family. Materia Medica (L.), medicines collectively, a general term for all substances used as remedies in medicine, also the science of their properties, classification, and use.

Matériel (Fr.), material objects used in any design, esp. the baggage and munitions of an army. Matinée (Fr.), a morning or early recital or per-

formance. Mauvaise honte (Fr.), false modesty. [fellow. Mauvais sujet (Fr.), a bad subject : a worthless Me judice (L.), I being judge, in my opinion.

Mélange (Fr.), a mixture.

Mêlée (Fr.), a fight in which the combatants are mingled together : a scuffle : a confused debate.

- Memento mori (L.), remember death. Memorabilia (L.), things to be remembered.
- Mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body. [rectitude.
- Mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of Mésalliance (Fr.), improper association : marriage with one of lower station.

Messieurs (Fr.), sirs, gentlemen. Meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine. Mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to tell.

Mirabile visu (L.), wonderful to see.

Mirabilia (L.), wonders. Mise en scène (Fr.), the getting up or putting in preparation for the stage.

Modus (L.), manner, mode. Modus operandi (L.), manner of operation.

Mon ami (Fr.), my friend. Mon cher (Fr.), my dear. Monsieur (Fr.), sir, Mr.

Mont de piété, place for lending money to the poor. Morceau (Fr.), a bit : morsel : fragment.

More majorum (L.), after the manner of our ancestors

More suo (L.), in his own way.

Multum in parvo (L.), much in little. Mutatis mutandis (L.), with necessary changes.

Née (Fr.), born : said of a married woman's maiden name.

- Nemine contradicente (L.), without opposition : no one speaking in opposition.
- Nemine dissentiente (L.), no one dissenting : without a dissenting voice.
- Nemo me impune lacessit (L.), no one hurts me with impunity-the motto of Scotland.

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| Ne plus ultra (L.), nothing further: the utter-  | Per fas et nefas (L.), through right and wrong.  |
| most point.  | <i>Per saltum</i> (L.), by a leap or jump.   |
| Ne sutor ultra crepidam (L.), let not the shoe-  | Per se (L.), by himself, itself, &c.   |
| maker go beyond his last.  | Per se (L.), by himself, itself, &c.<br>Personnel (Fr.), the persons employed in any   |
| Nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point.   | service as distinguished from the matériel.  |
| Nil desperandum (L.), never despair.   | Petit (Fr.), small.  |
| N'importe (Fr.), it matters not.   | Petitio principii (L.), a begging of the question.   |
| Nisi dominus frustra (L.), unless God be with  | Petit-maître (Fr.) 2 for   |
| you, all your toil is vain.  | Pinxit (L.), painted it.<br>Pis aller (Fr.), the last or worst shift.  |
| Nisi prius (L.), unless previously-a name given  | Pis aller (Fr.), the last or worst shift.  |
| Nisi prius (L.), unless previously—a name given<br>to the sittings of juries in civil cases.   | <i>Pleus</i> (L.), common people,  |
| Nitor in adversum (L.), I strive against opposition.   | Pleno jure (L.), with full authority.  |
| Noblesse oblige (Fr.), rank imposes obligation.  | Poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not<br>made : nature, not study, must form the poet.   |
| Nolens volens (L.), whether he will or not.<br>Noli me tangere (L.), don't touch me.   | made : nature, not study, must form the poet.  |
| Noli me tangere (L.), don't touch me.  | Point d'appui (Fr.), point of support : prop.  |
| Nolle prosequi (L.), to be unwilling to proceed.   | Pons asinorum (L.) the asses' bridge   |
| Nolo episcopari (L.), I do not wish to be made a   | Pons asinorum (L.), the asses' bridge.<br>Posse comitatus (L.), the power of the county.   |
| bishop. [title : a pseudonym.  | Poste restante (Fr.), to remain until called for.  |
| Nom de guerre (Fr.), a war-name : a travelling   | Post mortem (L.), after death.   |
| Nom de plume (Fr.), a pen-name or literary title.  | Pot pourri (Fr.), a medley or mixture: a ragout  |
| Nonchalance (Fr.), coolness, indifference, care-   | of different meats and vegetables.   |
| lessness.  | Pour passer le temps (Fr.), to pass away the time.   |
|  | Pour prendre congé (Fr.), to take leave.   |
| Non compos mentis (L.), not in sound mind.<br>Non mi ricordo (It.), I don't remember.  | Prescriptum (L.), a thing prescribed.  |
|  |  |
| Non multa, sed multum (L.), not many things,   | Presto (It.), quickly.   |
| but much.  | Preux chevalier (Fr.), a brave knight.   |
| Non sequitur (L.), it does not follow.   | Primâ facie (L.), on the first view.   |
| Nosce teipsum (L.), know thyself.  | Primo (L.), in the first place.  |
| Nota bene (L.), mark well.   | Primum mobile (L.), the source of motion.  |
| Notanda (L.), things to be noted.<br>Notre Dame (Fr.), Our Lady.   | Pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and firesides.<br>Pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.   |
| Notre Dame (Fr.), Our Lady.  | Pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.  |
| Nous avons changé tout cela (Fr.), we have   | Procès-verbal (Fr.), a written statement.  |
| changed all that.  | Pro et con. (L.), arguments for or against.  |
| Nous verrons (Fr.), we shall see.<br>Novus homo (L.); a new man, or one who has  | Profanum vulgus (L.), the profane rabble.  |
| Novus homo (L.), a new man, or one who has   | Pro forma (L.), for the sake of form.  |
| raised himself from obscurity.   | Proh pudor! (L.), oh, for shame!   |
|  | Pro formâ (L.), for the sake of form.<br>Proh pudor ! (L.), oh, for shame !<br>Projet de loi (Fr.), a legislative bill.<br>Pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.<br>Pro terită (L.), for a memorial.   |
| Obiit (L.), he, or she, died. [rabble.   | Pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.  |
| Odi profanum vulgus (L.), I loathe the profane<br>Odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of divines.   |  |
| Odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of divines.   | Pro rată (L.), în proportion.<br>Pro re nată (L.), for a special emergency.<br>Pro tempore (L.), for the time being.   |
| <i>Envores</i> (Fr.), works.<br>On dit (Fr.), they say : a flying rumour.<br>Onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving.                                      | Pro re natü (L.), for a special emergency.   |
| On dit (Fr.), they say: a flying rumour.   | Pro tempore (L.), for the time being.  |
| Onns probandi (L.), the burden of proving.   | A sea of A line and a sea of a second s |
| Optimates (L.), men of the first rank.<br>Ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.   | Quantum sufficit (L.), a sufficient quantity.  |
| Ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.   | Quasi (L.), as if: in a manner.  |
| Ore rotundo (L.), with round, full voice.<br>O ! si sic omnia (L.), O that he had always done  | Quid pro quo (L.), one thing for another.<br>Quid rides? (L.), why do you laugh?<br>Qui vive? (Fr.), who goes there?—hence, on the   |
| O! si sic omnia (L.), O that he had always done  | Quid rides? (L.), why do you laugh?  |
| or spoken thus, [manners !   | Qui vive? (Fr.), who goes there ?- hence, on the   |
| O tempora! O mores! (L.), O the times! O the   | qui vive, on the alert.<br>Quoad sacra (L.), 'as to things sacred,' applied in   |
| Otium cum dignitate (L.), dignified leisure.   | Quoad sacra (L.), 'as to things sacred,' applied in  |
|  | Scotland to a district containing a church which   |
| Pace (L.), by leave of.  | is constituted as a parish in ecclesiastical but   |
| Padrone (It.), ruler: protector: master.   | not in civil matters.  |
| Palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has  | Quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be  |
| won the palm carry it.   | proved or demonstrated.  |
| Parergon (Gr.), something done by the bye.   | Quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.  |
| Par excellence (Fr.), by way of eminence.  | Quod vide (L.), which see.   |
| Pari passu (L.), with equal pace : together.   | <i>Quo jure</i> (L.), by what right.   |
| Particeps criminis (L.), an accomplice.  | Quot homines, tot sententiæ (L.), as many men,   |
| Pas (Fr.), a step : action : precedence.   | so many minds.   |
| Pas (Fr.), a step : action : precedence.<br>Passim (L.), everywhere.   | a standard and the second  |
| Paté de foie gras (Fr.), goose-liver nie.  | Raison d'être (Fr.), reason for a thing's existence.   |
| Paterfamilias (L.), the father of a family.  | Rara avis (L.), a rare bird : a prodigy.   |
| Paterfamilias (L.), the father of a family.<br>Patres conscripti (L.), the conscript fathers:  | Realschulen (Ger.), secondary schools in Germany   |
| Koman senators.  | giving a general practical training.   |
| Pax vobiscum (L.), peace be with you.  | giving a general practical training.<br>Réchauffé (Fr.), warmed again, as food : hence,  |
| Pax vobiscum (L.), peace be with you.<br>Peccavi (L.), I have sinned.  | stale : old : insipid. [exquisite.   |
| Peine forte et dure (Fr.), strong and severe pun-  | Recherché (Fr.), sought out with care : rare :   |
| ishment, a kind of judicial torture.   | Reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing a position   |
| Penetralia (L.) secret recesses  | to an absurdity.   |
| Pensée (Fr.), a thought.   | Regium donum (L.) a royal gift.  |
| Per annum (L.), by the year.   | Reichstag (Ger.), the Imperial Diet of Germany,  |
| Per centum (L.), by the hundred.   | Religiense (Fr.), a nun. Religienx (Fr.), a monk.  |
| Per contra (L.), contrariwise.   | Reichstag (Ger.), the Imperial Diet of Germany.<br>Religiense (Fr.), a nun. Religiense (Fr.), a monk.<br>Rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the<br>thing with a peadla, that is available.   |
| Pensée (Fr.), a thought.<br>Per annum (L.), by the year.<br>Per centum (L.), by the hundred.<br>Per contra (L.), contrariwise.<br>Per diem (L.), by the day. | thing with a needle-that is, exactly.  |

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Rentes (Fr.), funds bearing interest : stocks. Requiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace. Res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at home: poverty. Res gesta (L.), exploits. Res judicata (L.), a case or suit already decided. Respice finem (L.), look to the end. Résumé (Fr.), an abstract or summary. Resurgam (L.), I shall rise again. Revenons à nos moutons (Fr.), let us return to our sheep : let us return to our subject. Ruat cwlum (L.), let the heavens fall. Ruse contre ruse (Fr.), cunning against cunning. Ruse de guerre (Fr.), a stratagem of war. Rus in urbe (L.), the country in town. Sanctum sanctorum (L.), holy of holies. Sang-froid (Fr.), cold blood : coolness. Sans cérémonie (Fr.), without ceremony. Sans-culottes (Fr.), breechless fellows, the ragged or poorest class. [without reproach. Sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and Sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and Sans souci (Fr.), without care. Sartor resartus (L.), the tailor done over. Satis verborum (L.), enough of words. Sauve qui peut (Fr.), save himself who can. Savani (Fr.), a learned man. Savoir faire (Fr.), the knowing how to act : tact. Savoir roire (Fr.), good-breeding. Secundum artem (L.), according to rule. Secundum artem (L.), according to nature. Secundum ordinem (L.), always the same. Semper idem (L.), always the same. Semper paratus (L.), always ready. Secundum (L.), as series. (tality. [tality. Seriatim (L.), in a series. Sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to immor-Sic passim (L.), so everywhere. Sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so passes away earthly glory. Sic vos non vobis (L.), thus you toil not for your-[cured by like. selves. Similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are Sine die (L.), without a day being appointed, indefinitely. Sine quâ non (L.), an indispensable condition. Siste. viator (L.), stop, traveller. Soi-disant (Fr.), self-called. Spero meliora (L.), I hope for better things. Spirituel (Fr.), intellectual : intelligent : witty. Spoila opima (L.), the richest booty. Sponte suâ (L.), of one's own accord. Status quo (L.), the state in which. Stet (L.), let it stand. Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in manner, resolute in deed. Sub judice (L.), under consideration. Sub pænâ (L.), under a penalty. Sub rosh (L.), under the rose : privately. Sui generis (L.), of its own kind. Summum bonum (L.), the chief good. Suum cuique (L.), let each have his own. Tableau vivant (Fr.), the representation of some scene by groups of persons. Tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet. Tædium vitæ (L.), weariness of life. Tant mieux (Fr.), so much the better. Tanto uberior (L.), so much the richer.

- Tant pis (Fr.), so much the worse. Tapis (Fr.), the carpet.
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- Te Deum (L.), a hymn of thanksgiving.
- Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (L.), Tempora matchater, nos et matchater in tits (L.), the times are changed, and we with them. Tempus fugit (L.), time flies. Terra firma (L.), solid earth : a safe footing. Terra incognita (L.), a unknown country. Tertium quid (L.), a third something. Tête-à-tête (Fr.), head to head : a private conver-

- sation.
- *Tiers état* (Fr.), the third estate, the Commons. *Toga virilis* (L.), the garb of manhood. *To kalon* (Gr.), the beautiful : the chief good.

- Totidem verbis (L.), in just so many words.
- Toties quoties (L.), as often as.
- Toto cælo (L.), by the whole heavens : diametri-cally opposite.

- Tour de force (Fr.), a feat of strength or skill. Tout-à-fait (Fr.), entirely. Tout-à-cous (Fr.), wholly yours. Tout ensemble (Fr.), the whole taken together : the broad or general effect.
- Tu quoque, Brute ! (L.), and thou too, Brutus !
- Ubique (L.), everywhere.
- Ultima ratio regum (L.), the last argument of kings, war. Ultima Thule (L.), the utmost boundary or limit.
- Ultimus Romanorum (L.), the last of the Romans.
- Ultra vires (L.), beyond one's powers.
- Usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
- Usus loquendi (L.), current usage of speech. Ut infra (L.), as below.
- Ut supra (L.), as above.

Vade mecum (L.), go with me : a constant companion.

- Vale (L.), farewell.
- Valet de chambre (Fr.), an attendant : a footman.
- Varia lectiones (L.), various readings. Variorum nota (L.), the notes of various authors. Veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered. Verbatim et literatim (L.), word for word and letter for letter. [wise man.
- Verbum sat sapienti (L.), a word is enough for a Versus (L.), against : toward. Vestigia (L.), tracks : vestiges.
- Vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), not a step backward. Vexata quæstio (L.), a disputed question.
- Viâ (L.), by way of.
- Via media (L.), a middle course.
- Vice (L.), in the place of.
- Vice versâ (L.), the terms being exchanged.
- Videlicet (L.), to wit : namely, usually shortened into viz. [force.
- Vi et armis (L.), by force and arms : by main Vis à vis (Fr.), opposite : facing. Vis inertiæ (L.), the power of inertia : passive
- resistance.

- Vivat regina (L.), long live the queen. Vivat rex (L.), long live the king. Vivat voce (L.), by the living voice : by oral testimony.
- Vive l'empereur (Fr.), long live the emperor. Voilà (Fr.), behold : there is, or there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil (L.), a voice, and nothing more. [is the voice of God. Vox populi, vox Dei (L.), the voice of the people Vulgo (L.), commonly.

Zollverein (Ger.), the German Customs-League.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- A1. First-class (of ships). A.B. Able-bodied seanan. Abbr. or Abbrev. Abbreviated, or Abbreviation. Abp. Archbishop. A.C., ante Christum (L.) Before Christ. Acc. or Acct. Account. A.D., anno Domini (L.) In the year of our Lord. A.D.C. Aide-de-camp. Adjt. Adjutant. Ad lib. or Ad libit., ad libitum (L.) At pleasure. A. or Æt., atatis (L.) Aged.
  A.H., anno Hegirae (L.) In the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed. Al. or Ala. Alabama. A.M., Artium Magister (L.) Master of Arts. A.M., ante meridiem (L.) Before noon. A.M., anno mundi (L.) In the year of the world. Anon. Anonymous. Ant. or Antiq. Antiquities. App. Appendix. A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy. A.R.H.A. Associate of t Royal Hibernian Academy. Associate of the Ark. Arkansas. A.R.R., anno regni regis or reginæ (L.) In the year of the king's or queen's reign. A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. A.R.S.S., Antiquariorum Re-giæ Societatis Socius (L.) Fel-low of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. A.S. Anglo-Saxon. Asst. Assistant. Att.-gen. Attorney-general. A.U.C., anno urbis conditæ, or ab urbe conditâ (L.) In the year from the building of the city-Rome. A.V. Authorised Version, also Artillery Volunteers. B. Born. B.A., Baccalaureus Artium (L.) Bachelor of Arts. Bart. or Bt. Baronet. B.C. Before Christ. B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law. B.D. Bachelor of Divinity. Beds. Bedfordshire. Barks. Berkshire. B.L. Bachelor of Laws. Bp. Bishop. Br. or Bro. Brother.
- B.Sc. See Sc. B. [Lo B.S.L. Botanical Socie Bucks. Buckinghamshire. [London. Botanical Society of
- B.V. The Blessed Virgin. C., Ct., Cent., centum (L.) A hundred. C. Centigrade. C. or Cap., caput (L.) Chapter. C.A. Chartered Accountant, Cal. California. Cam., Camb. Cambridge. Cantab., Cantabrigiensis (L.) Of Cambridge. [terbury. Cantuar., Cantuaria (L.) Can-Cap., caput (L.) Capital, chapter. Caps. Capitals. Capt. Captain. C.B. Companion of the Bath. C.E. Civil Engineer, also Canada East. *Cf., confer* (L.) Compare. *Ch.* Church, Chapter. Chap. Chapter. Chap. Chapter. Clk. Clerk. C.M. Certificated Master. C.M. Common Metre. C.M., Chirurgiæ Magister (L.) Master in Surgery. Col. Colonel, Column. Coll. College. Colloq. Colloquially. Com. Commander, Commodore, Committee. Con., contra (L.) Against. Cong. Congress. Conn. or Ct. Connecticut. Contr. Contracted, Contraction. Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.-Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary. Cr. Credit, Creditor. Crim. Con. Criminal Conversa-tion, or adultery. C.S. Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet. [of India. C.S.I. Companion of the Star C.T. Certificated Teacher. Curt. Current - this Cur., month. C.W. Canada West. Cwt. A hundredweight; c for centum (L.) a hundred, and wt. for weight. Cyc. Cyclopædia. D. Died. [pe [penny or pence. D., denarius or denarii (L.) A D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law. D.D., Divinitatis Doctor (L.) Doctor of Divinity. Deft. Defendant. Deg. Degree, Degrees. Del. Delaware, also Delegate. Del., delineavit (L.) 'He drew it' put after the drafeman's it,' put after the draftsman's name on an engraving. D.F. Defender of the Faith. Dean of the Faculty. D.G., Dei gratiâ (Ĺ.) By the grace of God.

D.L. Deputy Lieutenant. D.Lit. Doctor of Literature. D.L.O. Dead-letter Office. Do., ditto (It.) The same. Do, dttto (II.) The same. Dols. Dollars. Doz. Dozen. Dr. Debtor, Doctor, Dram. D.V., Deo volente (L.) God willing, if God will. Dvt. Pennyweight; a for de-varius (L.) penny and narius (L.) penny, and wt. for weight. E. East. *E. Dast. Ebor., Eboracum* (L.) York. *E.C.* Eastern Central. *E.C.* Established Church. Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastical. Ed. Editor, Edition. Edin. Edinburgh. E.E. Errors Excepted. E.G., exempli gratia (L.) For example. E.I. East Indies. Emp. Emperor, Empress. Ency., Encyc. Encyclopædia. E.N.E. East-north-east. E.S.E. East-south-east. Esq., Esqr. Esquire. Et al., et alibi (L.) And elsewhere; or et alii or alia (L.) And others. Etc., & c., et ceteri or cetera (L.) And others, and so forth. (L.) And the following. *Ex.* Example, Exception. Fahr. Fahrenheit. F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries. F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. F.C. Free Church of Scotland. Fcp. Foolscap. F.D., Fidei Defensor (L.) Defender of the Faith. Fec., fecit (L.) He did it. F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. F.E.S. Fellow of the Ethnological or of the Entomological Society. F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society. Fig. Figure, Figuratively. Flor. or Fa. Florida. F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society. F.M. Field-marshal. Fo., Fol. Folio. *F.O.* Field-officer. *F.P.* Fire-plug. *F.P.S.* Fellow of the Philolo-gical Society. *F.R.A.S.* Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

- F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
- F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
- F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal
- College of Surgeons. F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
- F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Roya College of Surgeons, Ireland. Fellow of the Royal
- College of Surgeons, London. College of Surgeons, London. F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal
- Geographical Society.
- F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
- F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
- *F.R.S.E.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. *F.S.A.* Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
- F.S.A.Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. [Society.
- F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Ft. Foot, Feet, Fort.
- F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological
- Society.
- G.A. General Assembly. G.B. Great Britain.
- G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath. G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the
- Legion of Honour.
- Gen., Genl. General.
- Gent. Gentleman, Gentlemen. Geo. Georgia.
- G.P.O. General Post-office.
- H. or Hr. Hour.
- Hants. Hampshire. H.B.M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
- H.C.M. His or Her Catholic
- Majesty. H.E.I.C.S. Honourable East India Company's Service.
- H.G. Horse Guards. Hhd. Hogshead.

- H.I.H. His or Her Imperial Highness.
- H.J.S., hic jacet sepultus (L.) Here lies buried.
- H.M. His or Her Majesty. H.M.P., hoc monumentum posuit
- (L.) Erected this monument. H.M.S. His or Her Majesty's
- Ship or Service.
- Hon. Honourable. H.P. Horse-power.
- H.R.H. His or Her Royal Highness.
- H.R.I.P., hic requiescit in pace (L.) Here rests in peace. H.S.H. His or Her Serene
- Highness.
- Ia., also Ind. Indiana.
- Ib., Ibid., ibidem (L.) In the same place.
- Id., idem (L.) The same. I.E., id est (L.) That is.
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I.H.S. for the Greek capitals IHC (a form of Greek  $\Sigma$ ), the first three letters of the name Jesus, commonly misread as *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (L.) Jesus Saviour of Men.

- Imp. Imperial. Imp., imperator (L.) Emperor. Incog., incognito (It.) Unknown. In lim., in limine (L.) At the outset.
- In loc., in loco (L.) In its place. Inst. Instant-the present month.
- Int. Interest. In trans., in transitu (L.) On the passage.
- Io. Iowa.
- 1.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
- I.O.U. I owe you.
- I.P.D., in præsentia Dominorum (L.) In presence of the Lords (of Session).
- (1) Session, L.O., idem quod(L.) The same as. *J.P.* Justice of the Peace. *Jr.*, *Junn.* Junior. *Kan.*, also *Ks.* Kansas. *K.B.*, Knight of the Bath, also *Vinete* Bareh.

- King's Bench. K.C.B. Knight Commander of
- the Bath.
- K.G. Knight of the Garter. K.G.C. Knight of the Grand
- Cross.
- K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
- K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
- *Knt., Kt.* Knight. *K.P.* Knight of St Patrick. *K.T.* Knight of the Thistle. *Ky.* Kentucky.

- L.A.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
- Lat. Latitude.
- Lb., libra (L.) A pound.
- L.C. Lowercase (in printing). L.C., loco citato (L.) In the place
- cited.

- L.C. Lower Canada. L.C.B. Lord Chief-baron. L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
- Ld. Lord. Lib., liber (L.) Book.
- Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant. Linn. Linnæan, Linnæus. Linn. Linnæan Lit. Literally.
- LL.B., Legum Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Laws.
- LL.D., Legum Doctor (L.) Doctor of Laws.
- L.M. Long Metre. Lon., Long. Longitude.
- Lond. London.
- Log., loquitur (L.) Speaks. Lou. or La. Louisiana.

- L.P. Lord Provost. L.S. Left Side. L.S., *locus sigilli* (L.) Place of the Seal.
- the Seal. L.S.D., libræ, solidi, denarii (L.) Pounds, shillings, pence. M., Mons., Monsieur (Fr.) Mr or Sir. MM. Gentlemen or
- Sirs.

- M., mille (L.) A thousand.
- M. Married. M.A. Master of Arts. See A.M.

(L.) Bachelor of Medicine.

M.D., Medicinæ Doctor (L.)

Mem., memento (L.) Remember. Messrs, Messieurs (Fr.) Sirs,

Mme., Madame (Fr.) Madam. M.N.S. Member of the Numis-

Mo. Missouri, also Month. M.P. Member of Parliament.

M.P.S. Member of the Philo-logical Society.

M.P.S. Member of the Phar-

M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal

M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal

Academy of Sciences. M.R.C.C. Member of the Royal

College of Chemistry. M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal

College of Preceptors. M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal

M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal

Geographical Society. M.R.I. Member of the Royal

M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal

M.S., memoriæ sacrum (L.) Sacred to the Memory.

Mt., Mts. Mount, Mountains.

Mus.B. Bachelor of Music. Mus.D., Doc., Doct. Doctor of

N.B. North Britain, North British, also New Brunswick.

N.B., nota bene (L.) Note well,

Nem. con., nemine contradicente (L.) No one contradicting.

Nem. diss., nemine dissentiente (L.) No one dissenting.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.J. New Jersey.
N.N.E. North-north-east.

Miss. or Mis. Mississippi.

Musicæ Baccalaureus

Mlle., Mademoiselle

M.B., Musicæ Baccala (L.) Bachelor of Music. Md. Maryland.

Doctor of Medicine. Mdlle., Mlle., Mad (Fr.) Miss. M.E. Most Excellent. Mem. Memorandum.

- Mad., Madm. Madam. Maj. Major.

Gentlemen. Mich. Michigan. Minn. Minnesota.

matical Society.

maceutical Society.

Mr. Master or Mister.

College of Surgeons.

Institution.

Mrs. Mistress.

Mus. Music.

Music.

N. North.

or take notice.

N.C. North Carolina. N.E. North-east. Neb. Nebraska.

Irish Academy.

MS. Manuscript. MSS. Manuscripts.

Asiatic Society.

Marq. Marquis. Mass. Massachusetts. M.B., Medicinæ Baccalaureus

## List of Abbreviations.

N.N.W. North-north-west. No., numero (L.) Number. Nos. Numbers. Non-con. Non-content. Non obst., non obstante (L.) (L.) out. Notwithstanding. Non pros., non prosequitur (L.) He does not prosecute. Non seq., non sequitur (L.) It does not follow. does not tonow. Notts. Nottinghamshire. N.S. New Style. N.T. New Testament. N.W. North-west. N.Y. New York. Ob., abiit (L.) Died. O.M. Od. Measurement tity. O.M. Old Measurement. O.S. Old Style. O.T. Old Testament. Oxon., Oxonia (L.) Oxford. *Oz.* Ounce. *P.* Page. *Pp.* Pages. *Pa.*, also *Penn.* Pennsylvania. Par. Paragraph. P.C., Patres Conscripti (L.) Conscript Fathers. P.C. Privy Councillor. Pd. Paid. Per an., per annum (L.) year, by the year. Per Per cent., per centum (L.) By the hundred. Ph.B., Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Philosophy. rines. Ph.D., Philosophiæ Doctor (L.) Doctor of Philosophy. Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions. Pinx., Pxt., pinxit (L.) He or she painted it. P.M., post meridiem (L.) Afterđemy. noon, also Post Master. P.O. Post-office. P.O.C. Peninsular and Oriental burgh. Company. P.O.O. Post-office order. don. Pop. Population. P.P.C., pour prendre congé (Fr.) To take leave. P.R., Populus Romanus (L.) The Roman People. P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy. Pres., also Preses. President. Prof. Professor. shipful. Pro tem., pro tempore (L.) For the time being. Prox., proximo (L.) Next. P.R.S. President of the Royal Society. P.S., post scriptum (L.) Postscript, written after. P. T. Post-town. P. T.O. Please turn over. Pub. Doc. Public document.
Que. Query, Question.
Q.C. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's Counsel.
Q.D., quasi dicat (L.) As if he should say.
Q.E. quasi act of (L.) Which is Q.E., quod est (L.) Which is. Q.E.D., quod erat demonstran-dum (L.) Which was to be demonstrated.

Q.E.F., quod erat faciendum (L.) Which was to be done. Q.E.I., quod erat inveniendum (L.) Which was to be found Q.L., quantum libet (L.) As much as you please. Q.M.G. Quartermaster-general. Or. Quarter. O.S. Quarter Sessions. O.S., Quantum suff., quantum sufficit (L.) A sufficient quan-04. Quart. Q.V., quod vide (L.) Which sec. R., rez, regina (L.) King, queen. R., recipe (L.) Take. R.A. Royal Academy, Academician, or Artillery. R.C. Roman Catholic. R.E. Royal Engineers. Rec. Recipe. Recd. Received. Recept. Receipt. Ref. Ch. Reformed Church. Ref. Ch. Reformed Church. Reg. Prof. Regius Professor. Rev., Revid. Reverend. R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery. R.H.G. Royal Horse Guards. P. L. Physica Island. R.I. Rhode Island. R.I.P., requiescat in pace (L.) May he (or she) rest in peace. R.M. Royal Mail, Royal Ma-R.M.A. Royal Military Asylum. R.M.S. Royal Mail Steamer. R.N. Royal Navy. Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic. R.S.A. Royal Society of Antiquaries, Royal Scottish Aca-R.S.D. Royal Society of Dublin. R.S.E. Royal Society of Edin-R.S.L. Royal Society of Lon-R.S.S., also S.R.S., Regiæ Societatis Socius (L.) Fellow of the Royal Society. Rt. Hon. Right Honourable. Rt. Rev. Right Reverend. Rt. W., Wpful. Right Wor-R.V. Rifle Volunteers. A.V. Kine volunteers.
 S. South, Saint.
 Sarum. Salisbury.
 Sci., scilicet (L.) To wit, namely, being understood.
 Sc., Sculp., Sculpt., sculpsit (L.) He or she engraved it. S.C. South Carolina. Sc.B., Scientiæ Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Science. Sc.D., Scientiæ Doctor (L.) Doctor of Science. Schr. Schooner. S.E. South-east. Sec., Secy. Secretary. Seq., sequentes or sequentia (L.) The following. Serg., Sergt.; Serj., Serjt. Ser-geant, Serjeant. S.M. Short Metre. S.M. Lond. Soc., Societatis Me-

Queen Victoria. V.S. Veterinary Surgeor V.S. Veterinary Surgeor Vt. Vermont. Vul. Vulgate. W. West. W.C. West Indies. W.C. Western Central. Wisc. Wisconsin. W.W. Westerporth use Veterinary Surgeon. W.A. W. West-north-west. Wp., W/L. Worshipful. W.S. Writer to the Signet. W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S. W. West-south-west.
X. or Xt. Christ. (X. = Gr. Ch.)
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., Xtian. Christmas.
Y., Yr. Year.
Yd. Yard.
Yr. Your, younger.
Sr. And.
Sr. et cherra [L.] And so forth. &c., et cetera (L.) And so forth. 4to. Quarto. 8vo. Octavo.

12mo. Duodecimo.

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dicæ Londiniensis Socius (L.) Member of the London Medical Society. Sol.-gen. Solicitor-general. S.P.C.K. Society for Promoting

Christian Knowledge.

S.P.G. Society for the Propa-gation of the Gospel. S.P.Q.R., Senatus Populusque

Romanus (L.) The Senate and People of Rome. S.S. South-south-east. S.S.W. South-south-east.

St. Saint. S.T.P., Sanctæ Theologiæ Pro-fessor (L.) Professor of Theology.

Supp. Supplement.

Surv.-gen. Surveyor-general. S.V., sub voce (L.) Under the word or title.

S.W. South-west.

Tal. qual., talis qualis (L.) Just as they come, average quantity. Ten. or Tenn. Tennessee. Text Rec. The Received Text.

T.O. Turn Over.

*Tom.* Tome or volume. *U.C.* Upper Canada. *U.K.* United Kingdom. *Ult.*, *ultimo* (L.) Last. *U.P.* United Presbyterian.

U.S., ut supra (L.) As above.

U.S. United States.

U.S.A. United States of America.

V., versus (L.) Against. V., vide (L.) See. Va. Virginia.

V.C. Vice-chancellor. V.C. Victoria Cross. Ven. Venerable.

[ample, V.G., verbi gratiû (L.) For ex-

Viz., videlicet (L.) Namely. Vol., Vols. Volume, Volumes.

V.R., Victoria Regina (L.)

## PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

This vocabulary contains all common Scripture Names except monosyllables and dissyllables, the latter being always accented on the first syllable. Ch has the sound of k, and so has c, except when marked c, to indicate the sound of s: g is hard, except when marked otherwise.]

A-bad'don. Ab'a-na. Ab'a-rim. A-bed'ne-go. A-bel-Me-ho'lath. A-bel-Miz'ra-im, A-bel-Shit'tim. A-bī'a. A-bī'a-thar. A-bi-ē'zer. Ab'i-gail. A-bī'hū. A-bi'jah. A-bī'jam. Ab-i-lē'ne. A-bim'e-lech. A-bin'a-dab. A-bī'ram. Ab'i-shag. A-bish'a-ī. A'bra-ham. Ab'sa-lom. A-çel'da-ma. A-chā'ia ('ya). A-dī'no. A-don-i-bē'zek. Ad-o-nī'jah. Ad-o-nī'ram. A-don-i-zē'dek. A-dram'me-lech. Ad-ra-myt'ti-um. A'dri-a. A'dri-el. A-dul'lam. Ag'a-bus. A-grip'pa. A-has-ū-ē'rus. A-ha-zī'ah. A-hī'jah. A-him'a-az. A-him'e-lech. A-hin'o-am. A-hith'o-phel. A-hī'tub. A-ho'li-ab. A-hol'i-bah. Aj'a-lon. Al-ex-an'dri-a. Al-phæ'us (-fē'). Al-tas'chith. Am'a-lek-īte. Am'a-na. Am'a-sa or A-mā'sa. Am-a-zī'ah. A-min'a-dab. Am'mon-īte. Am'o-rīte. Am-phip'o-lis. 592

Am'ra-phel. An'a-kim. A-nam'me-lech. An-a-nī'as. An'a-thoth. An-dro-nī'cus. An'ti-och. An'ti-pas. An-tip'a-tris. A-pel'lēs ('lēz). Ap-ol-lo'ni-a. A-pol'los. A-pol'ly-on. Ap'pi-ī Fō'rum. Aq'ui-la. A-rā'bi-an. Ar'a-rat. A-rau'nah. Ar-che-lā'us. Arc-tū'rus. Ar-e-op'a-gus. Ar'e-tas. A'ri-el. Ar-i-ma-thē'a. A'ri-och. Ar-is-tar'chus. Ar-is-to-bū'lus. Ar-ma-ged'don. Ar-mē'ni-a. Ar'o-er. Ar'te-mas. A-ru'mah. As'a-hel. As'e-nath. Ash'ke-naz. Ash'ta-roth. A-si-a (ā'shi-a). As'ke-lon. As-syr'i-a. Ath-a-lī'ah. At-ta-lī'a. Au-gus'tus. Az-a-rī'ah. A-zō'tus. Bā'al-ah. Bā-al-bē'rith. Bā'al-gad. Bā-al-hā'zor.

Bā-al-her'mon. Bā-al-mē'on. Bā-al-pē'or. Bā-al-per'a-zim. Bā-al-shal'i-sha. Bā-al-tā'mar. Bā-al-zē'bub. Bā-al-zē'phon. Bā'a-sha. Bab'y-lon.

Ba-hū'rim. Ba-rab'bas. Bar'na-bas. Bar'sa-bas. Bar-thol'o-mew. Bar-ti-mē'us. Bar-zil'la-ī. Bath'shē-ba. Be-el'ze-bub. Bē-er-la-hāi'roi. Be-ē'roth. Bē'er-shē-ba. Bē'he-moth. Bē'li-al. Bel-shaz'zar. Bel-te-shaz'zar. Be-nā'iah ('ya). Ben-hā'dad. Ben'ja-min. Be-rē'a. Ber-nī'çe. Be-rō'dach-bal'adan. Beth-ab'a-ra. Beth'a-ny. Beth-ar'bel. Beth-ā'ven. Be-thes'da (-thez'). Beth-hō'ron. Beth'le-hem. Beth-mā'a-chah. Beth-pē'or. Beth'pha-gē (-jē). Beth-sāi'da. Beth-shē'mesh. Be-thū'el. Be-zal'e-el. Bi-thyn'i-a. Bo-a-ner'ges ('jez). El'i-phaz. Cā'ia-phas ('ya-fas). E-lī'sha. Cal'va-ry. Cā'naan-īte. Can'da-çē. Ca-per'na-um. Cap-pa-dō'ci-a ('shi). E-lō'ī. Car'che-mish. El'y-m Cen'chre-a (sen'). Ces-a-rē'a (ses-). Chal-dē'an. Ched-or-lā'o-mer. Chem'a-rims. Cher'eth-ītes. Chin'ne-reth. Cho-rā'zin. Chū-shan-rish-athā'im. Ci-lic-i-a (si-lish'i-a). Cin'ne-roth (sin').

Clau'dia. Clau'di-us. Clē'o-phas. Co-los'se. Co-nī'ah. Cor-nē'li-us, Cy-rē'ne (sī-). Cy-rē'ni-us (sī-).

Dal-ma-nū'tha. Dal-mā'ti-a ('shi). Dam'a-ris. Da-mas'cus. Dan'i-el. Da-rī'us. Deb'o-rah. De-cap'o-lis. Del'i-lah. De-mē'tri-us. Dī-ā'na or Dī-an'a. Dī-o-nys'i-us (nizh'). Gal'e-ed. Dī-ot're-phēs (-fēz). Dru-sil'la.

E-bed-mē'lech. Eb-en-ē'zer. Ē'dom-īte. Ed're-ī. E-le-ā'leh. Ē-le-ā'zar. El-e-lo'he-Is'ra-el. El-hā'nan. E-lī'ab. E-lī'a-kim. E-lī'a-shib. Ē-li-ē'zer. E-lī'hū. E-lī'jah. E-lim'e-lech. E-lish'e-ba. El'ka-nah. El'la-sar. El'na-than. El'y-mas. Em'ma-us. Ē'ne-as. En-eg-lā'im. En-gē'dī. En-rō'gel. Ep'a-phras. E-paph-ro-dī'tus. Eph'e-sus. Ē'phra-im. Eph'ra-tah. Ep-i-cū-rē'ans. E-ras'tus.

E-sar-had'don. Es-drē'lon. Esh ta-ol. Ē-thi-ō'pi-a. Eū-nī'çe. Eū-ō'di-as. Eū-phrā'tēs ('tēz). Eū-roc'ly-don. Eū'ty-chus. E-vil-me-ro'dach. Ex'o-dus. E-zē'ki-el. E-zi-on-gā'ber.

For-tū-nā'tus.

Gab'ba-tha. Gā'bri-el. Gad-a-renes' (-renz'). Ga-lā'ti-a (-lā'shi-a). Gal-i-lē'an. Gal'i-lee. Gal'li-o. Ga-mā'li-el. Ged-a-lī'ah. Ge-dē'roth. Ge-hā'zī. Gem-a-rī'ah. Ge-nes'a-reth (or je-). Gen'e-sis (jen'). Ger-ge-senes' (-senz'). Ger'i-zim. Geth-sem'a-ne. Gib'be-thon. Gib'e-ah. Gib'e-on. Gid'e-on. Gil-bō'a. Gil'e-ad. Gir'ga-shīte. Gol'go-tha. Go-lī'ath. Go-mor'rah.

Hab'ak-kuk. Hach'i-lah. Had-ad-ē'zer. Hā-dad-rim'mon. Hā-gar-ēnes' (-ēnz'). Hug'ga-ī. Ha-nan'e-el. Ha-nā'nī. Han-a-nī'ah. Ha-ro'sheth. Hav'i-lah. Hā-voth-jā'ir. Haz'a-el. Heph'zi-bah.

### Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names.

Her-mog'e-nës. (-moj'e-nëz). He-rô'di-ans. He-rô'di-as. He-rô'di-as. He-rô'di-as. He-rô'di-on. He-rô'di-on. Hi-de-kel. Hi-e-rap'o-lis. Hi-e-rap'o-lis. Hi-g-rap'o-lis. Hi-g-rap'o-lis. Ho-ste'a. Ho-ste'a. Hỹ-me-në'us.

Ich'a-bod. I-cō'ni-um. Id-u-mē'a. Il-lyr'i-cum. Im-man'ū-el. I-sā-iah (ī-zā'ya). Is-car'i-ot. Ish-bo'sheth. Ish'ma-el. Ish'ma-el-īte. Is'ra-el (iz'). Is'ra-el-īte (iz'). Is'sa-char. Ith'a-mar. It'ta-ī. It-ū-rē'a.

Jā-besh-gil'e-ad. Jab'ne-el. Ja-ī'rus. Ieb'ū-sīte. Jec-o-nī'ah. Jed'ū-thun. Jē-gar-sā-ha-dū'tha. Je-hō'a-haz. Je-hō'ash. Je-hoi'a-chin. Je-hoi'a-da. le-hoi'a-kim. le-hon'a-dab. le-hō'ram. Je-hosh'a-phat. le-hosh'e-ba. Je-ho-vah-jī'reh. Je-hō-vah-nis'sī. e-hō-vah-shā'lom. Jer-e-mī'ah. er'i-chō. ler-o-bo'am. le-rub/ba-al. Je-ru'sa-lem. Jesh'i-mon. Jesh'ū-run. Jez'e-bel. Jez're-el. Jo-an'na. Joch'e-bed. Jo-hā'nan. Jon'a-dab. Jon'a-than. Josh'ū-a, Jo-sī'ah. Joz'a-char. Jū-dē'a. Iū'li-us. Jū'pi-ter.

Kad'mon-ītes. Ked'e-moth. Ken'niz-zītes. Kē'ri-oth. Ke-tū'rah. Kib-roth-hat-tā'avah. Kir-hē'res. Kir-jath-ā'im. Kir-jath-ar'ba. Kir-jath-hū'zoth. Kir-jath-je'a-rim. La-hāi'roi. La-od-i-çē'a. La-sē'a. Laz'a-rus. Leb'a-non. Leb-bē'us. Lem'ū-el. Le-vī'a-than. Lib'er-tines (-tinz). Lib'y-a. Lo-am'mī. Lo-rū'ha-mah. Lu'ci-fer. Lu-ci-us (lu'shi-us). Lyc-a-ō'ni-a. Lyc-i-a (lish'i-a). Lyd'i-a. Ly-sā'ni-as. Lys-i-as (lish'i-as). Mā'a-cah. Maç-e-dō'ni-a. Mach-pē'lah. Mag'da-la. Mā'ha-lath. Mā-ha-nā'im. Mā-her-shal-alhash'baz. Mak-hē'dah. Mal'a-chī. Man'a-en. Ma-nas'seh. Ma-nō'ah. Mar-a-nath'a. Ma-rē'shah. Mat-ta-nī'ah. Mat-thī'as (math-). Maz'za-roth. Med'e-ba. Me-gid'do. Mel-chiz'e-dek. Mel'i-ta. Men'a-hem: Me-phib'o-sheth. Mer'a-rī.

Mer'a-rī. Mer-a-thā'im. Mer'i-bah. Mer'i-bah. Me-to-dach-bal'adan. Mes-o-po-tā'mi-a. Mes-bal'a-am'mah. Mē-thū'se-lah. Mī-chā'iah ('ya). Mī'cha-el. Mī-chā'iah ('ya). Mi-d'i-an-īte. Mī-lā'tus.

Mir'i-am. Mit-y-lē'ne. Miz'ra-im. Mō'ab-īte. Mor'de-cāi. Mo-rī'ah. Mys-i-a (mizh'i-a), Nā'a-man. Nā'ioth ('yoth). Nā'o-mī. Naph'ta-lī. Na-than'a-el. Naz-a-rēne'. Naz'a-reth. Naz'a-rīte. Ne-ap'o-lis. Ne-bā'ioth ('yoth). Neb-u-chad-nez'zar. Neb-u-zar-ā'dan. Neg'i-noth. Nē-he-mī'ah. Nē'hi-loth. Ne-hush'tan. Neth'i-nims. Nī-cā'nor. Nic-o-dē'mus. Nic-o-lā'i-tans. Nic'o-las. Nī-cop'o-lis. Nin'e-veh. Qb-a-dī'ah.

O-bed-ë'dom. O'me-ga or O-më'ga. O-nes'i-mus. On-e-siph'o-rus. O-rī'on. Oth'ni-el.

Pā-dan-ā'ram. Pal'es-tine. Pam-phyl'i-a. Par'me-nas. Par'thi-ans. Par-vā'im. Pat'a-ra. Pek-a-hī'ah. Pel-a-tī'ah. Pē'leth-ītes. Pe-nī'el. Pe-nū'el. Per'a-zim. Pē-rez-uz'zah. Per'ga-mos. Per'iz-zīte. Per-si-a (per'shi-a). Phal'ti-el. Phā-raōh-hoph'ra (fā'ro or fā'ra-o). Phā-raōh-nē'choh. Phar'i-see. Phe-nī'çe. Phe-nic'i-a (-nish'). Phil-a-del'phi-a. Phī-lē'mon. Phī-lē'tus. Phi-lip'pī. Phil'is-tine (-tin). Phin'e-as. Phryg'i-a (frij').

Pī-ha-hī'roth. Pir'a-thon. Pī-sid'i-a. Plē'ia-dēs ('ya-dēz). Pot'i-phar. Pot-iph'e-rah. Pris-çil'la. Proch'o-rus. Ptol-e-mā'is (tol-). Pub'li-us. Pu-tē'o-lī.

Rā'a-mah. Ra-am'sēs ('sēz). Rab'sha-kēh. Ra-gū'el. Rā-math-ā'im. Rā-math-lē'hī. Ra-mē'sēs ('sēz). Rā-moth-gil'e-ad. Rē-bel'ah. Rē'chab-ītes. Rē-ho-bō'am. Re-hō'both. Reph'a-im. Reph'i-dim.

Sa-bā'oth. Sa-bē'ans. Sad'du-cees (-sēz). Sal'a-mis. Sal-mö'ne. Sa-lo'mē. Sa-mā'ri-a. Sa-mar'i-tan. Sam-o-thrā'ci-a (-thrā'shi-a). Sam'ū-el. San-bal'lat. Sap-phī'ra (saf-fī'). Sa-rep'ta. Scyth'i-an (sith'). Se-cun'dus. Se-leū'ci-a (-shi-a). Sen-nach'e-rib. Seph'a-rad. Seph-ar-vā'im. Ser-a-ī'ah. Ser'gi-us ('ji-). Shal'i-sha. Shal-ma-nē'ser ('zer). Sha-rē'zer. Shem-a-ī'ah. Shem'i-nith. Sheph-a-tī'ah. Shesh-baz'zar. Shē'thar-boz'na-ī. Shib'bo-leth. Shig-gā'ion (-yun). Shim'e-ī. Sho-shan'nim. Shū'lam-īte. Si-lo'am or Sil'o-am. Sil-vā'nus. Sim'e-on. Sir'i-on. Sis'e-ra. Sod'om-ites. Sol'o-mon.

Sop'a-ter. So-sip'a-ter. Sos'the-nēs (-nēz). Steph'a-nas. Suk'ki-ims (-imz). Su-san'na. Sy-réne. Syn'ti-chē. Syr'a-cūse. Syr'a-cūse. Syr'a-cūse. Syr'a-cūse. Syr'a-cūse. Syr'a-cūse.

Tā'a-nach. Tab'e-rah. Tab'i-tha. Ta-hap'a-nēs (-nēz). Tah'pe-nēs (-nēz). Tap'pū-ah. Te-kō'ah. Ter'a-phim. Ter'ti-us (-shi-us). Ter-tul'lus. Thad-dæ'us (-dē'). The-oph'i-lus Thes-sa-lo-nī'ca. Thỹ-a-tĩ'ra. Tĩ-bē'ri-as. Tī-bē'ri-us. Tig-lath-pi-lē'ser ('zer). Tim-nath-hē'rēs ('rēz). Tim'o-thy. Tir'ha-kah. Tir'sha-tha. To-bī'ah. To-bī'jah. To-gar'mah. Trach-o-nī'tis. Tro-gyl'li-um (-jil'). Troph'i-mus. Try-phē'na. Tu'bal-cāin. Tych'i-cus. Ty-ran'nus.

U-phar'sin (ū-). U-rī'ah (ū-). U-rī'jah (ū-). Uz-zī'ah.

Zac-chē'us. Zach-a-rī'ah. Zach-a-rī'as. Zal-mun'na. Zam-zum'mim. Zar'e-phath. Zar'e-tan. Zeb'e-dee. Ze-bō'im. Zeb'ū-lun. Zech-a-rī'ah. Zed-e-kī'ah. Ze-lo'phe-had. Zem-a-rā'im. Zeph-a-nī'ah. Zeph'a-thah. Ze-rub'ba-bel. Zer-ū-ī'ah. Zip-pō'rah. 593

## SELECT LIST OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

Achates, a-ka'tez, the armour-bearer and faithful | friend of Æneas.

- Acheron, ak'e-ron, a river of the lower world, round which the shades hover.
- Achilles, a-kil'lez, the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Greeks in the war against Troy. He was invulnerable, except in his right heel, in which he was mortally wounded, through treachery, by Paris. His quarrel with Agamemnon is the subject of Homer's Iliad.
- Acteon, ak-te'on, a famous hunter who, having accidentally seen Diana and her nymphs bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs.
- Adonis, a do'nis, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar during the chase, and from his blood the anemone sprung. His worship was of Phœnician origin.

Æacus, ē'a-kus, one of the judges in Hades. Ægeus, ē-jē'us, a king of Athens who, believing

- his son Theseus to have perished in his expedition against the Minotaur, threw himself into the sea, hence called the Ægean.
- Æneas, ē-nē'as, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus, the ancestral hero of the Romans, and as such the hero of Virgil's Æneid.

Æolus, ē'o-lus, the god and king of the winds, which he kept inclosed under a mountain.

- Basculapius, es-ki-la'pi-us, son of Apollo, the 'blameless physician' of Homer, killed by Jupiter, to keep men from escaping death altogether, and afterwards defied. His de-scendants had a secret and hereditary knowledge of the medical art.
- Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'non, son of Atreus, leader of the Greeks before Troy, murdered on his return home by Ægisthus, with the connivance of his own wife Clytennestra.
- Aganippe, ag-a-nip'pē, a fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.
- Aglaia, a-glā'i-a, 'the bright one,' one of the Graces.
- Ajax, ā'jaks, son of Telamon, a Grecian hero in the Trojan war, second only to Achilles in valour. Unsuccessful in his struggle with Ulysses for the armour of Achilles, he killed himself.
- Alcestis, al-ses'tis, wife of Admetus, died in the stead of her husband, but was brought back to him from the lower world by Hercules.

Alecto, a-lek'to, one of the Eumenides or Furies. Ammon, am'mon, a title of Jupiter.

Amphion, am-fi'on, a king of Thebes who re-ceived from Hermes (Mercury) a lyre, on which he played with such magic skill that the stones moved of their accord and formed the city wall.

Amphitrite, am-fi-trī'tē, the wife of Poseidon (Neptune), and mother of Triton.

Andromache, an-drom'a-kē, the wife of Hector.

- Andromeda, an-drom'e-da, the daughter of an Ethiopian king, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus, who married her.
- Antæus, an-tē'ns, a giant overcome by Hercules. Aphrodite, af-rō-dī'tē, the Greek goddess of love 594

and beauty, the mother of Eros (Cupid), identified with the Roman Venus.

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- Apis, a pis, the bull worshipped by the Egyptians. Apollo, a-pol'lo, twin-son with Diana of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, of song, and of music. See Phœbus.
- Arachne, a-rak'nē, a Lydian maiden who chal-lenged Athena to a trial of skill in spinning, and was by her changed into a spider.

Ares, ā'rēz, the Greek form of Mars, god of war.

- Arethusa, ar-e-thū'sa, one of the Nereids, and the nymph of a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.
- Argus, ar'gus, the keeper with a hundred eyes appointed by Hera to watch the cow into which and killed by Hermes, by command of Zeus, Hera gave his eyes to the tail of the peacock.
- Ariadne, ar-i-ad'nē, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She guided Theseus out of the labyrinth of Crete, but was abandoned by him at Naxos, and was afterwards married to Dionysus.
- Arion, a-rī'on, a famous Greek bard and citharaplayer, who, when cast into the sea by robbers, was carried safe to land by a dolphin which he had charmed by his music.

- Ascanius, as-kā'ni-us, the son of Æneas. Astræa, as-trê'a, daughter of Zeus and Themis, and the goddess of justice. She lived among men during the golden age.
- Atalanta, at-a-lant'a, (1) of Bœotia, celebrated for her swiftness, conquered by Hippomenes or by Milanion in running, by the stratagem of dropping three golden apples in the race, and married by him. (2) of Arcadia, a sharer in the Calydonian boar-hunt, passionately loved by Meleager.
- Ate, a'te, the Greek goddess of mischief.
- Athena, a-the'na, a Greek goddess, identified with the Roman Minerva.
- Atlantis, at-lant'is, a great and beautiful island in the Atlantic Ocean, sunk in the sea when its inhabitants became impious.
- Atlas, at'las, the leader of the Titans in their con-flict with Zeus. Being conquered, he was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands.
- Atropos, at'ro-pos, 'the inevitable,' one of the Fates.
- Aurora, aw-ro'ra, the Greek Eos, the goddess of the dawn.
- Avernus, a-ver'nus, a lake near the entrance to the lower world-the lower world itself.
- Bacchus, bak'us, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus.
- Bellerophon, bel-ler'o-fon, the rider of the winged horse Pegasus, and the destroyer of the Chimæra.
- Bellona, bel-lo'na, the Roman goddess of war, sister of Mars.
- Briareus, brī'a-rūs, or Ægæon, ē-jē'on, a giant with a hundred arms, the son of Uranus by Gaia. He aided Zeus in his struggle with the Titans.
- Bucephalus, bū-sef'a-lus, the favourite charger of Alexander the Great.

- Cacus, kā'kus, son of Vulcan, a giant and notorious robber. Having stolen the cattle of Hercules, he was killed by him.
- Cadmus, kad'mus, the mythical founder of Thebes in Bœotia, and the first to introduce alphabetic writing among the Greeks.
- Calchas, kal'kas, the wisest of the Greek soothsayers at the siege of Troy.

Calliope, kal-lī'o-pē, the Muse of epic poetry.

- Calypso, kal-ip'so, a nymph who inhabited the island of Ogygia, on which Ulysses was ship-wrecked. She loved him, and delayed his voyage for seven years.
- Cassandra, kas-san'dra, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, beloved by Apollo, who gave her
- the gift of prophecy, but not of being believed. Castor, kas tor, and Pollux, polluks, twinbrothers, the former mortal, the latter immortal, who, from their love to each other, were placed by Jupiter as a constellation in heaven under
- by Jupitel as a constraint in heaven under the name of Gemini, 'the twins.' Cecrops, se'krops, the first king of Attica, and founder of the Cecropia or citadel at Athens.
- Cerberus, ser'ber-us, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.
- Ceres, se'rez, the Greek Demeter, goddess of agriculture, especially of corn, sister of Jupiter, and mother of Proserpine.
- Charon, kā'ron, the son of Erebus, ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx, receiving for this service the obolus placed in every corpse's mouth before burial.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis, a dangerous whirlpool be-tween Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Scylla.

- Chiron, kī'ron, a centaur celebrated for his know-ledge of medicine and music, the tutor of Æsculapius, Achilles, and Hercules. Accidentally wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules, he gave up his immortality, and was changed into the constellation Sagittarius.
- Chloris, klö'ris, wife of Zephyrus, the Greek god-dess of flowers; identical with the Roman Flora.
- Circe, sir'sē, daughter of Helios and Perse, a sorceress who detained Ulysses on his way home from Troy, converting his men into swine. Clio, klī'o, the Muse of history. Clotho, klō'tho, the spinner of the thread of life,

the youngest of the Fates.

- Cocytus, ko-sī'tus, a river in the lower world. Comus, kō'mus, a god of mirth and joy, repre-sented as a winged youth.
- Corybantes, kor-i-ban'tes, priests of Cybele or Rhea, in Phrygia, who worshipped her with wild dances to the sound of cymbals

Cræsus, krē'sus, a king of Lydia, of boundless wealth.

Cupid, kū'pid, the Greek Eros, the god of love, son of Venus, represented as a mischievous boy with arrows, which he aims at gods and men alike.

Cybele, sib'e-le, a goddess originally Phrygian, worshipped at Rome also as Ops.

Cynthia, sin'thi-a, Diana, so called from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, her birthplace.

**Cytherea**, sith er-e'a, Venus, so called from the island of Cythera, where she was worshipped. Dædalus, dê'da-lus, the builder of the Cretan laby-

- rinth, who was shut up by Minos, but escaped by means of artificial wings.
- Damocles, dam'o-klēz, a flatterer of the tyrant Dionysius. Having lauded highly the happiness of kings, he had his views altered on finding a keen-edged sword suspended by a single horse-hair over his head, as he sat at a banquet. Damon, da'mon, and Phintias, fin'ti-as, 'two

noble Pythagoreans of Syracuse, remembered as models of faithful friendship.

- Danae, dan'a-ē, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, visited by the god in a shower of gold, when
- immured in a tower by her father's order. Daphne, daf'nē, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and turned into a laurel-tree.

Dejanira, dej-a-nī'ra, wife of Hercules. Having unwittingly caused his death, she killed herself. Delos, de<sup>7</sup>los, the smallest of the Cyclades, a

- floating island, until Jupiter made it stationary, in order to be a safe resting-place for Latona, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
- Delphi, del'fī, a small town in Phocis, the Pytho of Homer, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo.
- Deucalion, dū-kā'di-on, son of Prometheus, with his wife Pyrrha, the sole survivor of the deluge. Diana, dī-ā'na, twin-sister of Apollo, the virgin
- goddess of the moon and of hunting, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis.
- Dido, drido, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, and the reputed foundress of Carthage. She fell in love with Æneas, the Trojan hero, but not finding her love returned, killed herself.

Dionysus, dī-on-ī'sus, the Greek Bacchus.

- Dodona, do-do na, a city of Epirus, famed for an oracle of Jupiter, where the responses were given by the wind rustling through oak-trees.
- Dracon, dra'kon, the author of the first written code of laws at Athens, in which the penalty of death was attached even to petty crimes. Egoria, e-gēr'i-a, one of the Camenæ or prophetic
- nymphs of Roman mythology, who dictated to Numa Pompilius his forms of worship.
- Eleusis, el-ū'sis, a very ancient city of Greece, famous for its mysteries of Ceres.
- Endymion, en-dim'i-on, a youth celebrated for his beauty, and the perpetual sleep in which he was wrapped by the Moon, in order that she might kiss him without his knowledge.

Eos, ē'os. See Aurora.

- Erato, er'a-to, the Muse of amatory poetry.
- Erebus, er'e-bus, son of Chaos, brother of Nox, the god of darkness, also the lower world.

Euphrosyne, ū-fros'i-nē, one of the Graces.

Europa, ū-ro'pa, the daughter of Agenor, carried off by Jupiter into Crete under the form of a white bull. The continent of Europe was named after her.

Eurus, ū'rus, the east wind.

Eurydice, ū-rid'i-sē, the wife of Orpheus. When she died, he followed her to Hades, and by the charms of his lyre won her back from Pluto on condition that he would not look back at her upon the way. This his love made him forget, and she returned to the lower world. fmusic.

Euterpe, ū-tėr'pē, the Muse of lyric poetry and

Fates, three goddesses who determined the birth, life, and death of man-Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Flora, flo'ra, the Roman goddess of flowers.

- Furies, three goddesses of vengcance-Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.
- Ganymede, gan'i-med, son of Tros, for his beauty carried off from Mount Ida by the eagle of

Jupiter to be the cup-bearer of the gods. Geryon, gerion, a giant king in Spain, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

- Glaucus, glaw'kus, a fisherman who was changed into a sea-god.
- Gorgous, gor'gons, three female monsters, who turned all they looked upon into stone-Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno.

Graces, three attendants of Venus, of great 'cauty-Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

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- Hebe, hē'bē, the goddess of youth, daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Her-cules after he was deified.
- Hecate, hek'a-tē or hek'āt, a goddess often identified with Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Proserpine in the lower world, and therefore represented with three heads.
- Hector, hek'tor, the son of Priam, king of Troy, and husband of Andromache; the bravest of the Trojans, slain, and dragged three times round the walls of Troy, by Achilles.
- Hecuba, hek'ū-ba, wife of Priam, and mother of Hector, noted for her misfortunes after the fall of Troy.
- Helena, hel'e-na, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus, and the greatest beauty of her day. She caused the Trojan war by eloping with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.
- Helenus, hel'e-nus, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy.
- Helicon, hel'i-kon, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
- Helle, hel'le, a maiden who, while fleeing from her stepmother, was drowned in the strait which, after her, is called the Hellespont.
- Hera, he'ra, the Grecian goddess corresponding to the Juno of the Romans.
- Hercules, her'kū-lēz, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity, noted especially for his twelve labours.

Hormes, her'mez, the Greek name of Mercury.

Hero, hē'ro, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos. Hesperides, hes-per'i-dēz, daughters of Hesperus.

- In their garden were golden apples guarded by a dragon, which was, however, killed by Her-cules, who carried off the apples.
- Hesperus, hes'per-us, a son of Aurora, or of Atlas, turned into a star.
- Hippocrene, hip-po-krë'në, a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and said to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.
- Horæ, ho'rē, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. They controlled the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of Olympus.
- Hyacinthus. hī-a-sin'thus, a beautiful lad, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow from his quoit. From his blood sprang the flower that bears his name.
- Hybla, hib'la, a town in Sicily, the neighbourhood of which was celebrated for its honey

Hydra, hī'dra, a water-serpent with fifty heads, killed by Hercules near the Lernean lake.

Hygeia, hī-jē'i-a, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.

Hymen, hī'men, the god of marriage.

- Hymettus, hi-met'tus, a mountain near Athens,
- famed for its honey and its marble. Hyperion, hip-e-ri'on, a Titan, son of Uranus (Heaven) and Gaia (the Earth), father of the Sun.
- Iacchus, i-ak'us, a name of Bacchus. Ida, ī'da, a mountain in Crete, also a mountainrange near Troy.
- Idalia, i-da'li-a, a surname of Venus, derived from the town of Idalium in Cyprus, sacred to her.
- Ilium, il'i-um, a poetical name for Troy.
- Io, 1'o, daughter of a king of Argos, loved by Jupiter, and, through fear of Juno, changed gadfly, and she fled from land to land, swim-ming the Bosporus ('ox-ford'), and at length finding rest in Egypt, where she recovered human form, and was worshipped as Isis. 596

- Iphigenia, if-i-jen-ī'a, daughter of Agamemnon. She was to be sacrificed in expiation for an offence of her father against Diana, but was spared by the goddess, who put a hart in her place.
- Iris, i'ris, the swift-footed messenger of the gods, the personification of the rainbow.
- Isis, i'sis, an Egyptian goddess, by the Greeks identified both with Demeter and with Io.
- Ixion, iks-ī'on, the son of a king of Thessaly, was chained, for an offence against Juno, to a constantly revolving wheel.
- Janus, jā'nus, the Roman sun-god, having a face on the front, and another at the back, of his head. His temple in the Forum had two doors opposite each other, which in time of war were open, and in time of peace were shut. The latter happened only thrice in Roman history.

Jason, ja'son, the leader of the Argonauts, brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis, with the help of Medea, whom he married. Juno, jū'no, the Greek Hera, daughter of Saturn,

- sister and wife of Jupiter, and protecting goddess of women.
- Jupitor, jū'pi-ter, the chief god among the Romans, son of Saturn, and husband of Juno; corresponding to the Greek Zeus.
- Lachesis, lak'e-sis, the one of the Fates who de-
- termined the lot of life. Laocoon, la-ok'o-on, a Trojan, priest of Apollo, killed, together with his two sons, at the altar by serpents.
- Laodamia, la-o-dam-ī'a, wife of Protesilaus. Her husband was killed by Hector before Troy, and she prayed the gods to give him to her for but three hours. The request was granted, and when the time expired, she died with him.

Latona, la-to'na, the mother of Apollo and Diana.

- Leander, le-an'der, a youth of Abydos, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero of Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.
- Leda, le'da, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Laconia, By visited by Jupiter in the form of a swan. him, she was the mother of Pollux and Helen; by her husband, of Castor and Clytemnestra

Lucretia, loo-kresh'i-a, the wife of Collatinus. When dishonoured by Sextus Tarquinius, she killed herself, and thus became the immediate cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.

- Luna, lu'na, the moon-goddess, the Greek Selene. Mars, märz, an old Roman god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno; the Greek Ares. Marsyas, mar si-as, a satyr who challenged Apollo
- to a musical contest, with the Muses as judges,
- and who was flayed alive for his temerity. Medea, me-dē'a, daughter of a king of Colchis. She assisted Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece. afterwards became his wife, and, when deserted by him for another, destroyed her rival and her own children by Jason, and fled to Athens.
- Medusa, me-dū'sa, one of the Gorgons, killed by Perseus.
- Megæra, me-gē'ra, one of the Furies.
- Melibœus, mel-i-bē'us, the name of a shepherd. Melpomene, mel-pom'e-nē, the Muse of tragedy.
- Memnon, mem'non, a son of Aurora, and king of Æthiopia, who went to aid the Trojans, was slain by Achilles, and, on the funeral pyre, changed, by his mother, into a bird. His marble statue at Thebes, when touched by the first rays of the sun, gave forth a sound like a lute-string. Mentor, men tor, the faithful friend of Ulysses.

Mercury, mer'kū-ri, son of Jupiter and Maia, a

Roman god of commerce and gain, messenger of the gods: identified with the Greek Hermes.

Midas, mī'das, a Phrygian king who received from Bacchus the power of turning everything he touched to gold. Even his food turning to gold, he escaped starvation only by washing in the Pactolus. He decided in favour of Pan, a musical contest between him and Apollo, who, in revenge, gave Midas an ass's ears.

Minerva, min-er'va, the Roman goddess of wisdom, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene.

Minos, mī'nos, a king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death a judge in the infernal regions. Mnemosyne, nē-mos'i-nē, the mother of the Muses. Momus, mo'mus, the god of mockery and censure.

- Morpheus, mo'mus, the god of mockery and consider Morpheus, mo're-us, the god of dreams. Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry; Cilio, of history; Erato, of amatory poetry; Thadia, of comedy; Melpomene, of tragedy; Terpsichore, of dancing; Euterpe, of lyric poetry; Polyhymnia, of lyric poetry and elo-quence; and Urania, of astronomy.
- Narcissus, nar-sis'us, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a well, and pined away until he was changed into the flower that bears his name.
- Nausicaa, nä-sik'a-a, the daughter of King Alcin-ous. When playing at ball with her maidens on the shore, she found the shipwrecked Ulysses, and conducted him to her father's court.
- Nemzean Lion, ne-mē'an, a lion in the wood of Nemæa, which was destroyed by Hercules.
- Neptune, nep'tūn, the Poseidon of the Greeks, brother of Jupiter, and chief god of the sea.
- Nestor, nes'tor, an aged king of Pylos, famous among the Greeks before Troy for his eloquence, wisdom, and foresight.
- Niobe, nī'o-bē, the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Having boasted that she had more children than Latona, her seven sons and seven daughters were killed by Apollo and Diana, and she wept for them until she was turned into stone.

Nox, noks, night, the daughter of Chaos. Numa, nū'ma, the second king of Rome, who

- organised the whole religious ritual of the state. Edipus, e'di-pus, a king of Thebes who solved the Sphinx's riddle, whereupon she killed her-self.
- Enone, ē-no'ne, a nymph of Mount Ida, beloved by Paris while yet a shepherd.
- Olympus, o-lim'pus, a mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, the seat of the gods.
- Omphale, om'fa-lē, a Lydian queen whom Hercules served as a slave for a short time. She would amuse herself by wearing his lion's skin and carrying his club, while Hercules donned woman's dress and spun wool.
- **Ops**, the wife of Saturn, the Roman goddess of plenty and patroness of husbandry.
- orestes, o-res'tëz, son of Agamemnon. He avenged his father's nurder by slaying his mother Clytennestra, and her paramour Ægisthus.
- Orion, o-ri'on, a celebrated giant and hunter, who at his death was turned into a constellation.
- Orpheus, or'fūs, a Thracian poet who moved rocks and tamed wild beasts by the music of his lyre.
- Osiris, o-sī'ris, the chief Egyptian deity, husband of Isis, and the first to introduce civilisation into Egypt.

Pactolus, pak-to'lus, a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, from Midas having washed in it.

Pman, pē'an, a name of Apollo as the healer.

Pallas, pal'las, the same as Athena.

Pan, an Arcadian pastoral god, inventor of the shepherd's flute.

- Pandora, pan-do'ra, the first woman, made by Vulcan by command of Jupiter. She brought with her from heaven a box containing all human ills, which feminine curiosity made her open, and out of it they all flew, to afflict mankind, while nothing remained but Hope.
- Parcæ, par'sē, the Fates.
- Paris, par'is, son of Priam, king of Troy. Brought up as a shepherd on Mount Ida, there he decided the dispute as to their beauty be-tween Juno, Minerva, and Venus, in favour of the last, who promised him Helen, wife of Menelaus, and the fairest of women. His carrying her off caused the Trojan war, in which he was slain.
- Parnassus, par-nas'sus, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
- Patroclus, pa-trok'lus, the dearest friend of Achilles, rashly challenged Hector before Troy, and was killed by him.
- Pegasus, peg'a-sus, a winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, bore Bellerophon in his struggle with the Chimæra, then flew upwards to heaven. He is called the horse of the Muses.
- **Pelops**, pē'lops, son of Tantalus and father of Atreus. When a child, he was served up as food to the gods, but was recalled to life by Jupiter. He became king of Elis, and was so powerful that he gave his name to the whole Greek peninsula.
- **Penelope**, pe-nel'o-pē, the wife of Ulysses, cele-brated for her constancy during his twenty years' absence. She put off her importunate suitors by promising to marry when she had finished a web she was weaving; but what was woven during the day, she undid at night.
- Perseus, per'sūs, a son of Jupiter, cut off the head of Medusa, and saved Andromeda from a terrible sea-monster.
- Phaothon, fa'e-thon, a son of Sol. Having obtained leave to drive the chariot of the sun for one day, he upset it, and was hurled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter into the river Po. **Philomela**, fil-o-me<sup>2</sup>la, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale.
- Phlegethon, fleg'e-thon, a river of fire in the lower world.
- Phœbe, fē'bē, a name of Artemis or Diana, as the goddess of the moon, it being regarded as the sister of Phœbus or the Sun. [sun.
- Phœbus, fe'bus, a name of Apollo as god of the Phosphorus, fos'for-us, the Greek name of Lucifer,
- the morning star. Pieria, pī-ēr'i-a, a district in the north of Greece, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses, who are often styled *Pierides*.
- Pluto, plū'to, the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.
- Plutus, plū'tus, the god of riches. Pollux. See Castor.
- Polyhymnia, pol-i-him'ni-a, the Muse of lyric poetry and eloquence.
- Polyphemus, pol-i-fe'mus, a one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was blinded by Ulysses while he was sleeping, after having devoured many of the companions of the latter.
- Pomona, po-mo'na, the goddess of fruit. Poseidon, po-sī'don, the Greek god of the sea, identical with the Roman Neptune.
- Priam, pri'am, the last king of Troy, slain by Pyrrhus.

Priapus, pri-a'pus, son of Bacchus and Venus, the god of fruitfulness. of gardens, &c.

- Prometheus, pro-mē'thūs, son of Iapetus, and father of Deucalion. He made a man of clay, and put life into him by fire stolen from heaven. For this, Jupiter chained him to a rock, where a vulture preyed continually upon his liver until he was delivered by Hercules.
- Proserpine, pros'er-pin, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried off by Pluto, and made queen of the lower regions.
- Proteus, pro'te-us, a sea-god who assumed any form he pleased. He tended the seals or sea-calves of Neptune.

Psyche, sī'kē, a nymph beloved by Cupid.

- Pygmalion, pig-ma'li-on, a king of Cyprus who fell in love with the image of a maiden which he himself had made. Venus changed it into a woman, whom he married.
- Pyramus, pir'a-mus, the devoted lover of Thisbe. Supposing her to be dead, he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree.
- Python, pī'thon, a serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo, who founded the Pythian games to commemorate the victory.
- Remus, rē'mus, twin-brother of Romulus, killed by him for laughing at his infant walls.
- Rhadamanthus, rad-a-man'thus, one of the judges in the lower world.
- Romulus, rom'yoo-lus, the mythical founder of Rome, son of Mars by Rhea Silvia, exposed at birth in a cradle on the Tiber, and miraculously suckled by a she-wolf.
- Rubico (Eng. Rubicon, roob'i-kon), a small stream on the east coast of Italy, the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. It was thus the limit of Cæsar's province, and his crossing it at the head of his army at the commencement of the civil war was tantamount to bidding defiance to the laws of the republic.
- Sardanapalus, sar-dan-a-pāl'us, king of Nineveh, noted for his licentiousness and effeminacy. When hopelessly defeated, he burned himself together with all his treasures.
- Saturn, sat'urn, an old Roman divinity, the god of agriculture and civilisation, identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos, and thus the father of Jupiter, by whom he was dethroned.
- Scylla, sil'la, a rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis, very dangerous to passing It was the haunt of Scylla, a fearful ships. monster.
- Semele, sem'e-lē, the mother, by Jupiter, of Bacchus.
- Semiramis, sem-ir'a-mis, with her husband Ninus, the mythical founder of Nineveh. She was distinguished for her personal prowess; and after the death of Ninus she reigned alone with great glory.

- Serapis, se-ra'pis, an Egyptian divinity. Silenus, sī-lē'nus, the companion of Bacchus, represented as being usually drunk, and seated on an ass. When drunk or asleep he would prophesy, if surrounded by a chain of flowers.
- Sinon, si'non, a Greek who allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the Trojans, and persuaded them to admit within their city the wooden horse, which was filled with Greek warriors.
- Sisyphus, sis'i-fus, a wicked king of Corinth, who was punished in the lower world by having to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.
- Sol, the ancient Italian god of the sun, later identified with the Greek Helios, hence often
- called Titan or Phœbus by the poets. Somnus, som'nus, the god of sleep, said to be son of Night and brother of Death. 598

Styx, stiks, a river of the lower world, across which the shades of the departed were ferried.

- Tantalus, tan'ta-lus, a son of Jupiter, for divulg-ing his father's secrets, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.
- Tarpeian Rock, tar-pī'an rok, on the Capitoline hill at Rome, over which criminals were thrown.
- Telemachus, te-lem'a-kus, the son of Ulysses and Penelope, left Ithaca to search for his father, and found him at home on his return.
- Terminus, ter'min-us, the god who guarded boundaries.

Terpsichore, terp-sik'o-re, the Muse of dancing.

- Thalia, tha-lī'a, the Muse of comedy. Thersites, ther-sī'tes, a Greek before Troy famous for his ugliness and scurrility, killed by Achilles.
- Theseus, thē'sūs, the great legendary hero of Attica, who killed the Minotaur, and performed various other famous exploits.

- Thespis, thes'pis, the founder of Greek tragedy. Thetis, the'tis, a Nereid, mother of Achilles. Thisbe, this'bë, a Babylonian maiden who killed herself beside the body of her lover Pyramus.
- Timon, tī'mon, a celebrated misanthrope of Athens.
- Timothous, tī-mo'the-us, a celebrated musician of Miletus.
- Tiresias, tī-rē'si-as, a blind soothsayer of Thebes.
- Tisiphone, tī-sif'o-nē, one of the Furies. Titans, tī'tans, the sons of Titan, helped their father against Jupiter, but were overthrown.
- Tithonus, tith-ofnus, the mortal husband of Aurora, endowed by her with immortality, but not eternal youth. In a decrepti old age his immortality became a burden to him, and he was changed into a grasshopper.
- Tityrus, tit'i-rus, the name of a shepherd. Troilus, trō'i-lus, a son of Priam, king of Troy, slain by Achilles.
- Trophonius, trof-o'ni-us, the builder, along with his brother Agamedes, of the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Deified after his death, he imparted oracles in a cave in Bœotia.
- Troy, a city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. See Helena.
- Tyrtæus, tir-te'us, a lame schoolmaster, sent by Athens to Sparta in answer to an appeal for aid, and who, by his inspiriting martial lyrics, led
- and who, by his are a victory. the Spartans on to victory. Ulysses, a-lis'ez, a king of Ithaca, famed for his craft and eloquence. His wanderings, for ten years, over many lands and seas, on his way home from Troy, form the subject of the Odyssey. Urania, ū-rā'ni-a, the Muse of astronomy.

- Vacuna, va-kū'na, the goddess of rural leisure.
- Venus. ve'nus, the goddess of love and beauty.
- Vertumnus, ver-tum'nus, the god of the seasons. Vesper, ves'per, the same as Hesperus. Vesta, ves'ta, daughter of Saturn, goddess of of the household fire and of domestic life. Her priestesses took an oath of virginity, and were
- charged to keep the sacred fire burning. Virginia, vir-jin'i-a, a Roman girl whom her father Virginius stabbed to death, to save her from the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius. This led to the expulsion of the decemvirs.
- Vulcan, vul'kan, the Roman god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, confounded with the Greek Hephaistos.

Zephyrus, zef'i-rus, the west wind.

Zeus. zus or ze'us, the Greek name of Jupiter.

## THE METRIC OR FRENCH SYSTEM.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The METRE, the unit of length, is the ten-millionth part of a line drawn from the Pole to the Equator.

| I | Mètre          | =     | as above.   |        | 110-              |       |         |             |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------|--------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| I | Décamètre      | =     | 10 mètres.  |        | 1 Decimètre       | =     | 1 th    | of a mètre. |
| I | Hectomètre     | =     | 100 11      |        | 1 Centimètre      |       | Thoth   | to H offers |
| I | Kilomètre      | =     | .1000 11    |        | 1 Millimètre      | =     | 1000th  |             |
| I | Myriamètre     | = ;   | 10,000 11   |        |                   |       |         |             |
| Т | "he Greek pret | fixes | (deca hecto | bilo m | vria) denote mult | inlic | ration. |             |

The Latin prefixes (deci, centi, milli) denote division.

centimètres.

ENGLISH INCHES

CENTIMETRES

OF

COMPARISON

5

inches.

## SQUARE MEASURE.

The ARE, the unit of surface measure, is a square the side of which is ten mètres long.

| 1 Are = 100 Square mètres. | 1 <b>Déciare</b> $= \frac{1}{10}$ th of an are.   |
|----------------------------|---|
| I Decare = 10 ares.        | <b>I</b> Centiare $= \frac{1}{100}$ th of an are, |
| I Hectare = 100 II         | or, mètre carré (square mètre).                   |

## MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

The GRAMME, the unit of weight, is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° Centigrade.

| 1 Gramme              | = : | as abov | e.     |                 |   |                                  |         |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|--------|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Décagramme          | =   | 10 8    | ram.   | 1 Décigramme    | = | <sup>1</sup> <sub>10</sub> th of | a gram. |
| 1 Hectogramme         | =   | 100     | 11     | 1 Centigramme   | = | Thoth                            | 11      |
| I Kilogramme, or kilo | =   | 1000    | 11     | 1 Milligramme   | = | 1000th                           | 11      |
| 1 Myriagramme         | =   | 10,000  | 11     |                 |   |                                  |         |
|                       | 1 k | ilogram | nme is | called a livre. |   |                                  |         |

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY, DRY AND LIQUID.

The LITRE, the unit of the measures of capacity, dry and liquid, is the volume of a cubic decimètre.

| $\mathbf{I}$ Litre = as above. | $\mathbf{I} \mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ in $\mathbf{D}$ is $\mathbf{D}$ in |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Décalitre = 10 litres.       | I Centilitre = $100$ th "  |
| 1 Hectolitre = 100 "           | I Millilitre = $1000$ th "   |

## MONEY.

1 Franc = 100 centimes. A franc = 5 grammes (4.5 silver, and  $\cdot$ 5 alloy).

| 1 | Décime | = | 10 | centimes. |
|---|--------|---|----|-----------|
| I | Sou    | = | 5  | 11        |

## FRENCH LINEAL MEASURES, &c. = BRITISH.

## 7) 11: 7

| 1.101111.  | DT CCCSTC.                                    |
|------------|---|
| LINEAL.    | 12 A       |
| Millimètre | 0.0394 inch.                                  |
| Centimètre | 0.3937 " or less than half an inch.           |
| Décimètre  |   |
| Mètre      | 39.3708 "                                     |
| Hectomètre | $0.0621$ mile 11 $1_0^1$ th of a mile.        |
| Kilomètre  | 0.6214 "                                      |
| SQUARE.    | a requirement of the second of the backton to |
| Centiare   | 1.196 square yardor 11th square yard.         |
| Are        | $3.954$ poles $40\frac{1}{2}$ ares = 1 acre.  |
| Hectare    | 2:471 acres nearly 24 acres                   |

#### The Metric System-continued.

## BRITISH LINEAL MEASURES, &c. = FRENCH.

#### French.

| LINEAL.             |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Inch                | 25·399 millimètres.   |
| Foot                |   |
| Yard                |   |
| Chain [22 yards]    | 20.116 mètres.  |
| Furlong [10 chains] | 201-164 "<br>1-609 kilomètre5 miles = 8 kilomètres, nearly. |
| Mile                | 1.609 kilomètre5 miles = 8 kilomètres, nearly.              |
| SQUARE.             |   |
| SQUARE.             | e es squara désimètres                                      |
|                     |   |

| Square Foot |  |
|-------------|--|
| Acre        | 0.405 hectareor about 40 ares.                                 |
| Square mile | 2.599 square kilomètres 100 square miles = 260 sq. kilomètres. |

## FRENCH WEIGHTS = BRITISH.

British.

| 1.1010010.         | 2.7.000000  |
|--------------------|---|
| Décigramme         | $1.543$ grainor about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.                        |
| Gramme             | $15.432$ grains $28\frac{1}{3}$ grammes = 1 ounce avoirdupois.      |
| Décagramme         | o·353 ounce avoirdupoisabout $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce avoirdupois. |
| Hectogramme        | $3.527$ ouncesnearly $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.                           |
| Kilogramme or kilo | 2.2046 poundsIn trade, a kilo is reckoned at 10 per cent.           |
|                    | more than a pounds  |

BRITISH WEIGHTS = FRENCH.

| British.            | French.       | British.            | French.      |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Grain               | •00б4 gramme. | <b>Pound</b> (troy) | 373 grammes. |
| Ounce (avoirdupois) | 281 grammes.  | Cwt (avoirdupois)   | 50.8 kilos.  |
| Pound               | 454 "         | Ton                 |              |

## FRENCH LIQUID AND CORN MEASURES = BRITISH.

British.

Litre ...... 1.76 pint (imperial).....or about 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pints. Hectolitre ...... 122.01 gallons...... 122 gallons.

BRITISH LIQUID AND CORN MEASURES = FRENCH.

| British.            | French.  |
|---------------------|--|
| Pint                | $0.568$ litreor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a litre. |
| Quart               |  |
| Gallon              | 4.543 litres " 4½ litres                         |
| Peck                |  |
| Bushel. [8 gallons] | 36.348 " " 364 litres.                           |
| Quarter[8 bushels]  | 2.908 hectolitres                                |
| Bushel. [8 gallons] |  |

## MONEY.

# English. French. $1 \not \leq \dots \dots$ 25 francs 22 centimes, or about 25 francs. $1 g \dots \dots$ 1 franc 26 centimes, 14 franc. $1 d \dots \dots$ 10 centimes. $2 d \dots \dots$ 5 centimes, or a 'sou.' A franc is about 94d. 100 francs = £4, nearly. A milliard of francs (1,000,000,000) = £40,000,000, nearly

Raitich

-

French.



87-82052



